

ZAMBIA ROLLS OUT THE RED CARPET FOR INKATHA

SA's KEY ECONOMIC ROLE AFTER APARTHEID OUTLINED



KwaZulu Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi welcomed by Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

Zambia, the front-line state which hosts the external leadership of the ANC, has given the red carpet treatment to Inkatha President, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi. And Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda, who had earlier called on the ANC to suspend the armed struggle, publicly acknowledged the KwaZulu Chief Minister as a "key figure" in the moves towards a negotiated settlement in South Africa.

built. Black South Africans had to rise above all the possible aftermaths of apartheid to produce not only a better South Africa — but one in which victories over poverty, ignorance and disease would be added to the triumph over apartheid.

"How we finally eradicate apartheid will so very much determine what kind of society we are going to have after apartheid. If we, as Black South Africans, finally eradicate apartheid by coming together in unity and faith, we will live in unity and faith after apartheid.

"If, on the other hand, we come together after apartheid in fear and suspicion of each other because we eliminated apartheid in a situation of Black-on-Black internecine conflict, who amongst us can hope for more than we will actually get — hope destroyed, faith gone

for unity in opposing apartheid. He cautioned that however close the victory over apartheid might be, it would not be achieved until South Africa put aside internecine Black-on-Black violence and conflict.

Dr Buthelezi warned that the legacy of anger and fear left behind by apartheid could well live on after apartheid to destroy the foundations on which a post-apartheid democracy could be

The warm welcome given to Dr Buthelezi and his Inkatha colleagues in Zambia followed on the heels of his Washington meeting with US President George Bush and talks with British Premier, Margaret Thatcher, in London.

Speaking at a dinner hosted in his honour by Dr Kaunda, the Inkatha leader spoke of the need

forlorn and the promise of a new future that the whole of Africa has been waiting for, destroyed."

While in Lusaka, Dr Buthelezi also spelt out his vision for South Africa's key economic role in the sub-continent after apartheid.

He told an influential group of leading Zambians at a private dinner that South Africa would be part of "one huge sphere of economic interest" involving all southern and central Africa.

There was an economic backbone running down from northern Zambia, through Zimbabwe and Botswana down to the Cape. This demanded sub-

continent-wide exploitation.

South Africa's rail and transportation services must be developed into a wider system that would gather together the wealth of the sub-continent and pour it onto the world market.

Dr Buthelezi said that economic development and the highest possible degree of industrialisation were vital for the whole of Southern Africa.

Far too much wealth was being poured out in the form of raw materials which could instead be turned into processed material, or even finished articles.

"Africans must do to this

southern African region what the Japanese and Germans did to their countries after World War II . . ."

Dr Buthelezi said there would have to be a re-distribution of wealth in a post-apartheid South Africa — but this was not simply a matter of taking it from the haves and giving to the have-nots.

"I believe that it is only free-market forces, within the context of really responsible Government which exercises only the essential control, which will be able to develop the wealth that future governments of South Africa will need to govern for the benefit of the people," Dr Buthelezi said.

BLACK AND WHITE MUST RE-BUILD SA TOGETHER

"NO WINNERS IF TALKS BREAK DOWN"

Inkatha President Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi has spelled out to visiting French journalists his vision of consensus between Black and White in building the new South Africa.

And the KwaZulu Chief Minister also called on the ANC to lay down their arms and join the rest of South Africa in negotiations for a multi-party democracy.

Dr Buthelezi was speaking to a group from the influential French newspaper, *Le Figaro*, on his return from meeting President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

He warned that failed negotiations would lead to an ongoing race war in which there would be no victors — but only ashes. And Dr Buthelezi was specific about what should be done to address White fears.

"The assuaging of White fears demands more than assurances that they will be treated fairly in a new winner-takes-all government. There will be no such government unless whites help produce it — and Whites will not help produce a winner-takes-all government."

White fears could only be effectively allayed by turning the politics of change into a process in which the best in South Africa was salvaged and the worst jettisoned. To this aim, White South Africans would

work with Blacks in normalising South African society so that it reflected the best in the Western modern industrialised world.

"It is in this direction that consensus between Black and White can be magnified — and it is only growing political consensus between Black and White which will effectively dampen White fears.

"We have to move away from winner-takes-all politics and we will have to explore one or another kind of federal system — or even Swiss canton system — in which there can be more consensus politics and less prescriptive politics and more downward and outward devolution of power and less concentrated power at the top."

Dr Buthelezi said the ANC's campaign to mobilise world sentiment in support of its wait-and-see stance over negotiations was not based on an objective assessment of the South African situation.

The ANC's tactics resulted from its "desperate need" to stop the onward rush of reform events sufficiently to enable it to meet its primary goal of ensuring a winner-takes-all political situation in which it took over as a government returned from exile.

Dr Buthelezi said the ANC saw President de Klerk's reforms as proof that its "armed struggle" had succeeded. He saw them, however, as necessary responses to internal factors demanding change.

He said Inkatha was now ready to go into negotiations ready to compromise on anything which did not destroy the principles of democracy and which did not involve it in abandoning key notions.

South Africa could not afford to delay any longer in starting negotiations.

INHLABAMKHOSI

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