

ALL THESE PE

Buthlezi flays 'youth gone mad'

JOHANNESBURG—The South African Government would not be toppled overnight and those who thought they could easily make the country ungovernable were 'vain in their stupidity', Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told more than 30 000 people in Soweto yesterday.

Addressing a prayer meeting for black unity, Chief Buthelezi, the chairman of the South African Black Alliance, said the Congress of South African Students 'worked among the children', helping them to lose their lives on township streets and expecting them to forgo their education which the people had

whole world what they should do'.

Chief Buthelezi added: 'They think they have discovered the struggle for liberation, and they regard as futile all the wisdom that black South Africa has learnt over so many generations.'

'Nowhere in Africa and nowhere in the Third World has youth ever

you and destroy the things that you yourselves have strived for.'

Referring to the two-day stayaway by black workers earlier this month, Chief Buthelezi said he was not opposed to strikes and the use of black consumer power to support political demands, but he rejected strategies forced on ordi-

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Jobs mean life, chief tells U S finance paper

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told executives of the Wall Street Journal in New York yesterday that the withdrawal of investments in South Africa by Americans was a strategy against black interests and not a 'positive stick' with which to beat apartheid.

Chief Buthelezi said for

large American companies to opt out of the South African situation was to opt out of the prospects of being catalysts in the process of change.

The era of big business in South Africa 'siding with the oppressor' had passed, he said.

It was the large corporations which had broken apartheid barriers, leading to real advancement for black workers.

'Ford's bold indenturing of black apprentices against the law hastened the day when job reservation had to be abandoned,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He said big business kept alive organisations such as the Institute of Race Relations.

International capital could back educational and development programmes, he declared.

He said it would be

unforgivable for unemployment and under-employment in South Africa to be exacerbated and for the already 'horrendous' backlog in housing, education, health and welfare services to be increased.

Chief Buthelezi said millions of black South Africans already lived in dire squalor. Jobs made the difference between hunger and starvation between life and death.

AN ESTIMATED 30 000 people at the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto roared their approval when Chief Buthelezi had this to say about the disinvestment issue:

‘It is tragic that when we Blacks differ we resort to calling each other names.

I have experienced denigration merely because in my talks abroad I have always argued that the majority of Black people in this country have never given me the mandate to go to multi-national companies abroad and to tell them to withdraw their investments in South Africa — as our brothers in the external mission of the ANC have urged them to do all these years.

I have argued that the majority of Black workers have not yet expressed themselves in favour of disinvestment either directly or through their trade unions.

I have argued that those who argue in favour of disinvestment need to visit labour bureaux's such as the one in Market Street to see the number of Blacks that queue up for days on end for the opportunity to get a job.

And yet there are people who talk of those of us who argue in this way in favour of investments as if we are traitors to the Black cause.

It is time we considered our strategies and our reaction to differences we have on strategies.’



IN A statement issued at Ulundi, the capital of KwaZulu Chief Buthelezi said he believed that foreign investors could play "a vital role" not only in the development of South Africa but on the whole sub-continent.

‘South Africa has an industrial base which the whole sub-continent needs, he said.

To destroy that base for immediate political needs is shortsighted in the extreme.

South Africa's Black population is growing at a rate of three percent per annum and the vast unemployment and underemployment which now exists will soon become far more problematic than it has ever been before.

Unless this country's economic development is hastened dramatically, and unless we have sustained rates of economic growth, the victory we struggle for will only lead to demands on future governments which will be impossible to satisfy.

Speaking to President Nyerere on one of my visits to Tanzania, he described his battle with post-liberation problems of poverty. Many Third World African states have had to do the same.

We have the advantage in South Africa of being able to look back over time at the experiences of others during their struggles for liberation.

I am quite determined that in my own leadership, I will not exhort Black South Africans to seek immediate political gains at the expense of destroying the foundations of the future.’



OPLE SAID 'NO!'



“... the free enterprise system remains the most powerful system man has ever devised which is capable of fostering sustained economic growth ...”

CHIEF Buthelezi told another rally in Ulundi that Black South Africans were aware of the fact that they would not be able to live off the land in a post liberation period.

While every effort would have to continue to be made to make rural areas self-sufficient in food, the country as a whole had passed the line beyond which industrialisation was synonymous with survival.

A great deal could be said about the relative merits of socialism and capitalism.

However “... when all this is said and done, and whoever scores points off others in polemic academic debates, the free enterprise system remains the most powerful system man has devised which is capable of fostering sustained economic growth ...”

Economic systems and political systems went hand in hand.

The only real future worth having in South Africa was a future in which the society would be democratic and the country's economic organisation would be one in which the value of the free enterprise system was maximised.

Millions of Blacks were dependent on their cash income and millions would starve within days and weeks at the most if work opportunities dried up.

Disinvestment lobbyists who sought to isolate South Africa economically put their own political purposes before the good of the country and before the good of Black South Africans.