

BUTHELEZI COMMISSION

EVIDENCE GIVEN TO THE BUTHELEZI COMMISSION

BY

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Chief Minister of KwaZulu
President of Inkatha Yenkululeko YeSizwe
(National Cultural Liberation Movement)&
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MONDAY 13 JULY 1981

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It is common cause that when the various African cultural groups in South Africa were subjugated through the barrel of the gun, that this happened first on a Regional basis. As a result black people first found themselves subjugated at Provincial level, and when the Union was formed in 1910, they found themselves subjugated also at National level. They were carried to that level willy-nilly without any consultation. They accepted the inevitable and started identifying as one oppressed people at the level of the Union of South Africa. It was in these circumstances that the African National Congress was founded by Dr. Pixley ka Isaka Seme. Dr. Seme was a man who grew up at Inanda in this Province and was married to the eldest daughter of King Dinuzulu, Princess Phikisile Harriet, by the time he gathered black leaders in Bloemfontein who founded the African National Congress with him. He in fact requested King Dinuzulu his father-in-law, to be Patron of the African National Congress. King Dinuzulu was asked to accept the position of Patron while he lived in banishment and just before he died in 1913 in Middelburg in the Eastern Transvaal. This was the King's second banishment. The first banishment was spent by King Dinuzulu on the island of St. Helena, where two of my mother's full brothers, King Solomon ka Dinuzulu and Prince Mshiyeni ka Dinuzulu were born. The African National Congress was founded only six years after the last armed struggle in South Africa, the Bambatha Rebellion or the Zulu Rebellion of 1906 took place. It was not accidental that the spark that resulted in the founding 2/

founding of the African National Congress came from this Province, when memories of the last armed Zulu resistance to white oppression were still fresh in the minds of the Zulu people.

It is important to have this background in my preambling remarks. People's memories are very short, and these well-known annals of our land are often forgotten when black politics is discussed these days. It is important to remind ourselves that what is today called the Province of Natal or what to blacks was kwaZulu before our conquest, has for many years been the centre of black political gravity in this part of Southern Africa. Blacks first felt oppression through Provincial instruments of oppression. When the African National Congress was banned it was again led from this Province by a black Nationalist of Zulu extraction Chief Albert Mvumbi Lutuli.

Blacks have been outsiders when it comes to decision-making ever since they were subjugated. Whites have refused to share power with blacks both at Provincial level and also at National level. It is now 71 years since all Provinces were brought under one rule which is the all-white government of South Africa, in which we blacks are denied any role.

What makes the Buthelexi Commission so unique is the fact that Whites have utterly refused to work out a political dispensation which involves Blacks in the job of governing South Africa. What then makes the Buthelexi Commission so unique is that it is a black initiative. It is also unique because for the first time all population groups are involved in seeking a solution for the Regional problems of this part of South Africa, in the context of South Africa and Southern Africa. We in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, in Inkatha and in the South African Black Alliance, realise that it is urgent that a peaceful solution should be found to solve the Country's

problems. Ever since the liberation of Mocambique, Angola and more recently Zimbabwe blacks have seen violence being used successfully as the instrument of liberation. Blacks who have preferred negotiation ever since the cessation of hostilities between black and white, are being seen as naive, because of the fresh victories of black liberation armies particularly in Mocambique and Angola who have wrested power successfully from white minority oligarchies. This has brought about a simplistic comparison between the situation in these former Portuguese territories, and South Africa. What stands out in many black minds is that a white oligarchy ruled black majorities in these countries. As a result, a simplistic parallel is drawn that even in the South African situation only the power which comes from the barrel of the gun will make the white minority power elite consider any sharing of power. The fact that this is a simplistic comparison of what are quite different political set-ups, does not diminish the effect of the myth of this parallel in many black minds. This is dangerous not only to whites but also to blacks. This is what makes the Ruthenzezi Commission so important to be doing what it is trying to do at this time.

Most black people do not accept the Homelands policy of the government. I say this in spite of the National Party government's trophies of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, and soon the Ciskei, that is if legislation is not rushed through Parliament to circumvent the Courts. We have many precedents of this, in our Country. What is more, quite apart from general black abhorrence of apartheid, the Pretoria Regime is not prepared even to consolidate properly these so-called Homelands even within the geo-political framework of separate development. This policy is therefore a failure first because most blacks reject it and secondly because it is not even feasible. And above all because the majority of blacks reject.....4/

reject it. This again makes the finding of alternatives to these white failures a matter of urgency, if we are not going to be overtaken by Mr Vorster's ghastly alternatives.

Nothing has emphasized the political impasse we have reached more than the incongruous idea of founding a political monstrosity such as the President's Council in this day and age, which excludes African participation in it. What I am saying is well summed up in the words I used when I announced the founding of the Commission in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly in 1980, that since the time of Union, Blacks have had no formal share in the shaping of Constitutional, administrative and economic structures of South African Society. The absence of formal initiatives by Blacks has left the central political process in South Africa dangerously impotent and helpless to solve its own problems. While these political affairs are dominated by concerns relating to Blacks, policy formulation is narrowly restricted to white perceptions of possibilities and alternatives. The issue is much more than just the issue of White versus Black interests. The major, indeed the overwhelming pathology of white politics in South Africa is that what they exclude, is unknown and hence feared. I think this is what has landed us in this unfortunate position where the ruling Party, the National Party has declined to participate in what is a black initiative. Such participation in a black initiative is seen as destroying the foundation of the very mystique of white domination which has been a way of life in South Africa for so many decades.

The last election with the slowly but surely increasing credibility of lunatic fringe elements such as the HNP illustrates to us that there is a growing number of whites and blacks in South Africa who are already spoiling for violence. This is apart from the fact that violence is

already on, on our borders. This makes it urgent for us in South Africa to find a solution to our problems. We who still pursue non-violent strategies in these circumstances feel that there is a growing urgency to resolve South Africa's problems. The more whites show reluctance to share wisdom with blacks in looking for solutions the more credibility is added to the case of those of our brothers who have already opted for the armed struggle, which will only lead to a disastrous race war, in which victories for whichever side wins, can only be Pyrrhic ones. This makes it extremely urgent for South Africans to find solutions to our problems before we reach the point of no return.

It must also be understood that while Inkatha as the largest black organisation in South Africa follows the path of non-violence the Inkatha leadership has consistently made it clear that the people's options are our options. That if we are forced by circumstances to be involved in a war, we will not shirk our responsibilities in such a situation, if it is forced on us. This also makes it imperative that we should leave not a single stone unturned in our efforts to find solutions to our problems.

The attitude of the government in first ignoring Inkatha's evidence to the Schlebusch Commission, and now this initiative, has the effect of further narrowing our options. This again makes it imperative to desperately look for alternatives. It is fashionable these days for people to accuse us of being naive in continuing to pursue non-violent solutions for as long as it is possible to do so. We have never pretended that violence may not finally be forced on us. We realise that those who wield power will not hesitate to adopt a scorched earth policy, if it comes to the push. Even if there is a preponderance of strident voices of those who say that this is inevitable, we want if and when we are ever faced with that situation to

be able to say that we explored every possibility to avoid those ghastly alternatives.

We have problems which are partly engineered by enemies of black people and which partly arise out of the political game of one-up-manship. It is clear to us that if forces for change within South Africa and forces for change outside South Africa tried to synchronise some of their efforts, Inkatha could deliver the goods sooner than will be the case. If this very Commission's findings are ignored this will move us further along the road towards the point of no return. We operate under extremely difficult circumstances where public meetings are not allowed in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act. Although we have the South African Black Alliance, and it has operated since it was founded in spite of the Improper Interference Act, the existence of such legislation is a further constraint to us being able to deliver the goods in the medium term.

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As far as funding is concerned we consider ourselves as citizens of South Africa fully entitled to government finance as we contribute substantially to the development of the Country. As much as Provinces are funded by the Central government, even where the government of a Province is formed by an Opposition Party as is the case in Natal, we in kwaZulu have no qualms of any sort about receiving funds from the State of which we are Citizens. The only problem which bedevils the situation is the inadequacy of the funds that are made available to us.

The KwaZulu Government does not receive financial grants directly from the Central Treasury. The annual request for funds by the KwaZulu Government is submitted to the South African Development Trust (SADT) in Pretoria. These requests for funds are added to the requests for funds received by

the SADT.....7/

the SADT from all the so-called self-governing States, as well as its own request for funds and those of the Departments of Co-operation and Development and Education and Training, for submission to the Central Treasury. After an allocation is made by the Central Treasury to the SADT, it unilaterally divides the allocation between the institutions mentioned above.

It should be clear that this procedure, according to which the KwaZulu Government does not have direct access to the fiscus and has to channel its request for funds through intermediaries, is totally undesirable. In this regard the KwaZulu Government has to rely on intermediaries to motivate its case for funds from the fiscus, and to protect its interests when decisions are made on how the available funds should be allocated between the different institutions referred to.

An even more cumbersome picture emerges if the position of the KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC) is analysed. The KDC, the economic arm of my Government, has to work its way through two intermediaries, i.e., the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) and then the SADT.

The arrangements referred to above have, without any doubt, serious effects on both the KwaZulu Government and the KDC. Guidelines in respect of increases in expenditure for a new financial year are annually determined by the SADT. In this regard it should be noted that decisions on these guidelines are taken by the SADT, without consultation with the KwaZulu Government. The effect of this procedure is that unrealistic guidelines are set, which fail to take into account the financial needs of a developing region such as KwaZulu. The end result is that the estimates of expenditure for a particular financial year have to be reduced at least

three times, i.e., when the individual Secretaries of Departments prepare their estimates of expenditure, when the estimates of expenditure for the KwaZulu Government is finally informed as to what the final allocation for the new financial year will be.

A further serious effect of these procedures is that the KwaZulu Government is informed at such a late stage of its financial allocation for the next financial year that it is impossible for the Departments to plan their activities for the coming financial year with a reasonable degree of certainty as to the amounts that will be available.

With regard to the order of increase in funds made available to the KwaZulu Government, it could be stated as a principle that such increases should enable the KwaZulu Government to maintain a reasonable standard of public services - at least equal to those available within the so-called white areas.

I now wish to deal with the question of removals and resettlement of our people and the issue of consolidation.

The KwaZulu Government's attitude is that we are totally opposed to movement of people under the Government's inhuman policy of removing the so-called "black spots". We are opposed to any movement of people not only because it is done to carry out a policy we abhor, but because it entails such heavy hardships for our people. It was for this reason that the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at a Special Session called to consider consolidation refused to be a party to the Republican government's consolidation plans. While we can never refuse any land which is passed on to us, since our people are so overcrowded and land-hungry we refused to actually sit on any committees that are set up to carry out the present government's consolidation plans. It was for this reason that we refused to participate even in the Eastern Committee on Consolidation.

If Decentralisation in South Africa was carried out not on the basis of carrying out the government's apartheid policy and not on an ethnic basis there would be nothing wrong with it. In Nigeria States are being increased instead of being reduced. So in such decentralisation we would prefer the shifting of boundaries rather than the removal of people under the present system, and the dispossession that is involved under the present system Consolidation under the policy of Separate Development.

An urgent need exists for suitable industrial land as well as residential land adjacent to these industrial areas and also in close proximity to the Durban-Pinetown-Pietermaritzburg metropolitan area. In this regard requests have been made to the Central Government to incorporate certain areas into KwaZulu, i.e., Frasers/Compensation and Cato Ridge. Furthermore, due to the untenable situation that all harbour facilities as well as main road and rail links are excluded from KwaZulu, an urgent need exists for the incorporation of at least a harbour facility such as Richards Bay into KwaZulu. But we asked for these things not as a condition for carrying out the government's policy to its logical conclusions. But for pragmatic reasons. At the same time if KwaZulu and Natal were to be one Region, there might be less need for focussing on land specifically for KwaZulu. It would be Regional interests that would be paramount. The South African Development Trust (S.A.D.T.) farms were acquired by the R.S.A. government for two purposes:-

- (1) As compensating land for settling people who are to be moved from "Black spots" to land adjoining KwaZulu or for land exchanges suggested under the Consolidation Plan 1975; and
- (2) as part of the quota of land which is to be added to the area reserved for occupation by Zulus in terms of the provisions of the Trust and Land Act (Act No.18 of 1936).

As funds become available yearly, purchases of land from Whites are made. That is at least what we are told.

Negotiations....10/

Negotiations may be protracted and complicated in some cases which causes delays in implementing plans for certain areas.

In other cases the compiling of plans for land-use are complicated by the complex ramifications of the moving of communities and by antagonism to such moves.

Uncertainties about the consolidation plans have delayed progress in working out settlement plans. We can of course be blamed for refusing to serve on Consolidation Committees which will be pointed at as the reason why we are uninformed about these consolidation plans.

In some cases development plans have to be drawn up and there are not always sufficient funds and trained staff available to implement these. In the case of Ntambanana Trust farms, KwaZulu was at the time (in 1978) not in a position to take over responsibilities without additional financial support and qualified staff to develop them. The KwaZulu Government declined to accept responsibility for the administration of that area until the transfer and settlement of the people was concluded to their satisfaction. At the same time we did not have the funds to bring about the improvements demanded by the people. The best use to which land can be put depends largely upon local factors and circumstances. In some cases farms are taken over with the families residing thereon when purchased. Unless strict control is kept on influx, people from outside gather there and more often than not Zulus evicted from White farms in the vicinity infiltrate the South African Development Trust (SADT) farms. Plans for optimum land use are upset or become difficult to implement as a result of haphazard settlement of people.

In some cases the Agricultural section of the Corporation for Economic Development develop projects on South African Development Trust (SADT) farms to provide employment opportunities and to ensure the best

agricultural productivity and to train the people in modern farming methods. It is expected that K.D.C. Companies will take over when the projects can be handed over to KwaZulu.

Viable projects could be developed on S.A. Development Trust (SADT) farms on bi-partnership or tri-partnership or co-operative basis to ensure higher agricultural production than if left to subsistence farming. The Secretaries for Agriculture and of the Interior serve on the committee constituted by the Director General of Co-operation and Development to plan the orderly and systematic development of S.A.D.T. farms and the handing over of responsibility for their administration and utilisation by KwaZulu.

In terms of 1975 Consolidation proposals numerous farms have already been purchased by the S.A.D.T. for inclusion in KwaZulu but these have not yet been handed over to KwaZulu despite numerous requests by KwaZulu Government to the Minister of Co-operation and Development. The reason for the delay is not known. We have a vicious circle here. Our people need land to settle down in thousands and the Prime Minister now wants guarantees that land handed over to KwaZulu will continue to be productively used.

The Dept. of Interior is continuously being confronted by citizens who have been ordered to move, mainly from White farms and who have no place to settle with their stock and settlement in closer settlements on a no-stock, non-ploughing basis is not acceptable to them. As the areas presently controlled by KwaZulu are already over-inhabited and over-stocked it is impossible to settle these displaced citizens unless some of the farms purchased by the S.A. Development Trust (SADT) are handed over.

It took quite some time to sort out the legal position of KwaZulu in connection with ownership of the land and to legislate for land matters. Legally the South African Development Trust is the owner or trustee of

the land and nothing could thus be done without its authority.

Recently authority was given to the KwaZulu Government to use Proclamation R.188 of 1969 to authorize the use of plots and even to use the proclamation to levy rent on the use of the land if so desired.

It was then approved by Cabinet that pilot areas should be selected for the purpose of establishing the status quo and the issuing of permits to occupy. It was also decided to use the Usuthu tribal area and the Ndwedwe district as pilot areas. To be able to give permission to occupy which would be valid, the plots should be easily identifiable and the certificates issued can later be used as proof for the granting of title deeds. This will entail a large amount of survey work. The Department of Interior is already busy arranging for such surveys by purchasing the necessary equipment. On 8 July an additional amount of R109 000 was allocated for this purpose.

The Select Committee on Land Tenure in KwaZulu recommended that since the execution of the greater part of the recommendations contained in their Report will be the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, this Department should be made responsible for the implementation of the other recommendations as well. For this purpose it was recommended that the Department of Agriculture and Forestry should effect the necessary reorganization and expansion for the establishment to be able to cope with the additional tasks recommended in the Report.

In view of the fact that four years had passed since the acceptance of the Final Report of the Select Committee on Land Tenure in KwaZulu, and little was done to implement the recommendations contained in the Report, the Planning, Co-ordinating and Advisory Committee (PCAC) of my Government,

adopted a programme of action in 1980 for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Select Committee's Final Report. This programme included inter alia:

1. A request to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry to indicate:
 - 1.1 the time needed to complete the land-use planning programme they have embarked on;
 - 1.2 the financial and staff implications of such a programme; and
 - 1.3 the description of the land-use planning concept as applied in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry;
2. A request to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, in collaboration with the Department of Justice, to investigate all existing land rights in KwaZulu and make recommendations in this regard.;
3. A request to the Department of the Chief Minister, Economic Affairs and Finance to establish, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Tribal, Regional and Territorial Land Boards in the areas where pilot land tenure projects will be undertaken.
4. A request to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, in collaboration with the Department of Justice and the Land Boards, to draw up suitable conditions of tenure;
5. A request to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry to submit proposals with regard to the areas where pilot land tenure projects can be undertaken; and
6. Recommendations on the expansion and adoption of the existing surveys and Deeds Registration Divisions of the KwaZulu Government Service to suit the requirements of the freehold/leasehold tenure system.

In December 1980 it was approved that the Ndvedwe District and Usuthu Tribal Authority area would serve as pilot project areas for the

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implementation of the recommendations of the Select Committee on Land Tenure. At the next meeting of the PCAC it is envisaged that recommendations will be formulated to Cabinet on the financial implications and time schedule to investigate the existing land rights in KwaZulu.

Many constraints with regard to the development of KwaZulu can be identified, i.e.:

- (i) the lack of development capital;
- (ii) land-ownership and the land tenure system;
- (iii) the geographical fragmentation of the region;
- (iv) the lack of control over macro-economic variables;
- (v) the lack of suitably trained and skilled staff; and
- (vi) the lack of understanding on the part of the Central Government of problems relating to the developing regions of South Africa.

From a development planning point of view, the major constraints relate to the ability with which economic and physical planning can be undertaken by the KwaZulu Government. The rationale behind a country's decision to embark on development planning is the influence the public sector can have on changing the macro-economic variables. In contrast with an independent country, KwaZulu's influence and control over the macro-economic variables is limited, which has an important bearing on the concept of development planning in KwaZulu. The following categories of economic instruments are at the disposal of an independent country:

- (i) fiscal policy;
- (ii) monetary policy;
- (iii) balance of payments;
- (iv) industrial policy;
- (v) labour policies; and
- (vi) agricultural policy.

KwaZulu, being a self-governing region of South Africa, does not have

control over the full complement of the economic instruments referred to above. The categories of economic instruments over which KwaZulu does have some measure of control, include:

- (i) fiscal policy;
- (ii) labour policy; and
- (iii) agricultural policy.

Therefore, categories of economic instruments which are central to development planning are not available to KwaZulu. The concern over the economic policy instruments available is of particular interest to KwaZulu because of the insignificance of private market activity as opposed to the preponderance of the public sector in the total economic activity.

The definition of KwaZulu's sphere of economic influence is further dependent upon Central Government's policies on matters such as land consolidation and areas and/or projects of co-operation.

As far as we are concerned it makes no sense at all to separate areas that form closely related complexes, particularly in Urban Metropolitan areas like Durban and Pietermaritzburg. We, however, pursue our liberation struggle as blacks and while the struggle for liberation continues to be waged, we do not want to be fragmented.

The provision of the infrastructure for an efficient administration system is time-consuming and costly. From 1972 to 1976 the administration was split between Nongoma and Pietermaritzburg until the temporary office accommodation and housing at Ulundi could be used to start the centralised Government headquarters. Communication and transport systems have gradually

improved.....16/

improved after many teething problems were experienced. The new KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and Administrative Complexes are now under construction and are expected to be completed during 1984. The development of the infrastructure for the greater Ulundi is proceeding. When this is ready the providing of additional housing for staff will receive attention during 1982/3. Amenities at Ulundi are improving, which should tend to attract black staff.

We need dedicated black staff who are willing to accept the responsibilities attaching to higher administrative posts and these are coming forward as training continues and experience is gained.

Training is undertaken by the Public Service Training Centre at the University of Zululand which provides diploma courses to equip personnel in public administration, accounting, administering of justice etc. Bursaries are made available annually by the KwaZulu Government. In-service training courses are held on various aspects of administration and the assistance of the Training Division of the Department of Co-operation and Development is at our disposal whenever we need help. Short courses are also offered at Garenkua near Pretoria from time to time. The Shell and Caltex Oil Companies and other firms have assisted with modern management courses and would probably assist again when the need arises.

A full training time-table exists. Theoretical training has to be put into practice and experience is gained which ripens people and equips them best for their administrative tasks and they pass on their knowledge to subordinates in the course of daily routine work. (There may be methods of speeding up this process).

Computer programmers are also being assisted by a certain firm in order that they may gain practical experience. Much needs to be done in this field of the computer-work, but there is gradual progress.

Courses for community development workers are in the offing and in this field there is a great need for training field workers and extension workers who will in turn impart their knowledge and expertise to communities susceptible to Community Development programmes and projects. The lack of experience and expertise is probably the greatest limitation in the public administration sector. This will only be overcome by establishing a well trained dedicated corps of KwaZulu Public Servants.

One of the main problems is the lack of experienced staff in public administration with managerial skills to fill the senior posts in the various Government Departments. There is also insufficient trained staff available for posts on the middle management level. As a result of the fact that a number of senior and middle management posts are not properly filled by experienced and trained officials proper control and supervision of staff and equipment cannot be effected at all times. The control and supervision in Government Departments is very essential and necessary for sound government.

Another problem is that office and housing accommodation at Ulundi and in some districts is insufficient. This not only hampers recruitment of staff because no office space is available or no dwelling is available for the officer. In some cases both office and housing accommodation is not available.

It is also essential that more attention be given to planning as soon as possible - both for short term and long term planning. This must include

provision....18/

provision of schools (especially for subjects such as mathematics and the sciences), technikons and technical colleges as well as training colleges for teachers. Planning must also be done for the provision of training of administrators, managers etc. for the public service. Planning will also have to be done on the basis to provide more trained staff than actually required by the public service as it has been proved that the private sector recruits staff that have been trained by Government Departments, which continuously causes a brain drain in the Government Service. As this staff have already been trained the private sector has to spend large amounts each year on training, for example R100 000 is spent on allocation of bursaries for medical and other students annually apart from other training costs.

Due to various factors (lack of accommodation, recruitment by private sector, lack of sufficient funds) the present situation is that 25% of all posts in the KwaZulu Government Service are vacant. This in turn has necessitated that junior staff must be held against the higher graded posts in order to cope with as much of the work as possible. At present 23% of the posts are being filled by staff with a grading lower than the grading of the post they occupy. Some posts are filled by officers allocated by the R.S.A. Government and this amounts to 7,6% of the total (excluding hospitals).

A further problem is that funds are too limited to provide for all the services which have to be available, as well as maintenance of these services including the buildings and equipment, which at present prices is very costly. Due to the fact that KwaZulu is still developing, it has been necessary to take-over more and more functions and duties each year. Hospitals are still being taken over as well as Police stations. The

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existing funds are insufficient to cope with the take -overs and escalation of prices and costs at the same time.

What are the most urgently needed improvements?

In view of the aforementioned facts, consolidation of all existing services should be effected and steps taken to obtain a higher degree of efficiency in all Departments before any further functions are taken over.

Sufficient office accommodation and housing for staff must be provided before any further expansion is effected. Planning at the highest level and at a lower level should be done by all persons and departments who are involved and the details should be made known to the staff who have to put the plans into effect - on a long and short term basis. At present, with the assistance of Huletts and the office of the Public Service Commission is available, the findings will be studied to determine any further action which may be required.

What provisions are made for staff training and how are these progressing?

Training is divided into formal and informal training. Formal Training is training at a University, college or institution on a full-time basis. For this purpose bursaries are granted to officers in the public service as also to scholars to further their training in the directions required by the KwaZulu Government such as degrees in the medical, agricultural and engineering fields. A contract is entered into and the bursary holder must serve the KwaZulu Government for a certain minimum period after obtaining the higher qualification.

Officers already in service are sent to the Institute of Public Service and Vocational Training at the University of Zululand for obtaining Diplomas in Public Administration, State Finance and Auditing, Organisation and Methods,

Town Administration, Law etc. They are released from duty on full pay and the tuition fees at the University are also paid out of the bursary fund. Nursing and other staff are also assisted to obtain higher qualifications at colleges, universities, technikons, etc. and when the need arises and funds are available.

Informal Training is in-service training and attending various short courses and lectures on various matters in regard to the officers duties. This either takes place at the desk or in a lecture room with the assistance of various training aids if required (films, posters). Steps are taken, wherever possible to obtain knowledgeable persons or experts to present the lectures. In this regard the Department of Co-operation and Development has a Training Aid Division and greatly assists in the training of staff by providing lectures on subjects such as budgeting, Registries, Administration etc. and courses on welding, electrical, safe driving and some other fields. Arrangements can also be made with the abovementioned Department to assist with any other training matters and they make the necessary arrangements if possible. There are a few training centres in operation in KwaZulu at present which are being well utilised. However more of these centres, fully equipped are required.

The progress at present rate of training is slow and will have to be stepped up. It is hoped the University of Zululand will institute extra mural classes for post matric studies at Ulundi in the near future.

There is much room for improvement if local administration at tribal and community level. In many cases the chiefs and tribal officials lack management expertise and initiative. More can be done in guiding them. Courses are offered annually and the limited staff available for this work

pays visits to tribal offices and offers guidance to get them directly involved in community development projects and tries to activate the tribal officials.

As the facilities and infrastructure at Ulundi improves it should become possible to give more attention to these needs. There are no White officials available to do this work and Blacks will have to attend to giving the guidance and imparting the knowledge to the people involved in local administration.

The Legislative Assembly adopted a resolution that candidates for appointments as chiefs should be matriculated or if for some good reason they cannot matriculate they must have undergone a diploma course in Agricultural Science at an Agricultural College.

I have already indicated that decentralisation which is not based solely on ethnicity is not manifestly wrong. The Natal-KwaZulu Region in one National Federal State would not be against the evidence Inkatha proposed to the Schlebusch Commission. We do not at all want to be carved out of S.Africa even as the Natal-KwaZulu Region. This has been proved to be economically dangerous for the entire population. That is why I would at this point recommend that we should look at the Inkatha evidence before the Schlebusch Commission.

There is no doubt that there is an urgent need to co-operate with the NPA in joint co-operative ventures. This is already happening through the Natal-KwaZulu Consultative Committee. The most important ventures which come to mind are, hospital services - especially in the larger cities and towns, education - in setting a common syllabus and standards,

and tourism - a resource common to both regions.

An urgent need exists for a liaison body between the KwaZulu Government and the Natal Provincial Administration on matters relating to economic and physical planning. Since such a body should deal with purely technical matters, membership should be restricted to officials. Although such a body need not have any powers, its functions could be restricted to liaison, advice and co-ordination on all economic and physical planning matters relating to the two regions.

This is as far as I can go in attempting to anticipate the kind of issues the Commissioners may want me to clarify from the point of view of the KwaZulu Government, Inkatha and the South African Black Alliance. I am at the same time very much aware of the danger of spending much time on issues which have been covered by others, who have spoken on behalf of the KwaZulu government and Inkatha. I therefore think that I cannot go any further than this, apart from trying to clarify any other points which Commissioners choose to raise.
