

undertaking consultations and explorations with appropriate individuals and bodies.

Over the coming months, the AGD will be preparing policy statements, with the help of its Policy Study Groups, on a number of subjects. We invite people with specialist knowledge in their particular fields – or who feel they have something positive to contribute – to come forward and give us their input. The subjects will include:

1. **Economic Growth**; the key to solving our problems
2. **Preserving democracy**; choice and minority rights
3. **Education, training**; growing opportunities for all
4. **Medical care**; health for all
5. **Creating jobs**; protecting the employee
6. **The war against poverty**
7. **Law and order for all**; security, not intimidation

8. **Land rights**; agricultural development
9. **Prices and a fair deal for consumers**
10. **Better homes**; and better environments
11. **Womens' independence**; the family and the home
12. **Rejoining the world community**; international relations
13. **Business incentives and growth**; industry's contribution to solving our problems; the formal and informal factors
14. **Dismantling the remains of apartheid**

The AGD, which has a separate fund-raising group, has established seven "desks" or areas of responsibility.

They include: Strategy and planning; Information, research and situation appraisal; External image and promotion; Internal communications and motivation of members; Training and development of leadership; Programmes for women and youth and Partnership and alliance development.

Need to free restraints on economy

Dr Buthelezi warns against bi-polar negotiations

Within 24 hours of launching Inkatha as a political Party at the Annual General Conference in Ulundi, its President, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, was in London for two important speaking engagements. Firstly, he addressed the chairmen and directors of leading British corporations –and the following day, he spoke to the Centre for Policy Studies...



Speaking at a luncheon hosted by SG Warburg and Company, Dr Buthelezi told the gathering of influential British business executives that economic reform must be accompanied and harmonised with political

Dr MG Buthelezi... key speeches in London. reform along the road to negotiations.

Dr Buthelezi said the liberalisation of the economy was a necessity.

There needed to be an elimination of State intervention that rode roughshod over market

"Majority of blacks want multi-party democracy"

forces. There must be privatisation and there must be a new arrangement of relationships between the private and public sectors, in order to negotiate common ground between industry, the government and employee organisations regarding the role the State should play in the economic field.

Dr Buthelezi said that economically, South Africa was a scrambled egg which could not be unscrambled. The only way forward was to translate the total interdependence between Black and White in the economic field into interdependence in the political field.

There were no prospects of apartheid ever being re-instated by a monolithic white political power in South Africa. This was not feasible economically and even less feasible politically.

If democracy was to be preserved in South Africa, it would have to be through a multi-racial effort. Apartheid had to be replaced with a system of democracy in which there were checks and balances and guarantees for minority groups.

In this respect, a difference of approach existed between Inkatha and the "winner-takes-all" policies of the ANC.

"The boldest and most effective way to walk forward in South Africa is to tread warily and make certain that each step taken keeps one on firm ground. There shall be no leaps into the dark. There will not even be Lancaster House conferences. There will be no big-bang political events to end apartheid and establish a new democracy.

"All-or-nothing politics thrust into a context in which the South African government was expected to abdicate, can only precipitate a very substantial White backlash.

"South Africa will not have two or three goes of getting it right. If we get it wrong, we will be plunged into a situation in which scorched earth policy meets scorched earth policy to erase all goodwill and destroy everything for everybody.

"To get it right, we must contend successfully with both the far right and the far left. Neither must be under-estimated."

Dr Buthelezi said that on the far right, the extent to which White South Africa was different to Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe had to be understood. "A White backlash in South Africa would produce very awesome devastation which would make that which Unita and Renamo produced pale into insignificance."

The way forward was to accommodate Black and White into a political system which both could accept. This was possible through the politics of negotiation.

In his speech to the Centre for Policy Studies, Dr Buthelezi warned against bi-polar

negotiations in which the ANC and the Government would be the only contending forces.

He said that if negotiations were allowed to become bi-polar, the ANC would get everything it wanted.

The ANC would then have the powerful advantage of being able to withdraw from the negotiations at any point it chose to, and to return to create the kind of difficulties in confrontation politics which would hold the whole negotiation process to ransom.

Dr Buthelezi said that all-or-nothing politics was only sought in South Africa by those who wanted to use the transitional period to establish the sole right to form a government after apartheid.

"Inkatha says very bluntly that there will be no democracy if there is not a multiple input to the politics of negotiation, and there will be no democracy unless South Africans really do have a multiple choice in elections after negotiation."

The ruling National Party could only survive if the South African Government actually achieved success in making real progress in the politics of negotiation.

"Delays will be damaging to it. Disruptions will be fatal to it. The politics of negotiation must not be allowed to become bi-polar and the international community must be quite sure that it does not so distribute its support, and so provide resources for political developments in South Africa, that the ANC emerges stronger with everything which the international community does."

Dr Buthelezi said the vast majority of Black South Africans wanted a multi-party democracy and a Parliamentary system based on the Westminster model. This was Black South Africa's first choice.

There were powerful forces in South Africa which could underpin a step-by-step approach in negotiation politics. It could be turned into a process which gathered strength as it proceeded. In this way, the threat from the far right and the far left would be reduced. The greater the success there was in centre-stage politics in South Africa, the less threatening far left and far right politics would become.

Dealing with the economy, Dr Buthelezi said South Africa was locked into north/south economic global axis. It would only survive if it developed a competitive export economy in which the country's present over-reliance on gold was reduced.

"To produce the competitive cutting edge in the South African economy, we need a vast influx of capital and the managerial and technological expertise which will come with it. Anything else will be economic adventurism."

"Apartheid has to be replaced with a system of democracy in which there are checks and balances and guarantees for minority groups."

"Black South Africans want a multi-party democracy and a Parliamentary system based on the Westminster model. This is Black South Africa's first choice."
