

Obstacles to negotiations

THE BOTTOM LINE FOR BLACK DEMOCRATS

"I am committed to the politics of negotiation because it is only through negotiation that we can arrive at a non-violent internal settlement of issues which would otherwise divide us. I am indeed grateful that despite the hideousness of racism and the generations of oppression, the vast majority of black South Africans still put the achievement of reconciliation through negotiation as the country's highest priority."

— DR MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI, Speech, February 1988.

Inkatha and the KwaZulu Government have consistently articulated their view of obstacles impending negotiations in South Africa.

The following main points have been drawn from the Policy speeches of KwaZulu Government Cabinet Ministers, Inkatha and KwaZulu Government Press statements, Inkatha resolutions and conference debates, numerous memoranda and speeches prepared and delivered nationally and internationally by Dr Buthelezi and his colleagues, KwaZulu Legislative Assembly debates and other relevant sources including representations made by the KwaZulu Government and Inkatha to the Buthelezi

Commission and to the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba.

It is clear from the views expressed that negotiation politics cannot succeed if these major issues are not addressed and resolved.



INKATHA AND KWAZULU BELIEVE IN:

● The creation of a united South Africa with one sovereign Parliament and, hopefully, the reunification of South Africa with the so-called "independent" States rejoining and taking their place in the post-apartheid development of the country. This is paramount and based on a

"There is one South Africa. Democracy is ultimately about majority government and in South Africa that majority government in a future democracy will have to be a majority that cuts across all ethnic barriers. This means that there is in actual fact a black majority in South Africa. It has to be dealt with; it has to be negotiated with." — DR MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI, Speech, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of South Africa. October, 1988.

— POLITICAL PRISONERS — STATUTORY DISCRIMINATION —
BANNED ORGANISATIONS — THE TRICAMERAL PARLIAMENT . . .

WHITE CREATIONS — BLACK IMPERATIVES

“The time-honoured values in the Black South African struggle for liberation outlaw racism, demand the equality of all before the Law and the Constitution and demand total equality of opportunity.

The Black struggle in this country has never been anything other than a struggle to gain full inclusion as equals in the best there is in this country.

The Black struggle never opposed a multi-party democracy; It never opposed the free enterprise system; It always upheld the rightness for us of the Rule of Law; It wanted freedom of political association and in general terms, these values have deepened among the Black masses.” —

Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, interview with Macleans Magazine, Canada, February 1988.

belief in a democratic, non-racial and multi-party political system affording freedom and justice for all.

- The protection of individual and minority rights.
- The free enterprise system and a vibrant economy with disadvantaged sections being given maximum opportunity to fully participate.
- Freedom of association for all, regardless of race or creed.



THE FOLLOWING OBSTACLES IMPEDE THESE GOALS:

- (1) The South African Government's attitude of unilaterally prescribing negotiations and forums within its own parameters and *including* and *excluding* individuals and groups on Government terms without considering the wishes of the majority in the country.
- (2) The continued incarceration of Dr Nelson Mandela and other

political prisoners.

- (3) The existence abroad of individuals and organisations unable to return to South Africa and lawfully consider participation in negotiations.
- (4) The legal restrictions placed on these individuals and organisations which prohibit them from openly consulting with their supporters in South Africa.
- (5) The banning and restriction of these and other individuals and organisations *within* South Africa.
- (6) The State of Emergency and ongoing detention of numerous South African citizens held without trial.
- (7) Discriminatory laws including:
 - The Population Registration Act
 - The Group Areas Act
 - The Separate Amenities Act
 - The Land Acts of 1913 and 1936
- (8) The continued rigidity of the Government in attempting to prescribe that negotiations should be race-based.
- (9) The Tricameral Parliamentary system and the present constitution which entrenches apartheid and racism.

“We in this country are balanced precariously on the edges of disaster and opportunity. We now simply have to do the right thing. If we do the wrong thing, subsequent governments for as far as one can see will suffer the consequences . . .”

— DR MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI, Memorandum, February 1988.