

Umxoxi

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**Dr Oscar Dhlomo addressing
the May 1 rally at King's Park
in Durban.**

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"Scrap the Tricameral Parliament. . ." See page 4

WRITE TO US — BUT KEEP IT SHORT!

Subscribers and readers are invited to air their views by contributing to our letters column which appears in each issue of UMXOXI.

Write about anything you feel is topical and of interest to all readers. But, to give more people the opportunity of having their views published, we kindly request that letters be kept to a maximum of 300 words.

CLOSER LIAISON CREATED WITH NPA

The KwaZulu Government and the Natal Provincial Administration have created a liaison structure to co-ordinate both medium and long-term future for Natal-KwaZulu Provincial Government. The Secretary for the Department of Economic Affairs, Mr Alpheus P. Mkhwanazi, who is also the co-ordinator for KwaZulu Government on Natal issues, told Umxoxi that co-ordination in the KwaZulu Government took place in the Department of Economic Affairs while co-ordination in the NPA was located in the offices of the Town and Regional Planning Commission.

Such a liaison, said Mr Mkhwanazi, necessitated the formation of the Strategic Policy Group which consisted of the KwaZulu Cabinet and Natal's Executive Committee, and a committee comprising senior KwaZulu Government and NPA officials.

'The Chief Minister and the Administrator act as a "court of appeal" should the members of the Strategic Policy Group be unable to reach consensus on a matter,' said Mr Mkhwanazi.

The terms of reference of the group are to:

- * Provide a forum at which representatives of KwaZulu and Natal can discuss matters of common concern at a strategic level.
- * Provide directives to the Natal-KwaZulu Work Group.
- * Receive and consider recommendations from the Natal-KwaZulu Work Group, and
- * Implement the recommendations which will ensure the harmonious, viable and co-ordinated progress of KwaZulu-Natal.



Mr A.P. Mkhwanazi, Secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs

SUB-COMMITTEES

The work group has formed various sub-committees which will promote liaison between the two authorities in the field of roads, health, education, planning, environmental conservation, local government, computers, libraries, museums, personnel, finance, organisation and work study, law administration, basic engineering services, and various

other fields.

'The committees will investigate particular matters and will provide progress reports to the work group's meetings,' said Mr Mkhwanazi.

He said the current liaison structure represented a considerable commitment by both authorities.

However, the voluntary nature of the links are felt to be inadequate and negotiations were taking place to establish a joint statutory structure.

ZULU/ PONDO TALKS

KwaZulu and Pondoland leaders met in Ulundi recently for talks aimed at resolving problems which resulted in clashes between Zulus and Transkeians in the Umbumbulu area.

Chief M.G. Buthelezi led the KwaZulu Cabinet delegation and

the Pondoland delegation included Transkeian Minister of Interior, Chief D.D.T. Ndamase, of Western Pondoland, Chief Sizamela Sigcawu, of Lusikisiki and Chief Mlindazwe, of Bizana.

Chief Buthelezi described the talks as informal and no statement was issued.

Scrap Tricameral Parliament, Chief Minister urges



Chief M.G. Buthelezi at the opening of the Legislative Assembly.

Real negotiations addressing fundamental issues would only get off the ground if the State President had the courage to pronounce the death sentence on the Tricameral Parliament, the Chief Minister, Chief M.G. Buthelezi, said during the official opening of the fourth KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi on 19 March.

Chief Buthelezi said it was clear to every South African that when the State President introduced the new Tricameral Parliament, he had no conception that it would be as short-lived as it was going to be.

'Had he had today's perspective, he would never have embarked on that disastrous journey into the constitutional future of this country.'

'When he introduced the new constitution, he did so because he wanted to salvage a crumbling

apartheid system. The deep national crisis through which we are now passing makes it apparent that those South Africans who thought Mr Botha was taking a step in the right direction, are now disillusioned.'

The Chief Minister said the present parliamentary structure in South Africa was a de facto reality, and so was the new constitution. They were harsh realities which were working to increase greatly the rate of polarisation in the country.

'They are realities which fan the flames of violence and they are realities which create insuperable stumbling blocks for the politics of negotiation.'

Chief Buthelezi said Black South Africa would respond positively to every attempt Mr Botha could make

to address fundamental issues, even at this late hour.

NEGOTIATION KEPT ALIVE

'We, however, will respond negatively to every blunder, every prevarication and every refusal on his part to exercise his very considerable powers within the realities that surround us.'

'Our situation in this country will increase in gravity if the State President so conducts himself that I have to fold my arms to wait until I see whether or not the man who succeeds him is a statesman.'

'All influential South Africans need to help the State President to take his courage in both hands to salvage us from the mess in which apartheid politics has put us,' he said.

Discussing the role which the KwaZulu Government was playing in the politics of negotiation, Chief Minister Buthelezi said: 'We in this House are continuing to keep the politics of negotiation alive, despite the awesome obstacles which the South African Government leaves in our path of progress.'

'It is for me highly significant that it is in this very time of crisis, this time of escalating violence, that we in this region of KwaZulu/Natal are showing the world that blacks and whites can negotiate with each other.'

He said Inkatha was the most democratic of all black organisations in the country and the National Party governments of the past had attempted actively to destroy it and to fragment Inkatha and KwaZulu solidarity.

'If the Government with its awesome powers failed to destroy Inkatha and my political career, then all the ganging up efforts against Inkatha that we see being orchestrated at present, will come to nought,' Chief Buthelezi said.

Press should be braver than ever before

The time had come for the Press in South Africa to be braver than ever before, the Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told a recent gathering of journalists in Pretoria.

He was speaking at a function during which he was given the 'Newsmaker of the Year' Award by the Pretoria Press Club.

The Chief Minister said it was time for the press not only to look deeply at what was going on in the country, but also to undertake a searching analysis of its own role.

'We need you now more than ever before to open unprecedented channels of honest and constructive debate. South Africans need to have their minds clearly focused on hard

facts. They need a steady, daily diet of reality.

'The reality is, of course, that we are all in big trouble. The National Party is moving further and further away from making compromise solutions and its intransigence is polarising the country,' he said.

He said a short while ago, many members of the press had praised the new constitution as a step in the right direction. It was sold to South Africa as the first step towards power sharing.

'I wish I could adequately describe to you the despair and rejection Black South Africa felt at the time.

'Many newspapers exhorted their

readers to vote "yes" for a new future. At the time, I begged this country to read between the lines, to judge the mood of Black South Africa.

'I pleaded for a "no" vote because I knew what the outcome would be. I am a constituency leader. I listen to my people. I warned of heightening Black anger. I predicted bloodshed and, today, blacks are burying their dead. Whites too. And I mourn for all of them all,' he said.

'The Pretoria Press Club has, in awarding me this distinction, given a signal to Black South Africa that the time has indeed arrived when a more balanced approach is being adopted to political reporting — particularly black political reporting.'

The Chief Minister said the award was gratefully received as an honour not only for himself but for all black South Africans who walked the road of peaceful change and national negotiation and reconciliation in their beloved country.

Why the National Statutory Council won't work

The Chief Minister has told the State President that unless Mr Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners are freed and the ANC, PAC and other black organisations are unbanned, the proposed National Statutory Council won't work.

Chief Buthelezi told a Business International Conference in Cape Town recently that it was 'politically unrealistic' to expect the ANC Mission in Exile to declare a moratorium on violence while Mr Mandela was in jail and while the ANC was banned.

He said he longed for the day when Mr Mandela and others could stand on the same platform as him and present the people with alternatives. There could be no national reconciliation while black politics remained fettered and shackled to apartheid restrictions.

There was no hope of a peaceful, negotiated future for South Africa unless the Population Registration Act was scrapped and Mr P.W. Botha

'pronounced the death' of the tricameral parliament.

Chief Buthelezi said that if change were to come about in a way in which South Africa moved towards what the West recognised as true democracy, all race groups and the National Party itself would have to be involved in bringing about change.

Future national reconciliation was totally dependent on blacks setting in motion forces which would culminate in Government by consensus.

The new 1984 constitution was a 'political thunderbolt' which struck at the heart of reconciliation, which deepened black anger and further polarised the country. Inkatha and Black South Africa rejected it in part and in whole.

It could not be reformed and unless it was scrapped there was no hope whatsoever that the future of South Africa could be determined by negotiation.

He added that although the Government's intransigence posed a grave threat to the future, those committed to violence were also intransigent.

In another address in Johannesburg, Chief Buthelezi also urged the release of Mr Mandela.

'I regard Mr Nelson Mandela as a brother in the struggle,' he said.

'Whether he stood on a different platform to me, or whether we shared a common platform, would be irrelevant if black democracy were to be given a free rein to develop and to direct the affairs of South Africa — either in opposition to or in harmony with white democracy.

'For me, democracy is indivisible and black/white hostilities and black/black organisational hostilities are the products of apartheid. Only the people of South Africa are prohibited from doing so because there is gross state interference in basic political freedoms...'

TIME TO CLEAR ANC/INKATHA CONFUSION

The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly was recently asked to consider the advisability of requesting the South African Government to allow Chief M.G. Buthelezi to visit Mr Nelson Mandela in prison.

In the debate following the Chief Minister's policy speech, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education and Culture and Secretary-General of Inkatha, asked whether it was not time for the 'confusion' to be cleared about the relationship between the Chief Minister and the ANC leader.

'We respect Mr Mandela and we would support our leader if he decided to stand publicly with Mr Mandela for the sake of black unity,' he said.

'We know that Chief Buthelezi has a very high regard for Mr Mandela as a fellow freedom fighter — he was the first leader in this country to call for Mr Mandela's release.

'From messages we receive from Pollsmoor Prison, we also know that Mr Mandela has a very high regard for our leader. But what of the political opportunists who use Mr Mandela's name to drive a wedge between him and our leader?'

The ANC Mission in Exile continually vilified Chief Buthelezi and anti-Inkatha and anti-Buthelezi fanatics shouted slogans that 'Buthelezi is a sell-out . . .' Even Mr Mandela's wife had allowed a book to be

written about her life in which she called the Chief Minister a traitor.

It was time that the Chief Minister met Mr Mandela so that 'this confusion' was cleared up.

'It is for this reason that I wish this House to consider the advisability of requesting the South African Government to allow our Chief Minister to visit Mr Mandela in prison in Cape Town so that he can assess the situation accurately for himself and for all of us as his supporters,' Dr Dhlomo added.

Soon afterwards the Chief Minister received a telegram from Mr Mandela's lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, who said he had just returned from visiting Mr Mandela in Pollsmoor prison.

'He sends you his greetings,' he said.

The telegram went on: 'He (Mr Mandela) has been reading media reports that you have applied for and obtained permission to meet with him at Pollsmoor prison. He has asked me to contact you urgently and advise you of his views on the contemplated visit to him.

'Mr Mandela believes very strongly that the best time for such a meeting would be after he and his colleagues have been released from prison (he much appreciates your efforts to this end) and ideally when his other colleagues presently outside South Africa would have returned to the country.

'He therefore asks you to defer the meeting with him and suggests that in the interim you communicate with the African National Congress in Lusaka with a view to a possible meeting with them.'

Chief Buthelezi responded to the telegram saying that he assumed that Mr Mandela was 'unaware' of the many and various attempts by himself and Inkatha at dialogue with the External Mission of the ANC.

The Chief Minister listed in detail how he had written to Mr Oliver Tambo (with no response) and how Dr Dhlomo had sent a telex to the Secretary-General of the ANC (with no response).

He also pointed out that at meetings with South African businessmen and others in Lusaka, the ANC had been described as 'passionate' in their bitterness against him.

As the suggestion to see Mr Mandela was not his own, Chief Buthelezi said it would now be proper for his colleagues to advise him regarding the telegram from Mr Ayob.

'As a constituency leader I would also share the suggestion with the Inkatha General Conference, with the Central Committee and with the caucus of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly,' he said.

'I thank Mr Mandela for his unchanging attitude towards me de-



'We have entrusted our leader with massive political power . . . we recently saw this power in display at King's Park on May 1.' Pictured above, part of the 80 000-strong crowd who packed the stadium to hear Chief Buthelezi.

House asked to advise on proposed meeting between the Chief Minister and Mr Nelson Mandela — and the response

spite all I have endured from his colleagues in the External Mission of the ANC.'

Chief Buthelezi added that he had started campaigning for Mr Mandela's release and for the release of other political prisoners more than ten years ago on his own and unprompted by anyone. He would continue doing so until Mr Mandela and other political prisoners were released.

In the debate Dr Dhlomo emphasised: 'We have entrusted our leader with massive political power and influence . . . we recently saw this

power in display at Kings Park on May 1. We wish that this power should be used in furthering the cause of black unity. But is his contribution to the cause of black unity is not welcome or is not appreciated, then we need to be told clearly and unambiguously so that we can plan our future political strategies accordingly.'

Dr Dhlomo described Chief Buthelezi as 'the father of the politics of negotiation and peaceful change in South Africa' and said his principled and consistent advocacy of negotiation over many years had

given rise to a flurry of diplomatic activity all centering around the politics of negotiation.

'Since Inkatha was founded by the Chief Minister ten years ago, it has followed the strategy of peaceful change and negotiation in an effort to resolve political conflict in South Africa,' Dr Dhlomo said.

'Indeed it can be said that it was the Chief Minister who gave this strategy credibility and respect both in South Africa and abroad.'

He told the House that he 'remembered vividly' over the past few years that whenever Inkatha

'We will not know the answer . . . until we get it from Mr Mandela himself.'

representatives travelled abroad they were 'ridiculed' when they explained that the movement stood for peaceful change and negotiation.

They were told that Inkatha was 'not a genuine liberation movement like the ANC' because it did not believe in the violent overthrow of the existing political order.

'Through the leadership of the Chief Minister we persevered and what do we see today? Negotiation and peaceful change is now the name of the game.'

Giving examples of this, Dr Dhlomo pointed out that:

* The Commonwealth of Nations had dispatched a group of Eminent Persons to investigate ways and means of initiating dialogue between the South African Government and internal opposition forces, including those that are banned, imprisoned or exiled.

* The American President had dispatched his own group of Eminent Persons to do the same job.

* Even the ANC Mission in Exile — which was insisting a few months ago that the armed struggle was the only answer — was beginning to consider negotiation under certain conditions.

* Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party had reported after a meeting with Mr Mandela that Mr Mandela would be prepared to negotiate with the Government under certain conditions.

* A group known as the Foundation for International Conciliation was also in South Africa trying to initiate dialogue between the South African Government and internal opposition forces.

Dr Dhlomo said Western leaders were fully aware of the Chief Minister's contribution to peaceful change and negotiation. Chief Buthelezi's recent visits to Western capitals like Washington, London, Bonn and Paris, as well as to Israel — where he was received like a head of State — had 'confused and confounded' political adversaries.

He told the House: '... we are not surprised that our political adversaries are jealous of this

achievement. The ANC Mission in Exile is grumbling that the Chief Minister is received like a head of State in Western capitals, and yet we do not grumble that Mr Tambo is received like a head of State in Eastern capitals.'

Now that Inkatha and the Kwa-Zulu Government had given credibility to the politics of negotiation

'We respect Mr. Mandela and we would support our leader if he decided to stand publicly with Mr. Mandela for the sake of black unity ...'

and peaceful change, adversaries were attempting to discredit them by falsely claiming that Inkatha was a violent movement.

'The very people who for years ridiculed and wrote us off as a political force because of our strategy of non-violence are now claiming that we are after all a violent movement! Fortunately nobody is fooled by this inconsistency, except perhaps a few insignificant starry-eyed white liberals.'

Dr Dhlomo then went on to say

that the 'other great irony' was the consistent attack and vilification of the Chief Minister by the ANC Mission in Exile.

'I say this is an irony because in many ways the Chief Minister has the whole future of the ANC Mission in Exile in his hands.'

If he chose to, the Chief Minister could adopt policies that would either destroy the ANC or keep it in perpetual exile with no hope of ever returning to South Africa.'

'He could do this by immediately entering into negotiations with the State President and co-operating in the formation of a strong coalition government which would exclude the ANC.'

However, as a sign of respect for the sacrifice and unquestioned patriotism of Mr Nelson Mandela, the Chief Minister had refused to negotiate with the State President in the absence of the ANC leader.

Apparently, 'as a token of gratitude', the ANC continued to vilify Chief Buthelezi and plot his assassination.

'Is it not time this confusion is cleared?' Dr Dhlomo asked the House.

'I submit that we shall not know the answer to this question until we get it from Mr Mandela himself.'

In another interesting development, the Chairman of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG), Mr Malcolm Fraser, has said that he believed a 'coalition of Mr Nelson Mandela, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Mr Oliver Tambo' were likely to form the first black coalition government of South Africa.

Mr Fraser told a press conference in London that 'one of the first things that emerged from discussions with Mandela was the likelihood of a united black leadership because he made it quite plain he respected Buthelezi ...'

He added: 'Buthelezi told us in the plainest terms he would work for Mandela, and in discussions with Mandela there was the reality emerging of a united black leadership.'

UDF supporters want squatters to pack up and move

TRUSTEES ANGRY AT SQUATTING ON THE PHOENIX SETTLEMENT

United Democratic Front supporters, led by Mr Mewa Ramgobin, appear to be trying to get the KwaZulu Government to evict squatters from the Phoenix settlement near Inanda.

The Phoenix settlement, home of Mahatma Gandhi during many of the years he spent in South Africa developing his principles of non-violent resistance, was badly damaged by rioters last year. Mr Ramgobin's wife is a descendant of Mahatma Gandhi.

The issue of the squatters was brought to the attention of the Chief Minister recently by a reporter of the worldwide Associated Press news agency.

The reporter, Mr James Smith, said in a telex to the Chief Minister that trustees of the Phoenix settlement (who include Mr Ramgobin) told him that they believed that 'the white central Government, possibly with the compliance of KwaZulu, tacitly approve of the squatting' on the land near Inanda. Mr Ramgobin is also an executive member of the Natal Indian Congress.

The Chief Minister immediately replied that this was 'a lot of balderdash' and he added that he believed that the Phoenix trustees were deliberately telling 'these lies' to besmirch the name of the KwaZulu Government.

Mr Smith said the Phoenix trustees claim that the squatters (whom they allege are supporters of Inkatha) are overrunning the settlement with two aims: one was to undermine the settlement which 'has become associated with UDF resistance politics' and, secondly, to 'effectively consolidate more land into KwaZulu'.

The Chief Minister was asked: 'What is the KwaZulu Govern-

ment's position on this squatting? Has your Government sanctioned or approved of this squatting? If not, has your Government made any attempt to control or remove the squatters, or do you plan to do so if you have not been aware of the squatting until now?'

Mr Smith, who had visited Phoenix and spoken to Mr Ramgobin also asked: Do you think it is appropriate for the Phoenix settlement to be used for squatting? Why not rather have the squatters use the adjacent empty land next door owned by the Dube family, or neighbouring white sugar cane farmland?'

He did not make it clear as to whether these alternatives were suggested by Mr Ramgobin or whether he had approached the Dube family or the white sugar farmers for their views on this matter.

In an interview with the Weekly Mail Mr Ramgobin alleged that there were 'sinister forces' at work behind the sudden arrival of the squatters. The Weekly Mail commented that Mr Ramgobin was 'caught in a political bind...'

The Chief Minister, who has repeatedly stated his repugnance of removals, said he believed that the Phoenix trustees had political motives in allowing the area to be inundated with squatters.

It was a 'malicious as well as an absurd statement' to imply that the squatters were there with the 'connivance or compliance' of the KwaZulu Government.

'The Gandhi settlement should be preserved as a national monument and if this was done, this particular squatter problem would be taken care of,' Chief Buthelezi added.

'We know that Mr Mewa Ram-

gobin and some of the Phoenix trustees are members of the United Democratic Front and their motives in smearing us are consonant with the negative stance the UDF have towards the KwaZulu Government, Inkatha and I ever since the UDF was launched.'

While Mr Ramgobin told Associated Press the Phoenix trustees were 'reluctant' to ask the police to remove the squatters, his press statement clearly indicates that they want the KwaZulu Government to do their dirty work for them.

Chief Buthelezi pointed out to the news agency that the Inkatha Institute had recently completed a survey of all the squatters in the greater Durban metropolitan area.

'These are our people and technically speaking they are in no man's land as the place where they are squatting does not fall within the area under the jurisdiction of the City Council of Durban — nor does it fall under the jurisdiction of the KwaZulu Government,' he said.

'The KwaZulu/Natal Planning Council, which was formerly under the chairmanship of Dr Louis Rive and which is now under the chairmanship of Dr A.H. Zulu, is specifically looking at these squatter problems in the entire region of KwaZulu/Natal with a view to solutions and in order to improve the quality of life of those affected.'

'We are confident that they are going to provide us with some of the answers and in fact their first interim report which has been accepted by both the KwaZulu Government and the South African Government is now being implemented at a cost of plus/minus R107 million. Much of this amount will be spent in providing essential serviced sites in the greater metropolitan area of Durban on which squatters can settle.'

'When the government speaks about allowing black urbanisation, then these people's needs should be a priority and it is no use encouraging more people to move into urban areas without providing first of all for the 1,4 million squatters who are already settled in areas around Durban.'

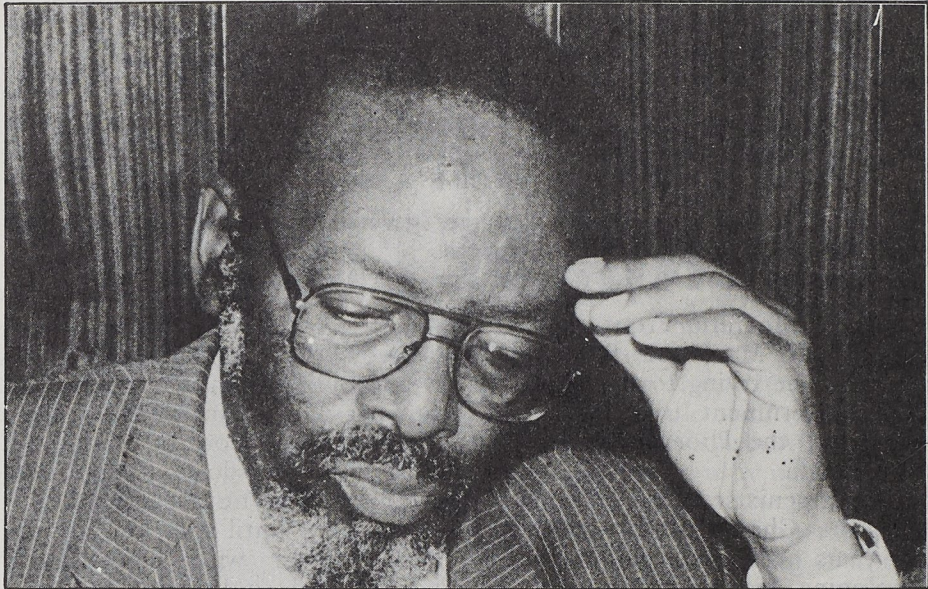
Leakage of exam papers stopped

After the leakage of examination papers was stopped in KwaZulu schools, results dropped from 70 per cent to 30 per cent, it was disclosed recently.

People attending the Circuit Inspectors' Conference in Ulundi recently, were told that this showed children had not been prepared and had relied on the leakage of papers.

'This does not mean that we are not aware of other problems af-

Mr D.Y. Zimu, Secretary for the Department of Education, concentrating on the discussion at the Conference.



GOVERNMENT'S REFORM INITIATIVE NOT SYSTEMATIC — DR DHLOMO

The greatest single weakness in the Government's present reform initiative is that it is not systematic. It is also carried out in a manner that would suggest that there is an abiding reluctance to define a clear action programme for the dismantling of apartheid.

This opinion was expressed by the Secretary-General of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, when he addressed the conference of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) in Bloemfontein recently.

He said in the absence of a clearly-defined action programme, those black leaders who were genuinely interested in negotiation and non-violent change, were placed in a very difficult situation. They were being asked to put their faith in the Government's ability and commitment to genuine political change, when they were not aware what that change entailed and whether or not it would almost satisfy the aspirations of their people.

Dr Dhlomo told the conference it would now appear that the majority of black leaders were no longer keen to begin negotiations

with the Government when other leaders and organisations were either imprisoned, banned or exiled, and when the general political climate in the country was not conducive to negotiation.

He did not think this was an unreasonable attitude on the part of black leaders.

'It would be counter-productive to negotiate a political solution for the country when other parties and leaders are not even able to decide whether or not they want to get involved in such negotiations.

'Hence the increased demand for the release of political prisoners, the unbanning of political organi-



Dr Oscar Dhlomo

fecting pupils, such as social and political problems. But if we try to solve one particular problem, such as ensuring that there is proper teaching and testing in the classroom, we can be one step ahead,' said circuit inspector, Mr Mdluli.

The Secretary for Education, Mr D.Y. Zimu, said at the conference that the department was trying everything to eliminate destructive elements.

'We are fortunate that we can still cope with growing unrest at schools. Sincere parents will make sacrifices to improve the situation for their children,' he said.

The conference also heard that a new programme, remedial education, was to be implemented in the KwaZulu education system. The aim of the system is to identify pupils who need extra care because of various problems.

sations, the return of exiles and the promotion of free political activity, as a prelude to genuine negotiation,' he said.

Dr Dhlomo said the leadership of UCASA would have to guard against being used by the Government attempts to catapult Urban Community Councillors into first-tier level politics when in fact the councillors are supposed to be in charge of third-tier level politics.

'This will require that your association maintains close contact with other black organisations and leaders who believe, like yourselves, in the politics of negotiation. This will ensure that your actions are never perceived as being harmful to the political cause of black people.'

Discussing the question of international pressure, Dr Dhlomo said it came in all shapes and sizes, and it would be naïve to support any kind of international pressure even if that pressure would destroy both apartheid and its victims.

'As I have often said, if we did that, we would be behaving like someone who thinks he can free prisoners from a cell by bombing the cell itself. One such international pressure that would not serve our cause is disinvestment, and that is why my movement does not support this strategy at the present time,' he said.

Library services extended

The Department has extended library services by introducing a reference library in Zone 4 of the Chief Minister's building. It will be used mainly by members of the Legislative Assembly, students and researchers.

Sections comprise legal publications, general reference works, and books.

The legal section includes speeches, reports, constitutions, debates and annual reports; general reference

includes encyclopaedias, almanacs and treaties and books will consist of political studies, history, economics, law, public administration and other non-fiction.

Part of the collection was obtained through donations by the American Cultural Centre, the American Consul and the Durban Municipal Library.

Sufficient furniture will be installed soon and a permanent staff will be appointed.

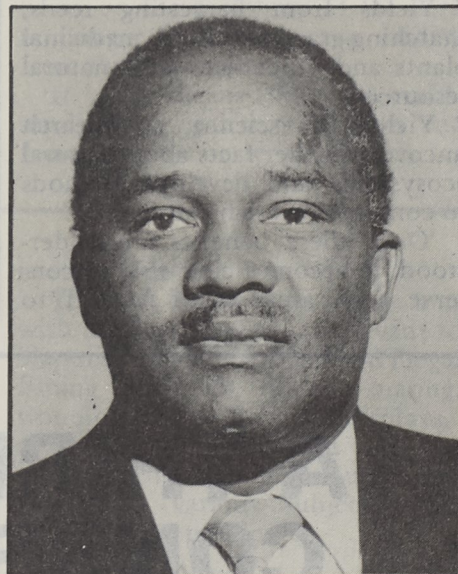
Language committee formed

An Inter-departmental Language Committee has been formed to promote understanding between the Language Bureau and the various departments in the Government service.

The committee exchanges ideas on translation work and discusses technical terms and their usage.

Its main aim is to maintain consistency in the use of terminology. The committee has representatives from various departments who act as 'watchdogs' over the language service division.

According to the convenor of the committee, Mr N.P. Khathi, office bearers are still to be elected.



Mr N.P. Khathi, Chief Language Officer



Circuit Inspector A. Nkabinde

Degree for Inspector Nkabinde

The circuit inspector for Mahlabathini, Mr A. Nkabinde, has obtained an honours degree in Anthropology from the University of Zululand.

'I like anthropology, it accommodates everything including education, and is a study of Man from different angles,' says Mr Nkabinde, who obtained his first degree from the University of South Africa, majoring in psychology and anthropology.

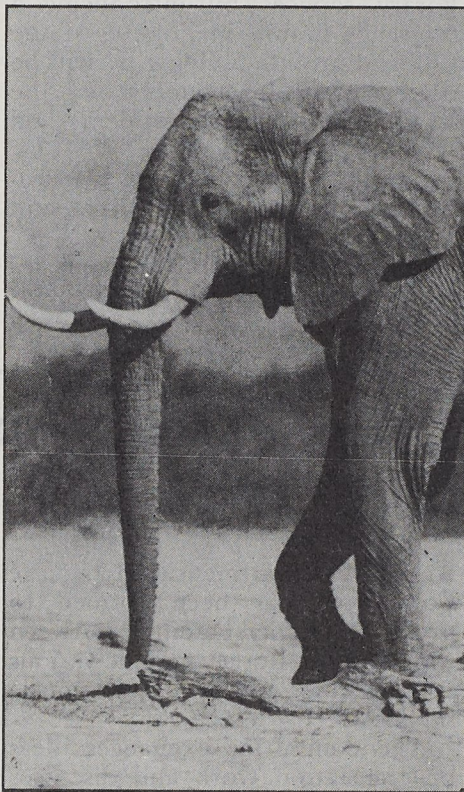
More game introduced to KwaZulu reserves

The Bureau of Natural Resources has introduced certain species of game into their reserves.

A spokeswoman for the Bureau, Miss Lana Quinn, said that under proper management the addition of game would have the following benefits:

- * Yields from tourism — game viewing, photographic safaris, walking trails and job opportunities.
- * Yields from culling wild animals to retain their numbers within the carrying capacities of these enclosed areas, which would produce red meat and skins.
- * Yields from harvesting reeds, thatching grass, firewood, medicinal plants and other renewable natural resources.
- * Yields for science, as research uncovers further facts about natural ecosystems and develops methods to conserve this rich species.

'Once these benefits are understood, it becomes clear that to conserve such areas is of benefit to



people since they are interdependent with nature and benefit from it materially, culturally and spiritually,' Miss Quinn said.

She explained that in areas such as the Tembe Elephant Park, wild animals used to be found in considerable diversity and impressive numbers.

'To re-introduce them is simply to restore these areas to their former and rightful beauty and abundance. Such abundance will produce various benefits or yields for the people of KwaZulu as a whole.

'Because such natural ecosystems are so productive, their restoration is not only an aesthetic luxury but also a method of land use which can yield a wide variety of resources.

'There is no conflict between the natural beauty of these areas and the fact that they directly benefit those people to whom they belong, in the form of yields,' Miss Quinn said.

A THIRD WORLD CONSERVATION CONCEPT

A policy of rational utilization of the country's natural resources is the foundation stone of KwaZulu's Bureau of Natural Resources, says the Public Relations Officer of the Bureau, Miss Lana Quinn.

This means getting the support of as many people as possible before taking decisions which affect their lives.

Miss Quinn says the support management of conservation areas in a Third World situation differs from that in other regions of the world, mainly because of economic levels. For this reason the management of the environment and natural resources has to be approached differently.

According to the Bureau, during

the past 100 years or so, conservation has been seen as a Western ideology and has come to be associated with the growth and substance of colonialism. Indigenous people see themselves largely as spectators in an alien philosophy which has lost its homestead-based origins. Islands of conservation in the form of game reserves have sprung up all over Southern Africa. These islands are often seen as exclusive no-go areas for the masses, some of whom battle to survive in adjacent areas.

Miss Quinn says in some cases the people enjoy no benefits from these game reserves.

'Thus, it can be safely said that in many areas of Southern Africa,

the conservation message has bypassed the people who really count in the long-term survival of these conservation islands. No serious attempt is made to train indigenous people in the conservation discipline.'

The Bureau recognises the inherent dangers of allowing a First World conservation strategy to operate in a Third World situation. It realises that unless conservation is based and sustained in the homestead and not only in high places, it is doomed to failure.

The Bureau promotes a policy of rational use of natural resources which means that people are urged to use resources in a reasonable way so that they can renew themselves.

The Bureau precedes its management projects with well-planned and executed extension programmes through word of mouth, radio and audio visual presentations.

Miss Quinn says that even if the Bureau does not always reach consensus, it believes in keeping the largest number of people informed of its ideas.

Endangered plants found

Research by the Bureau of Natural Resources has found what they believe to be the largest Warbugia Salutaris plant community left in the country. The find was made in the Tembe Elephant Park. The plant is listed as a vulnerable species in the publication, Threatened Plants of Southern Africa, and is highly sought after by traditional

healers for medicinal purposes.

The species occurs in the Termitaria-Palmveld region of the Park. In view of its economic value as a medicinal plant and rarity, a survey was carried out to map the plants in the park.

Monitoring and control of its use will continue in the Tembe Park.

Electrified fence at park

An electrified 69 km boundary fence has been erected around the Tembe Elephant Park in Maputaland by the Bureau of Natural Resources.

Construction of the fence, which is the first of its kind in a Natal game reserve, was started in 1983.

Conventional game fencing was used but to ensure that the fence could keep elephants at bay, a single strand of electrified wire was stretched across the top of the

fence. A single-strand electrified trip wire was also erected as an extra precaution. The wire is powered by a 12-volt battery which is charged by solar panels at very little running cost.

Since this improvement, people living on the periphery of the Park no longer experience crop raiding from these animals.

It also means that vulnerable sand forest and various flora and fauna are now better protected.

Bureau activities exhibited

The KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources used a mobile display unit for the first time earlier this year when it took part in the Manguzi Agricultural Show at Kwa-Ngwanase.

The Bureau's exhibits were designed to show some of its activities in Maputaland and to convey the message of conservation to people

in rural areas.

The unit consisted of a huge tent with displays of subjects relevant to Maputaland such as legal and illegal fishing methods, illegal snaring, woodlots and audio visual displays.

Pamphlets and books on the environment were distributed and videos on various subjects were shown to the public.

Kosi Bay fish offtake now monitored

Scientific monitoring surveys are being undertaken at Kosi Bay into the fish offtake.

Among other findings the research has revealed a conflict of interests between the local population and visitors in the fishing areas. Tourist sport fishermen may only catch fish inside the lake. Controlled bag and size limits ensure that only mature fish are caught in small numbers.

An extensive tagging system was undertaken in the lakes to determine the proportion of fish caught. Results showed that the total catch by the tourists does not affect the fish traps in any significant way. In addition the tourists do not catch a large enough proportion of fish to affect the spawning population.

Fisheries Research Officer, Mr Robert Kyle, says the drop in size and numbers of game fish and the

decline in the traditional traps are directly attributable to illegal gill netting in the demarcated channel at night.

Steps have been taken to reduce the gill netting and results now show an annual increase in the number and size of the sport fish caught.

BEST IN AFRICA

Mr Kyle says Kosi Bay is now the best-managed estuary system in Africa.

'It yields about 12 kg of fish per hectare to a traditional fishery, while offering excellent sport fishing facilities to people from all parts of the world.

This in turn provides jobs and opens the basis of a tourist industry.'

He said recommendations were now being made to exploit unused resources such as other species.

'NEW LEGISLATIVE BUILDING BEFITS ZULU NATION'

— *Prince Gideon Zulu*

The new Legislative Assembly building and chamber befit the Zulu nation, the Assistant Whip of the Assembly, Prince Gideon Zulu, said recently.

In an interview with Umxoxi, he said there were people who claimed the building was too expensive, but this was an unjust criticism.

'The Zulus were once a sovereign nation before we were crushed by the then considerable force of the British. Therefore, this building truly befits them,' he said. 'It has been built for generations to come — it is a symbol of triumph over adversity.'

The new chamber can seat 199 members, which provides for future expansion in membership.

Interior walls are made of meranti wood and the rest of the furniture is imbuia.

Sound is amplified by a speech-reinforcement system which is built into the top of members' desks.

But things were not always as sophisticated and the Legislative Assembly had humble quarters before its occupation of the new building.

The first house held its sessions at Bhhekuzulu College of Education at Nongoma in 1970.

Chief T.J. Cebekhulu recalls: 'Those were the worst days. There was no proper chamber and we had to meet at the college.'

Galleries, telephones and comfort were non-existent. In fact, we did not even have housing and had to live in tents.'

Despite these poor facilities, the Assembly continued to operate from Nongoma.

As time went on, the Chief Executive Council, as the Cabinet was then called, debated on a capital for KwaZulu. A few members preferred Nongoma as it was the seat of the King.

ULUNDI CHOSEN

After extensive discussions, Ulundi was chosen as the capital. The Chief Whip, Mr S.Z. Conco, explained: 'Firstly, the area is historically important, with the royal residence of King Cetshwayo at Ondini. Also, it had all the facilities we needed, including water and the infrastructure.'

After the establishment of offices at Unit A, Ulundi, the Assembly moved from Nongoma. However, there was no proper Assembly chamber and a community hall in Unit A had to be used for sessions. It was a step forward, as members had proper housing.

Next, the Assembly was accommodated in a community hall in B South. This was used until the new buildings were opened in 1983.

The old buildings are now used

for public functions and Inkatha Central Committee meetings are held in the B South Hall.

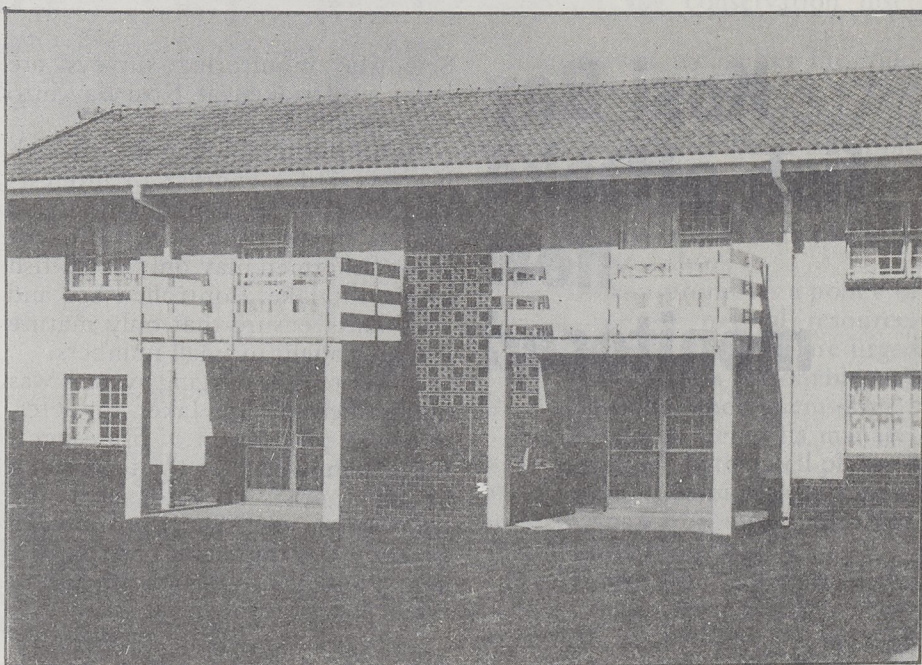
The new Legislative Assembly building provides seating for more than 500 guests and this includes the Chief Minister's gallery, the King's gallery and other bays.

Flats have been erected for members near the new building. Their previous homes at B South will be occupied by civil servants.

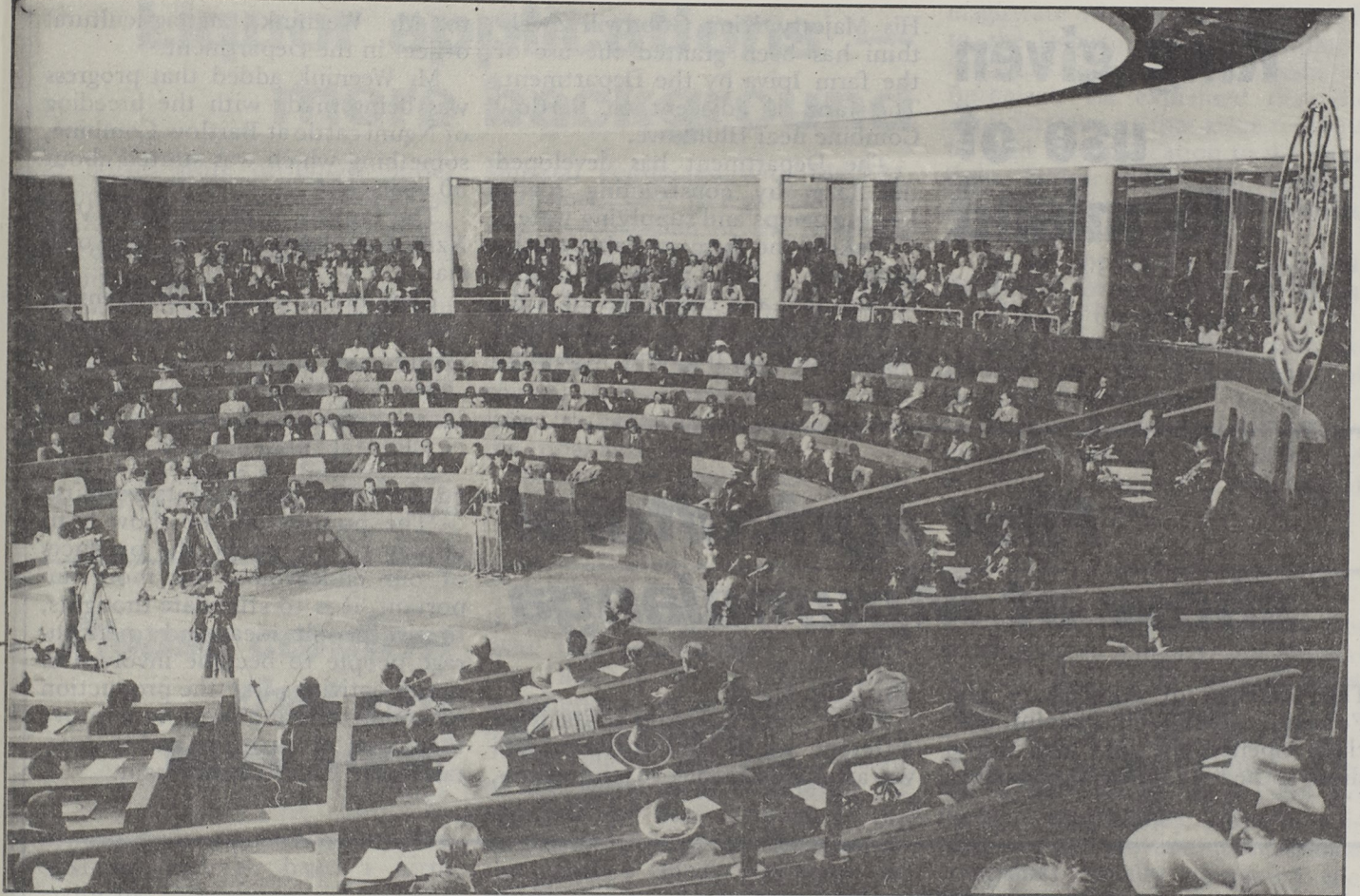
'With gradual development of accommodation, starting off in tents, the new flats are heaven,' says Mr Conco.

'They are well-furnished and comfortable, and security is guaranteed as police monitor entries and exits at the gates.'

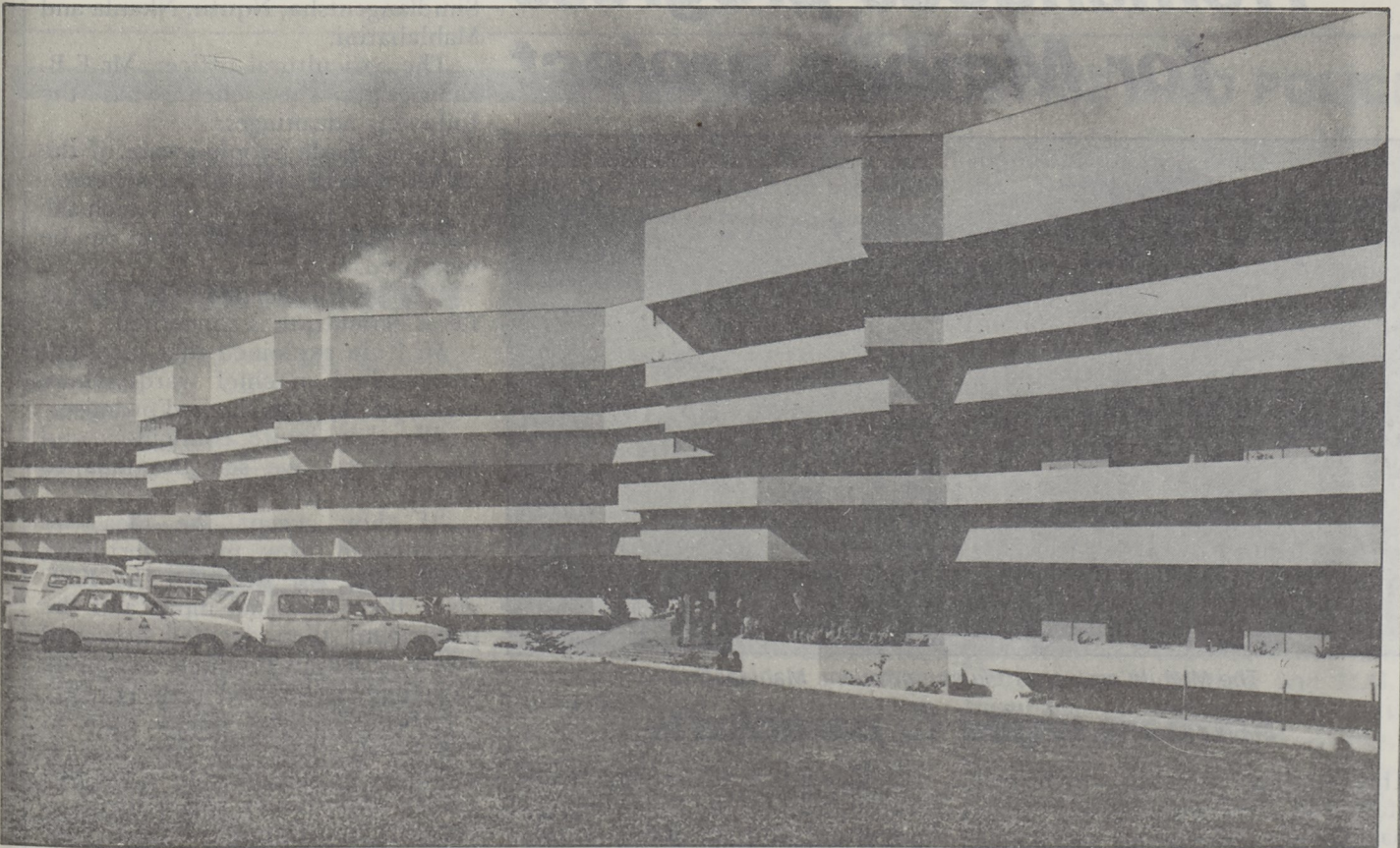
Umxoxi could obviously not speak to all members of the Legislative Assembly, but their faces show that they were very happy with the new developments.



The new flats in Unit B North for LA members



The Legislative Assembly in session



The new Administration building

King given use of farmland

His Majesty King Goodwill Zwelithini has been granted the use of the farm Ipiva by the Department. The farm is adjacent to Bartlow Combine near Hluhluwe.

The Department has developed the farm by constructing roads, fencing camps and supplying water.

Making the farm available to the King was a joint proposal of the Department and Development Aid.

The King will farm purebred Nguni cattle on the farm, according

to Mr Weenink, an agricultural officer in the Department.

Mr Weenink added that progress was being made with the breeding of Nguni cattle at Bartlow Combine, something which was started about 30 years ago.

The farm is managed by Mr V.T. Nzimande, supported by four officials.

They are advised by Mr Weenink, who also formulates farming policies.

First agricultural show at Mpumalanga

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Chief L.G. Dlamini, officially opened the first agricultural show to be held in the Mpumalanga

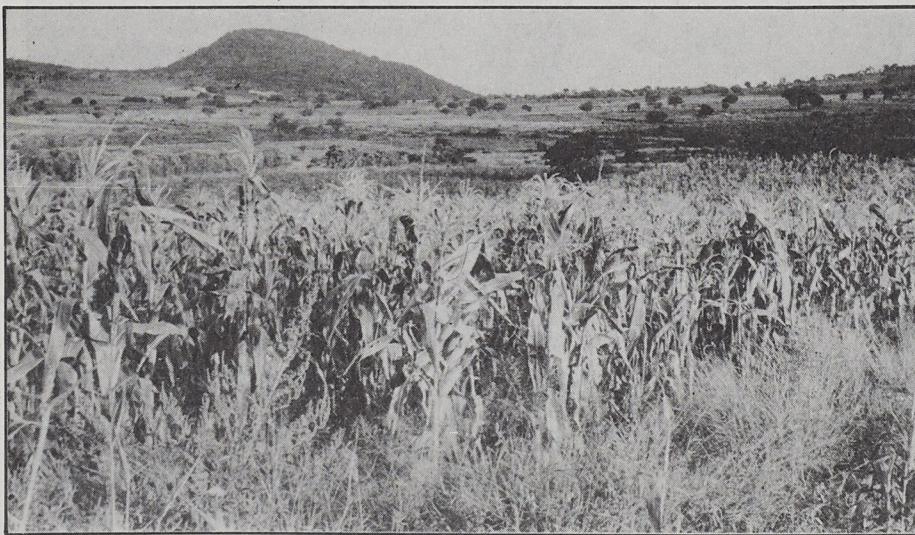
district in March.

There were 2 975 exhibits from different wards and Inshongweni was awarded a trophy for the beauty,

quantity and quality of its exhibits.

'The purpose of the show is to display to the public the products of our endeavours, but more important, it is to stimulate thoughts, to give people ideas and to encourage people to become involved in useful activities like the production of homecrafts and food, to improve their level of nutrition and to generate cash,' Chief Dlamini said.

Tremendous progress for Mmbila project



The Mmbila project at Ekushumayeleni, Mahlabathini

Farmers urged to participate

The Mmbila project, which was started in 1982 with about 700 ha, has shown tremendous expansion and now stands at 7 500 ha.

Participants in the scheme, which is run jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the KFC, are also increasing. The nucleus of the pro-

ject is at Madadeni and has expanded to districts such as Bergville, Simdlangentsha, Nqutu, Nkanla and Mahlabatini.

The agricultural officer, Mr E.B. Zulu, says the scheme has the following advantages:

- * It has made people aware of the agricultural benefits of the scheme.
- * This is a parameter by which the KwaZulu agricultural output can be measured.
- * It has widened people's scope as far as agriculture is concerned.

Mr Zulu explained that meetings were called in chief wards where maize production showed promise.

'We then invite councillors and farmers and we sell the idea to them.

'If they accept the idea, we recommend how much fertilizer, seeds, etc. are needed. The KFC gives their financial input and the participant then decided how and where to sell his products so that he can repay his loan and make a profit.

'Although most people join as individuals they can also join as partners. We urge people to use this golden opportunity which the Government is offering to them,' Mr Zulu said.

Liquor applications — more background

No bottle store or liquor outlet applications are granted unless the KwaZulu Finance Corporation has subjected the particular area to a viability study.

This is laid down by the KwaZulu Liquor Act no. 7 of 1980. By law, a bottle store in rural areas must have at least 10 000 potential buyers and in a township area residential unit the figure is 2 000.

These are some of the facts that emerged from an interview which

Umxoxi conducted with Mr J.M. Buthelezi, who is legal advisor as well as Chairman of the KwaZulu Department of Justice.

He pointed out that in a reserve area, an application for a bottle store or liquor outlet should first be submitted to the tribal chief and council of that area who will consider its necessity at a meeting of the tribal authority.

'Should the application get an OK, it is then sent to the district

magistrate who in turn forwards it to the Department of the Interior for approval in principle,' said Mr Buthelezi. He explained that the applicant was at that stage required to send the application to the KwaZulu Liquor Board for scrutiny. The Board falls under the Department of Justice.

'If the application is successful, the Board forwards it to the Minister of Justice for approval.'

He said building plans were examined by the Department of Health and the Police.

The Health Department considers the health aspects of the plans and the Police examine the structure of the building plans.

Please confirm that you were born!

Any person is required by law to be registered and to have a birth certificate.

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Section in the Department of

Interior told Umxoxi in an interview that procedurally, the applicant had to go to the nearest magisterial court or commissioner's office for an application.

The filled-in application was sent to the Department of Interior for approval and then returned to the magistrate's court with the instruction that a birth certificate be issued.

A principal official of the Section, Mr Leslie Njoko, said applications

for birth certificates increased tremendously in January and December, as they were needed when applying for employment.

Death certificates could be processed by the local Induna or by the police where there was no medical practitioner. These certificates were important as insurance companies usually contacted the Department of Interior for verification when payments had to be made.

JUSTICE AND POLICE

Progress in local court appointments

KwaZulu public servants are being appointed to carry out judicial functions in its magistrate's courts. The previous ruling, according to the Homelands Constitutional Courts

Act 21 of 1971, was that no court could 'be established or disestablished and no such judicial officer or other officer shall be appointed by such member or any such officer in respect of persons who are not blacks, without the approval of the Minister in Pretoria.

The new ruling cancels this proviso.

The Secretary for Justice, Mr E. Oltmann, says while the judicial

appointments are being made by the Department of Justice in Pretoria, he regards them as fully valid in all respects.

Mr E.S. Mhlongo, Chief Magistrate and head of the Inspectorate Division in the Department of Justice, has welcomed the new development.

'This was an open appointment to all black judicial officers, which is a good thing,' he said.

POLICE PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED

The District Commandant of the new police district headquarters at Nongoma, Major T.J. Mngomezulu and the second-in-command at Nqutu district headquarters, Major M. Gumede, have been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

This was announced by the

Commissioner of KwaZulu Police, Brigadier A.M.J. Laas.

Brigadier Laas also announced that the Branch Commander of the Osizweni CID Department, Captain T.J. Makhanya, had been promoted to Major.

Eight Lieutenants have been

promoted to Captain. They are Lieutenants T. Bhulose and M.G. Magubane of Umlazi; Lieutenant Shange of Esikhawini; M.A. Zondo, the station commander at Esikhawini; C.G. Sibiya of Nqutu; M.S. Mdluli of Esikhawini, and M.J. Luthuli and J.L. Mbatha of Ulundi.

Mr Sithebe heads new department

A new department, Welfare and Pensions, has been formed with Mr E.S.C. Sithebe as Minister.

This was announced by the Chief Minister in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on 6 May.

Previously, this department formed one with the Department of Health, with Dr F.T. Mdlalose as Minister.

Mr Sithebe has been a member of the Legislative Assembly since 1977, representing Mnambithi region.

'This appointment took me by surprise and I hope I will cope with

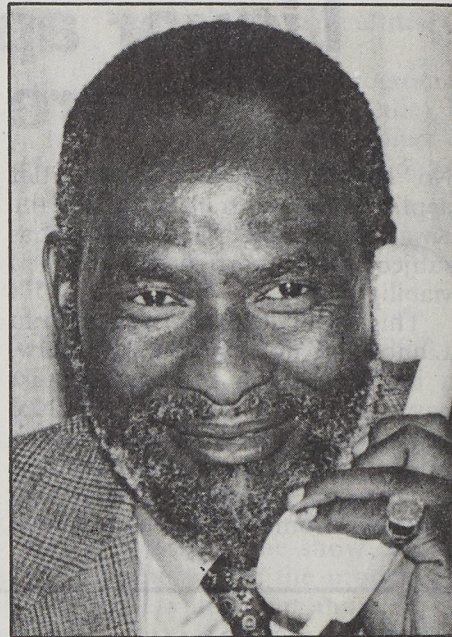
the tasks which have been placed on my shoulders and serve the interests of my people,' he told Umxoxi.

At the age of 54 Mr Sithebe feels young and confident to handle his new position. The fact that he has moved one step ahead, from member of the Legislative Assembly to Cabinet Minister, does not mean that he will no longer represent Mnambithi.

'It is still my constituency and I will be working with my people by conducting meetings during week-ends,' he said.

He now has to move to Ulundi but said that for the time being, he would not be bringing his family along.

Mr W.S. Sibiya, who has driven for quite a few Ministers since 1981, has been appointed personal chauffeur for the new Minister.



Mr E.S.C. Sithebe, the new Minister of Welfare and Pensions

HIS MAJESTY OPENS SABSWA BRANCH

The Northern Zululand branch of the South African Black Social Workers' Association was addressed at Nongoma in March by His Majesty, King Goodwill Zwelethini.

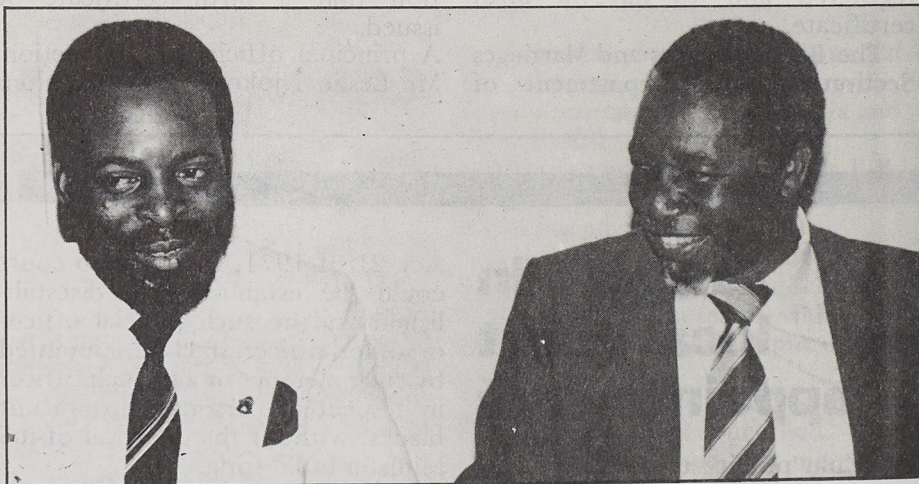
'It fills me with optimism to realise that today, in this town of Nongoma, we do not only have the finest calibre of social workers but that the welfare service has so developed that it now has an inter-dependent office,' he told the audience.

Welcoming the establishment of the new branch, the King said it was a development which would bring human care into a region where suffering people needed it very much.

The theme for the day was Non-formal Adult Education and several experts gave their views on this subject.

HEALTH CARE

The student adviser from the University of Zululand, Mrs N. Dlamini, spoke on non-formal education as an aspect of social work practice and said she saw the programme as helping to promote a network of learning in the fundamental sense of people's values as



His Majesty King Goodwill Zwelethini Ka Bhhekuzulu and Dr F.T. Mdlalose, Minister of Health at the inauguration of SABSWA at Nongoma.

individuals and communities.

Dr K. Ginwala from the University of Natal spoke on primary health care programmes based on adult education. He said primary health care was essential health care made universally accessible to individuals and families by means acceptable to them, through their full participation and at a cost that the community and country could afford.

Other speakers were Miss Liz Clarke of the Bureau of Community

Development and Youth Affairs and Mr J. Artchison and Mr R. Mackie of the Centre for Adult Education at the University of Natal.

The Northern Zululand branch has the following executive members:

Chairman: Mr S. Mathe
Vice-chairman: Mr S. Mkhize
Secretary: Miss M. Kubheka
Vice-secretary: Miss M. Mntambo
Treasurer: Mrs T. Boltina
Additional member: Mr S.W. Mchunu.

KwaZulu chosen for Tropicare Programme

KwaZulu has been selected as the territory with the most suitable health care system to manage the Tropicare Programme. This will be carried out under the auspices of Warner Lambert, an American pharmaceutical firm which assists providers of health care products to give health education and training

to the general public.

According to Dr S. Livingstone, Director of the Department of Health, this international company chose KwaZulu out of all territories in South Africa as the testing ground for the introduction of this programme.

The programme operates in Sene-

gal, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria and Zaire.

Dr Livingstone said the company, as signatories to the Sullivan Code of Practice, was already engaged in many philanthropic schemes on the Continent, both in South Africa and in French-speaking African countries.

He said the pilot project would concentrate on rural areas and would deal with the prevention and management of diarrhoea among children. Diarrhoea was one of the major killer diseases among children under one year.

New Board for Umlazi Place of Safety

The Board of Management of the Umlazi Place of Safety and Detention was inaugurated on 25 April by the Minister of Health, Dr F.T. Mdlalose and the Departmental Secretary, Dr D. Hackland. The centre has been in operation since 1967 and responsibility for its management and maintenance was taken over by the KwaZulu Government in 1972.

It is a place of temporary care for abandoned children, orphans, truants, vagrants, children with no visible means of support, abused and ill-treated children, children from disorganised families and others who are awaiting designation to children's institutions.

These children are kept there until other arrangements have been

made for their long time care.

The lengthy stay of children at this centre and the scarcity of other institutions, were the main reasons for the establishment of the Board.

There are three requirements for admission to the Umlazi POS:

- * A preliminary report by a social worker or a statement by a police or probation officer. This gives the historical background of the child.

- * A medical certificate, to ensure proper preventive service.

- * A retention order, issued by the Commissioner for Child Welfare.

To meet the physical, emotional, psychological and social needs of the children, a creche and a pre-school section are supported by TREE and World Vision, which train staff and pay salaries to the

workers.

There is also a primary school from sub standard A to standard 5.

'We are proud to report that nine pupils who sat for the standard five examination all passed, one with a first class pass and eight with a D symbol,' says Miss Ngubane, a senior social worker.

She said they often organised educational excursions, some of which were sponsored last year by building societies.

'Because some of the children have never known life within a family setup, we encourage members of staff to take them home for weekend visits. This helps them to adjust more easily to family life once they leave this institution and are placed with a family.'

BETTER CONDITIONS SOUGHT FOR DISABLED

Eighteen committees have been formed to promote the interests of disabled people and to upgrade their standards of living, especially in rural areas.

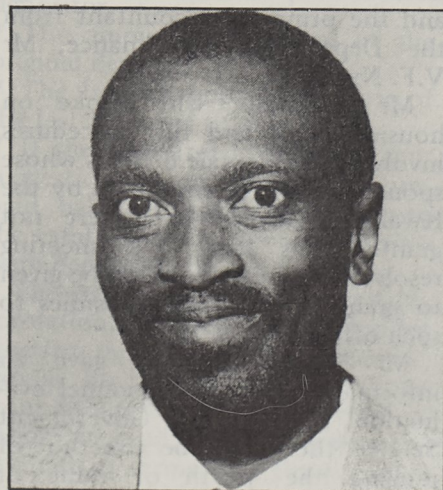
This follows the launch of The Year of the Disabled, which took place at a conference held in Durban

recently.

The Conference was attended by social workers, doctors, physiotherapists, community workers, welfare workers, nurses and professional people who are directly involved with the disabled.

The KwaZulu Government was represented by the Assistant Secretary for Health and Welfare, Mr C. Ntsele and the Senior Social Worker, Mr D. Gumede.

The main objectives of the conference were to create employment for the disabled, to create equal opportunities, improve their accessibility to public buildings and to improve facilities in rural areas.



Mr C.E.M. Ntsele



Hey, good looking!

There was beauty galore at a recent beauty contest held by the KwaZulu Staff Association in the Ulundi Community Hall.

Contestants came from all the regions of the Staff Association and the contest was preceded by a fashion show staged by Royal Boutique and Tuxedo Junction from Umlazi and Durban respectively. The winner was Miss Sindi Xulu from Midlands region. The first princess was Miss Fakazile Mazibuko from Ulundi region and the second princess was Miss Lindiwe Mathonsi, also from Midlands.

Important resolutions at staff AGM

About 800 members from five regions attended the fourth AGM of the KwaZulu Staff Association at Ulundi on 19 April.

Distinguished guests were the Chief Minister's daughter, Princess Phumzile Buthelezi, the branch manager of the Colonial Mutual, Mr B.D. Gumede, two representatives of Metropolitan Homes Trust, Mr S.R. Yeni and Mr W.S. Zulu and two sales representatives from Nissan, Mr H. Venter and Mr E. Kunene.

The guests speakers were the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, Mr C.W.S. Mncwanga and the principal accountant from the Department of Finance, Mr V.F. Nxumalo.

Mr Nxumalo, who spoke on housing loans and the procedures involved, said female officers whose spouses were not employed by the KwaZulu Government, were not granted this loan. The meeting resolved that consideration be given to granting loans and subsidies to such officers.

Mr Mncwanga, who gave an informative talk on personnel evaluation, said: 'In the Government Service, there must be a method of judging the worth or value of workers to the Government Service,



Mr C.W.S. Mncwanga, Chairman of the PSC

to the supervisor and to himself.'

He explained the method as a process of evaluation by continuous observation of the worker in his particular work situation and the circumstances that surround it.

From the Chairman's talk, it also appeared that there was a lack of educational institutions at Ulundi. The meeting resolved that negotiations be embarked upon for the decentralisation of the University of Zululand and the Institute for Public Service and Vocational Training, to help people who wish

to further their studies.

Mr Mncwanga discussed the implications of the KwaNatal Indaba to public servants and said: 'I, as the Chairman of the PSC have to do away with all discrimination, as the Chief Minister has commanded me to do so. All job applications will be considered, irrespective of the race of the applicant.'

Other resolutions taken at the meeting include:

- * The executive committee must pursue the formation of the Joint Advisory Council among other divisions of the KwaZulu Staff Association.

- * The parity of scales will be followed up until it is satisfactorily resolved.

- * The meeting unequivocally supports the Chief Minister in his untiring campaigns here and abroad against disinvestment as this, if implemented, will bring about misery especially amongst the black inhabitants of this country.

The new executive committee is: Mr J.N. Sokhela (Chairman), Mr B.B. Biyela (Vice-Chairman), Mr M.M. Hlongwa (Secretary), Mr Z.J. Mkhize (Vice-Secretary) and Mr S.W. Memela (Treasurer). Additional members are Mr L.T. Hlela and Mr P.N. Dlamini.

GROUP INSURANCE SCHEME — HOW YOU BENEFIT

Civil servants can benefit in various ways by making use of the voluntary Group Assurance and Endowment plan of the KwaZulu Government.

The scheme, which was started in November 1981, provides cash on retirement or disablement, or assists beneficiaries after the death or disablement of a member.

Benefits of the plan are secured by the SA Mutual Life Assurance Society by means of an insurance policy effected by the trustees with the Old Mutual.

Trustees are appointed to the Board by the KwaZulu Government. They represent Government servants in various departments. This Board administers the scheme on behalf of members. When a member or beneficiary wishes to claim a benefit for whatever reason, he or she is advised to submit the claim through the Board of Trustees which in turn negotiates with the Old Mutual. They also act as arbitrators in all disputes or matters of doubt between members, beneficiaries and

the Old Mutual.

Membership is open to all permanent KwaZulu public servants. The plan consists of life assurance, the family benefit and endowment.

With group life assurance, a member pays a monthly premium towards a benefit, in the event of death. This assists the family member with expenses incurred with the death of a member, his spouse or child. On retirement or disablement of a member, it becomes paid-up cover.

The endowment plan is plain investment. A minimum period of 10 years is required, and the investment is tax-free.

Advisors from the Old Mutual travel around KwaZulu to explain the scheme to interested parties.

Trust Funds: what they are all about

There is more going on in the Department of Finance than dealing with pay cheques! One of the many other matters they deal with is trust funds and in this issue we would like to give readers a better background on this subject.

Personal trust funds are moneys, including voluntary levies, which the Department of Finance takes into custody on behalf of an individual or a community. These moneys are paid into a personal trust account.

The Secretary of the Department of Finance is informed of the name and address of the depositor and he then opens a new account and advises the Commissioner of the account number.

Where the money to be deposited was awarded under the provisions of the Workman's Compensation Act of 1941, payments from the account are made in accordance with the code 'Tribal levies and trust funds'.

Should payments from any account be restricted to a fixed monthly sum for any reason, the Commissioner may, at his discretion, approve special payments up to R40 per month.

Moneys deposited in trust accounts are paid into tribal levies and trust funds as a credit to the Department of Finance and are reflected on monthly statements.

WITHDRAWALS

Beneficiaries receive their moneys in monthly and bi-monthly instalments. They are also allowed to apply for an increase in bi-monthly payments and to ask for special

payments or advances if they have a special reason, such as a rise in the cost of living.

When a trust account has been finally disbursed, the address of the depositor should be retained in case of subsequent accrued interest. The personal trust account files are taken to the archives once the account is closed.

In the case of trust accounts from which there have been no withdrawals for a period of 12 months, and where the original depositors cannot be traced, a full report is submitted through the Commissioner to the Secretary for Finance.

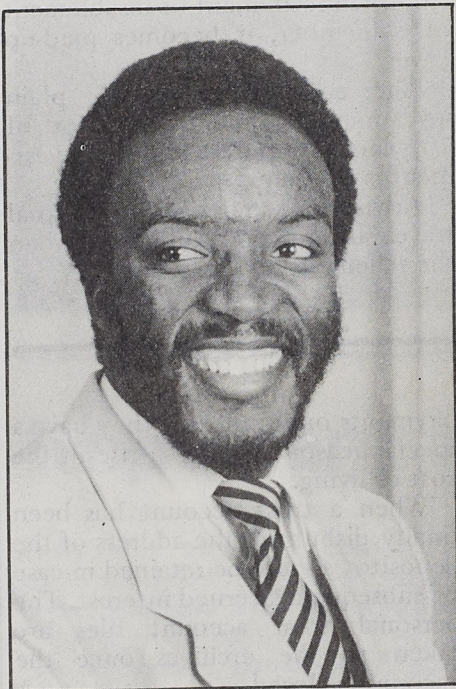
The report contains the following in particular:

- * The steps taken to trace the depositor.
- * The amount and nature of the original deposit.
- * The balance unpaid and date of the last payment (if any).
- * If the depositor is deceased, any suggestions as to whether the unpaid balance should be paid into the estate or to the next-of-kin who were dependant on the depositor.

On receipt of the required information, the Department decides whether the balance of the account should be returned to the source from where it came, or whether it should be paid over to the revenue account in terms of a Government Notice, or paid into the estate or to the next-of-kin.

Women, Politics and Inkatha

UMXOXI asked three readers to discuss this controversial topic. Here are their views:



THEMBA NZIMANDE, PRO Overseas Information Service:

Everywhere on earth, women are apparently the most stable backbone of the struggle for survival and liberation of mankind from manifested bondage. From human-inflicted misery and suffering, to feminine biological pains, women are capable of enduring. They are pragmatic, persistent and reliable by nature. It is in the light of this that Inkatha provides women with the fullest participation and involvement in practical politics and in the welfare of their society.

The role of women in Inkatha is to steer the course of liberation together with her children and men-folk.

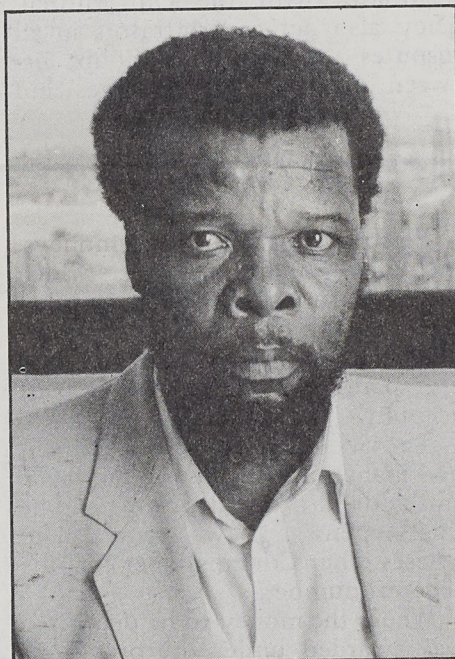
Inkatha upholds the principles of self-help and self-reliance through its pursuit of non-violent strategies. Therefore, women often find themselves at home in Inkatha's numerous projects which are meant to thwart the three aspects of human misery — ignorance, poverty and disease.

In this sense Inkatha women play

a pivotal role at grassroots as well as national levels to deal with pertinent issues.

Inkatha carries its objective of eradicating any form of discrimination to its logical conclusion.

It is this philosophy and approach of Inkatha which distinguishes it from other political organisations.



S.B. BHENGU, Political Information Officer:

'As far as I know, no black political group enjoys the support such as that given by black women to Inkatha.

The Inkatha Women's Brigade plays a vital role in the organisation.

They are aware that they are the buttress of our suffering society. They fight starvation, poverty and ignorance. And they play a pivotal role in shaping the political outlook of the youth in the movement.

They fully realise that they are the mothers of the nation, hence they feed the nation, they protect the nation, they shelter the nation.

Women in Inkatha understand the basic needs of mankind, which are shelter, clothing and security. That is why we find the entire membership of the Women's Brigade involved in a variety of projects which help to reduce the suffering

of our society. These types of activities are wanting or absent in other black political groupings — as far as I know.

Most black political groupings view South Africa's problems as hard to solve, hence their solutions of the problems are to be found in the illusory subjective wills and wishful thinking of political spokesmen who think that paper declarations can replace material realities. Fortunately, Inkatha women are not attracted to this view. They take material realities seriously.

MISS T.C. MYENI, Journalist, Bureau of Communications Department of the Chief Minister:

I believe there is a difference between the role of women in Inkatha compared to other political organisations. We are all aware that Inkatha does not confine itself to political expression only, but also to economic and social progress. Therefore, the involvement of women in Inkatha pervades all the strata of the movement:

'The Women's Brigade will play an instructive role in the mobilisation of the womenfolk and upbringing of the children towards the objectives of the movement.'

This definition from our constitution indicates that women have a clearly-defined role in the movement. One does not observe this in other politically-inclined organisations where I can see membership being a continuous conglomeration/confusion of youth, women and adult males, with no defined roles for a given category of involvement. For this reason Inkatha has General, Youth and Women's Brigade conferences, where each of these categories can express its views as to how the struggle can be pursued.

Inkatha has a very wide representation in the categories I have mentioned at the highest policy-making bodies, the National Council and the Central Committee.

This indicates the fullest involvement and participation of women in Inkatha, which distinguishes it from other political organisations.

Bheki Shabalala — man of action

A brief chat with Mr B.L. Shabalala and a look at his achievements, clearly show that he follows the philosophy: 'Never tell people how wise you are, but show them by your actions.'

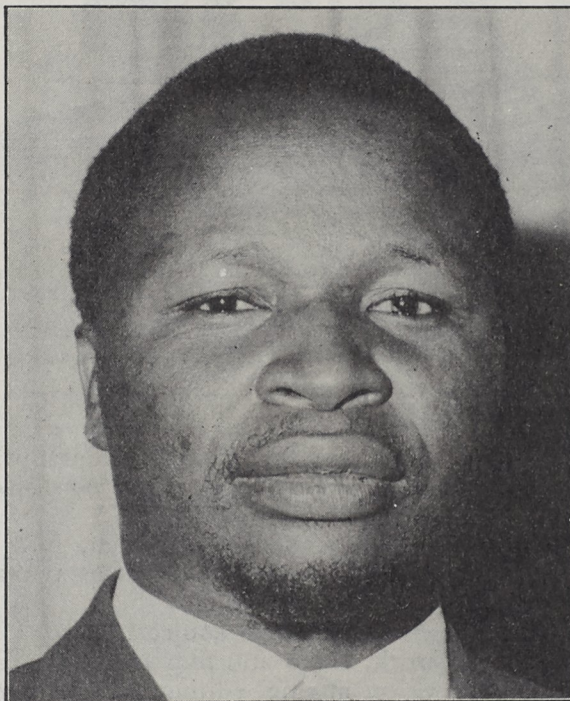
Thirty-six year old Mr Shabalala is the Senior Administrative Officer and head of Lands Settlement and Permits Section in the Department of the Interior.

An astute and hardworking civil servant, he was amongst the first few Pretoria black civil servants who joined the KwaZulu Government in April 1972. He was then Head of the Auxilliary Services section in Pietermaritzburg.

'Being a grade two clerk made me work very hard, as the people I worked with were very dedicated and some were studying through the University of South Africa. Sometimes, I had to visit the library and study various books to match the standard of my colleagues,' he recalls.

'Another factor which contributed to my hard work was that at that time the policy was that whites would teach us and then return to Pretoria, which encouraged me to work harder than ever before.'

Although a family man, Mr Shabalala found time to enrol for a BA course in 1977. He gained the degree in 1981, majoring in public administration and development



*Bheki Shabalala:
"Show them by
your actions"*

administration.

He is busy with his honours degree, also through UNISA, and is already aspiring to obtain his Ph.D.

Mr Shabalala recently became a member of the South African Institute of Public Administration as well as the London-based Institute for Development and Training. Asked how he viewed the KwaZulu-Natal option, he said: 'It is a challenge and great benefit to all of us.'

'It is a challenge because one's

knowledge will not be confined to KwaZulu only. The challenge we are faced with is to pull up our socks to match the regional standard rather than the KwaZulu Government standard.

'There will be a lot of competition to give a better service,' says Mr Shabalala, who looks most determined to meet the challenges of KwaNatal, 'and socially, we will get a better understanding of other races.'

Mr W Zungu — a true driving force

Mr W. Zungu, personal chauffeur of the Speaker in the Legislative Assembly, is a veteran civil servant in every sense.

He joined the service in 1969 at the Mashonangashoni Regional Authority and while he supervised people working on roads he also drove for the Chief Minister.



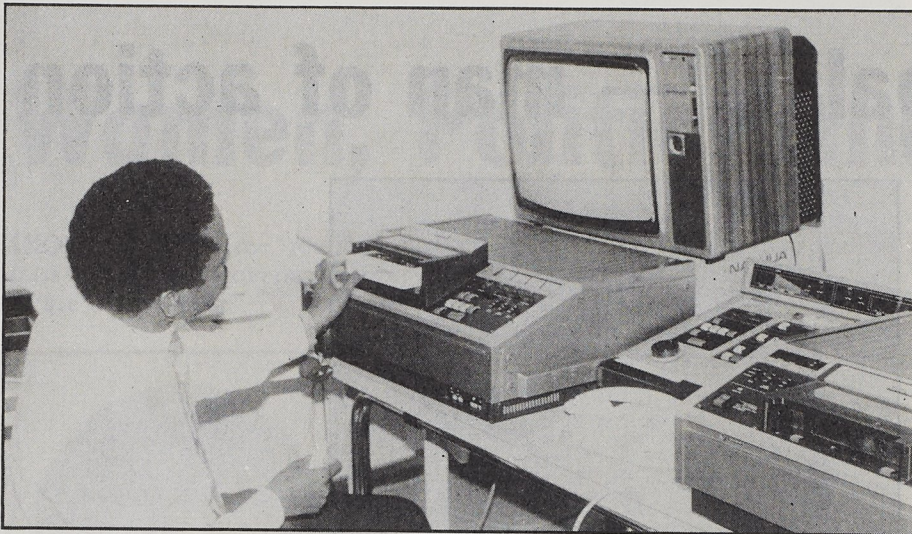
Mr W. Zungu

In 1970, he began to drive for the Chief Minister officially when they had to drive from Kwa-Phindangane to Nongoma each day.

Says chatty Mr Zungu: 'I have also enjoyed the honour of driving for the late Professor S.B. Ngcobo who was an economic advisor, and for the late Mr J.K. Ngubane.'

When the Department of the Chief Minister was divided into branches, he was appointed a driver in the Legislative Assembly for Bishop A.H. Zulu and now heads all drivers in this branch.

He is often called upon to test applicants and is also very proud of his clean driving record.



Video programme producer Gabriel Qwabe in action

GABRIEL'S GOT IT TAPED

Gabriel Qwabe, who started at the Bureau of Communications as a photographer, recently returned

from the SABC in Johannesburg where he underwent an extensive course in film production.

'The course was tough, but I coped,' says Gab, as he is popularly known.

'Among our subjects were TV work, video and film scriptwriting, vision mixing, editing, lighting and direct production, and the transfer of film to video signals.'

Gab's interest was stimulated when he did a crash course in the use of video camera equipment and editing. He then started recording functions and rallies and dubbing programmes for local and overseas consumption.

With Gab's assistance, the Bureau has accumulated several video tapes. Some of these tapes were donated by Shell. They include tapes on nature conservation and community participation in development projects. They are shown to local communities as well as tourists.

Other tapes have been donated and the Chief Minister also supplies tapes from overseas, Gab said.

It was while Gab was doing his own research and writing scripts that the Department decided to send him to the SABC for further training.

His training was undertaken on SABC format equipment which means that he has no similar equipment to practice what he learnt.

'With my new skills and knowledge, I intend to upgrade standards,' says Gab, who is determined to further his training.

HUMOUR

DIALOGUE

* Gentleman to lady:

What do you mean I am not a gentleman? When your handbag fell I kicked it back at you!

* Father to son departing for university for first year of study:

You are now at the age when you know everything. Make sure you know it well, for you will never know it again.

* Boss to employee:

Well my secret file tells me that since 1980, this is your uncle's seventh funeral.

* Little boy to mother:

If I have to keep going to school, all the best jobs are going to be snapped up.

* Applicant to employer during interview:

I'll tell you why I want this job. I thrive on challenges. I like being stretched to my full capacity. I like solving problems. Also, my car is about to be repossessed.

* Why worry and grow wrinkles when you can smile and grow dimples?

* Think not of the lines or furrows on your forehead and rest of the face as wrinkles, but rather as stretch marks of a busy mind.

* Maturity is a feeling that comes over you when you look back on your life and realise you were wrong on just about everything.

* The higher a skill level you can legitimately claim, the more likely you are to find a job. Just the opposite of what the typical job hunter or career changer starts out believing.

QUIZ

* Why did Van der Merwe have his slice of bread in the middle of the road?

He wanted traffic jam.

KICK THE HABIT

My name is Peter Stuyvesant. I come from Dunhill. One day, two guys, Benson and Hedges came to steal my Gold Dollar. I took my Gunston and shot them on their Lexington. What a Lucky Strike to save my Life!

WORDS OF WISDOM

Government is neccessary, not because Man is naturally bad but because Man is by nature more individualistic than social.

Laughter is a tranquilizer with no side effect.

The King of the Zulus has accused certain churches of contributing to the misery of Blacks by lending powerful moral and financial support to organisations dedicated to seizing totalitarian control of South Africa through violence.

He also blamed Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd's inferior Black Education System for the climate of ignorance which left young people vulnerable to politicians who propagated the kind of chaos in which they hoped to establish a military dictatorship.

King Goodwill Zwelithini told a meeting of the Christian Legion of the Anglican Church in Nongoma recently that the achievements of Christian Churches — notably the Catholics and the Anglicans — had been outstandingly successful until the mid century.

Until then there had been no difference, for instance, between the academic standards of White and Black matriculants. Blacks who graduated from mission schools could hold their heads as high as any of those from White schools where education was provided completely free by the state.

But this had ended with the advent of Dr. Verwoerd's "insulting and universally hated Bantu Education System" which involved the cutting off of what little subsidies the mission schools had received.

Black pupils were then virtually forced to choose between a "grossly inferior nationalist-tailored education and no education" at all.

"Blacks are desperate for education," King Goodwill said, "So they had to make the best of a system cynically and deliberately devised to produce generation after generation of educationally ill-equipped Black people.

"I believe that this terrible development was directly responsible for a major part of the anger and frustration of our Black youth and their parents."

They had seen White youth emerging, after years of vastly superior and free education, into a world in which they were at an enormous academic advantage even in respect of the relatively few available jobs in which skin colour played no part.

If the mission schools had not been prevented from bringing Black youth to their full potential there

Church support for violent groups slammed by King



His Majesty King Goodwill Zwelithini Ka Bhhekuzulu

would have been a greatly different situation in South Africa today.

"Even now, I believe, the vast majority of our Black people would choose the negotiation favoured by Inkatha, instead of the violence propagated by certain others, as a means of bringing about full power sharing in this country," the King said.

"But anger and frustration over the inferior education so callously provided under nationalist policy over all these years, as well as the widespread ignorance thus fostered, has left all too many young people vulnerable to the efforts of politicians to generate the kind of chaos in which they hope to step in and establish a new military dictatorship."

King Goodwill said he doubted whether anyone had done more to bring down the "terrible system of apartheid" than his uncle, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who had been its most vociferous critic.

He and his Kwazulu Ministers and the massive Inkatha organisation which he led had deliberately and courageously used the Govern-

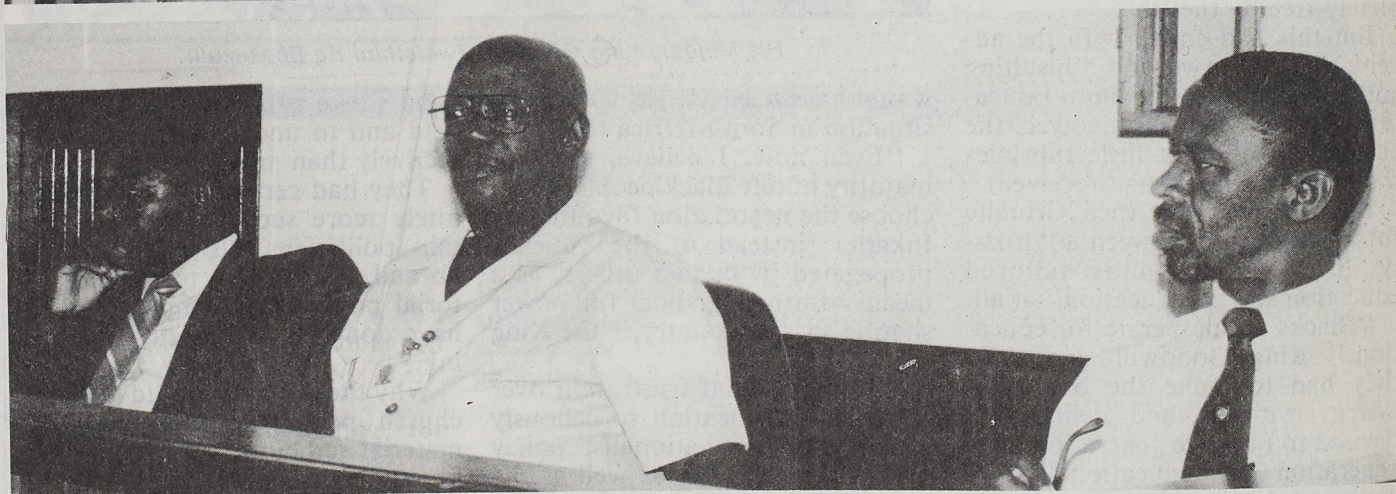
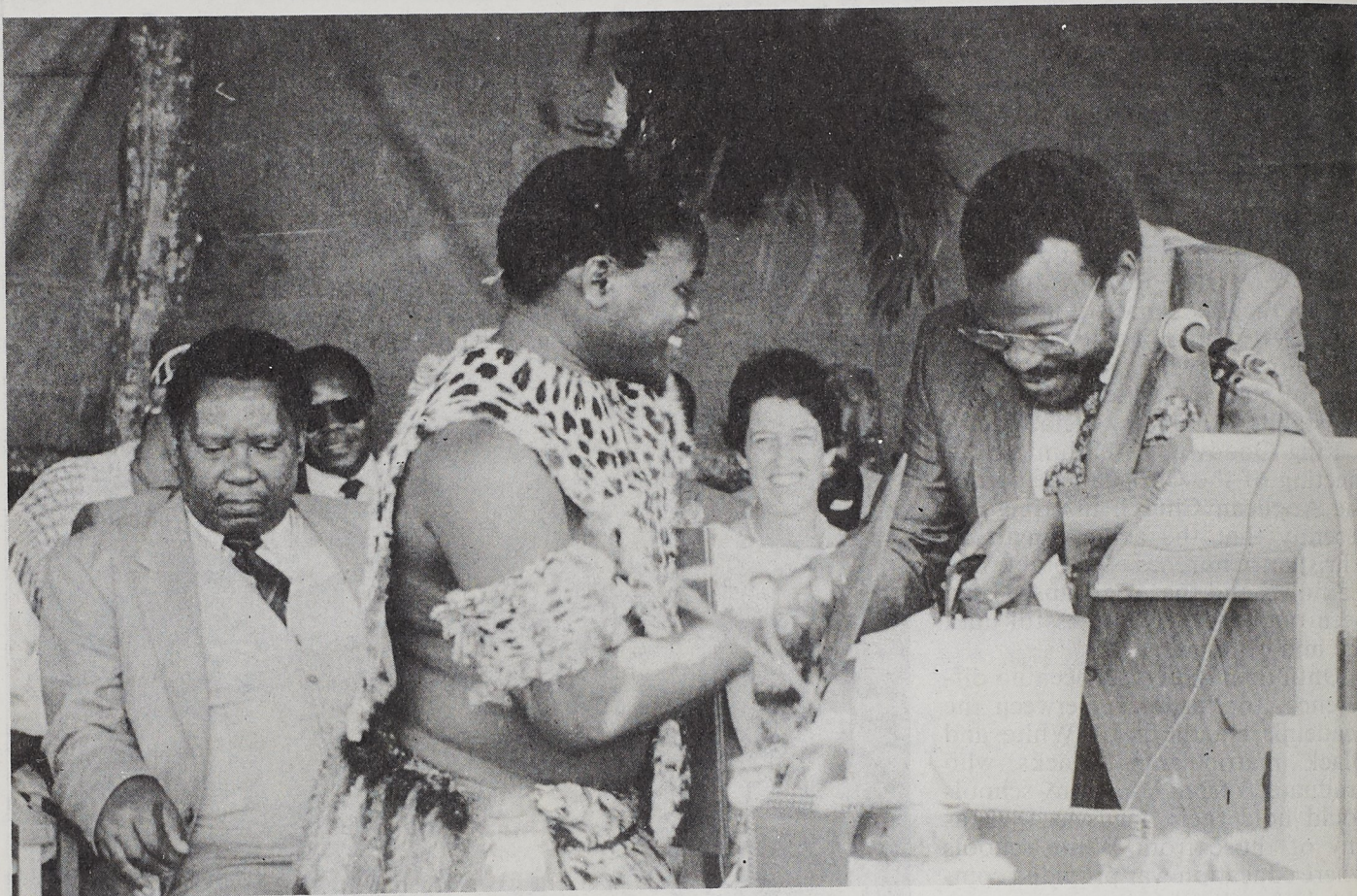
ment's own system to attack apartheid and to undermine it more effectively than anyone else.

They had certainly done so infinitely more successfully than certain politicians "living in luxury abroad and waiting to seize dictatorial power once people at home have done all the fighting and dying."

Why then, he asked, did so many church people continue to pour material and moral aid into the coffers of organisations which seemed intent on helping to replace one brand of oppression with another?

"Why do they do this in preference to helping organisations which are dedicated to negotiate change and, what's more, have the potential to bring about a prosperous and fully free, completely non-racial South Africa through non-violent means?

"Certainly it cannot be out of Christian conviction," King Goodwill said. "And certainly it cannot be out of foolishness. I would like to leave these questions with you who are good Christians yourselves," he told the meeting.



*Clockwise from top left:
Chief M.G. Buthelezi installing Chief
Bhekizwe Thanduyise Zungu as Chief of the
Zungu tribe.*

*The Resolution Committee at the AGM of the
Staff Association.*

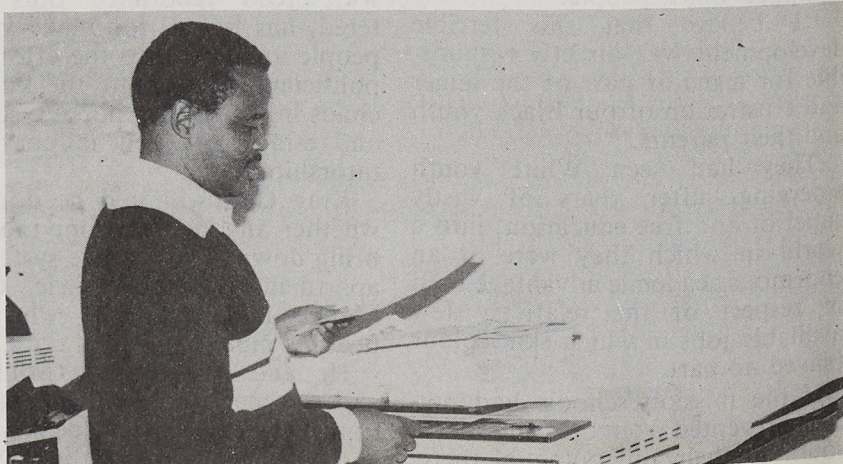
*From the left are Messrs S.B. Molefe, M.M.
Hlongwa, Z.W. Mwandla, Z.J. Mkhize and S.M.
Ndlovu.*

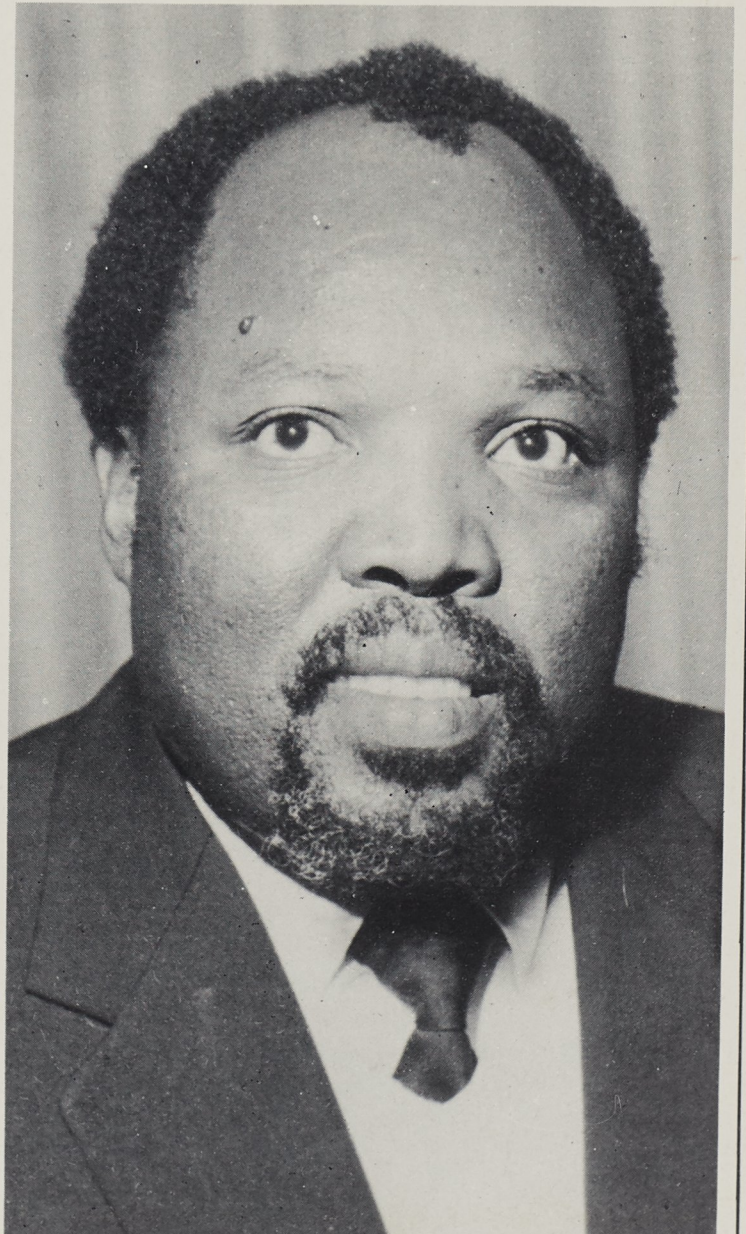
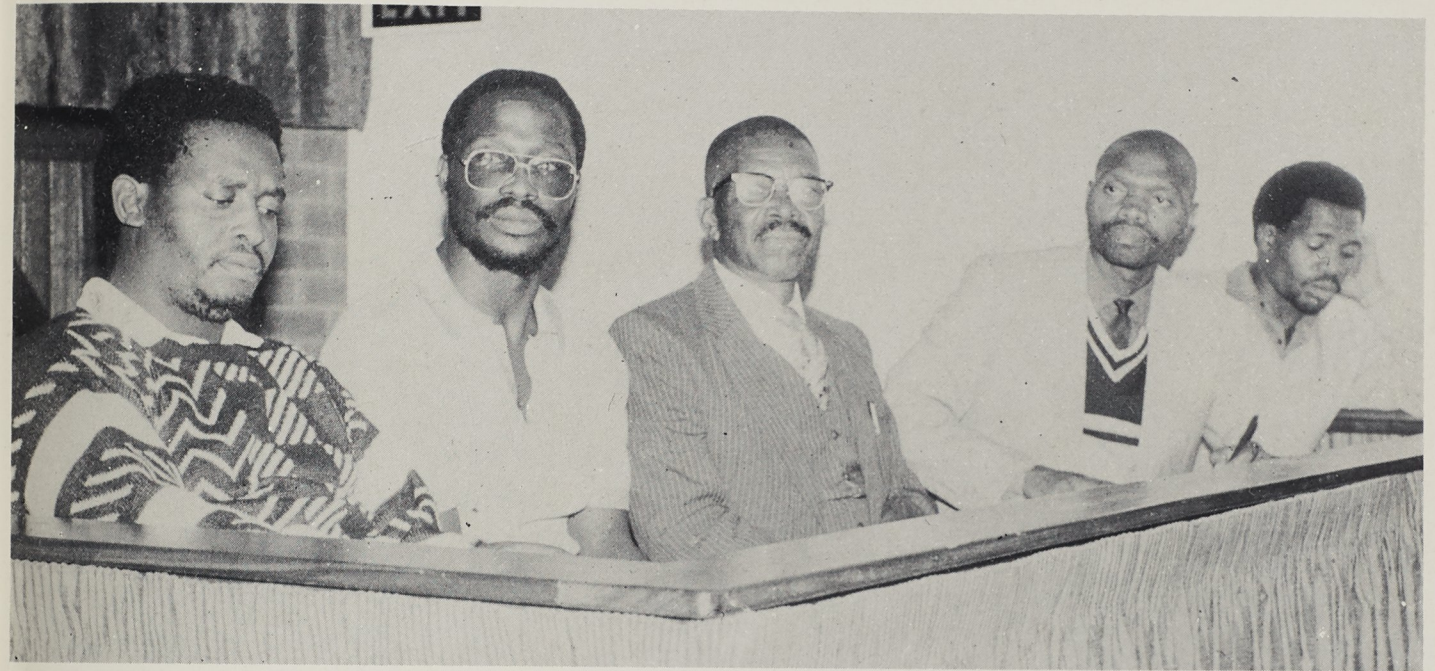
*Mr A.T. Dube, the Administration Officer in
the Local Government Branch, Department of
the Chief Minister.*

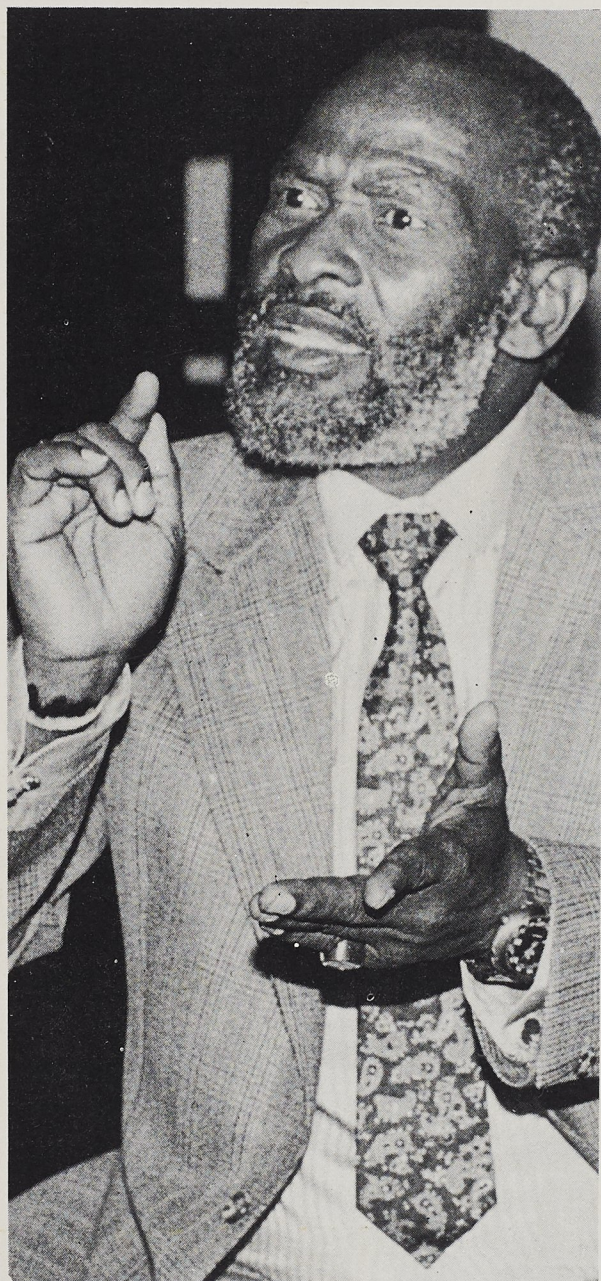
*Thabiso Moloi, video cameraman at the Bureau
of Communication, preparing for a 'shoot'.*

Mr S.R. Nxumalo, head of messengers.

*Three delegates to the Circuit Inspectors'
Conference. From the left are Messrs E.
Mvemve, S.B.M. Mdluli and E.S. Khumalo.*







**Mr E.S.C. Sithebe, the new
Minister of Welfare and
Pensions**



**Dr F.T. Mdlalose, Minister of
Health and Chairman of the
Social and Cultural Committee
of Inkatha.**

The Chronicler

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