

The following pages cover statements on power-sharing made by His Majesty the King of the Zulus, King Goodwill Zwelithini ka Bhekuzulu, the President of Inkatha, Chief M G Buthelezi, the leader of the official opposition (Progressive Federal Party) in SA, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, and the leader of the PFP in Natal, Mr Ray Swart. It also reports, in brief, on the results of the Human Sciences Research Council's investigation into race relations in South Africa.

The annual general conference of Inkatha, held at Ulundi from June 28-30, celebrated the 10th anniversary of the movement which now has an audited paid-up membership of 1 155 094.

In his annual report the Secretary-General of Inkatha, Dr O D Dhlomo, said an analysis of the membership figures had revealed the following: 38 percent of the membership was contained in Inkatha's Youth Brigade, 34 percent in the Womens's Brigade and 28 percent in general membership.

"The secret of Inkatha's power is the dominant role played by the young people in the movement," said Dr Dhlomo.

"The statistics also explode the myth that the President of Inkatha is supported only by the older generation and not the young people..."

With more than one million members and over 2 000 branches throughout the country, Inkatha was the largest membership-based political organisation — Black or White — in the history of South Africa.

Dr Dhlomo said that "in essence" Inkatha believed that South Africa belonged to all its citizens, regardless of race, colour or creed.

It was convinced that a "multi-strategy approach" would ultimately "win the day" in the liberation struggle. Constituency politics was the corner-stone of the successful mobilisation of the oppressed Black masses and that young people, women, workers and peasants were the vanguard of any liberation struggle.

However, privileged Whites in South Africa thrived on Black disunity.

Non-violence was not only a noble cause in its own right but was also the key to the eventual establishment of a non-racial and democratic political order.

Eleven MP's from the Progressive Federal Party's Parliamentary caucus attended the conference including the Natal leader of the PFP, Mr Ray Swart, who is the chief opposition spokesman on Black affairs. Others included Mrs Helen Suzman, spokesman on law and order and Mr Graham McIntosh, spokesman on community affairs.

Representatives from Coloured and Indian political organisations (opposed like Inkatha to the present tricameral Parliament) also attended along with political science students from the Rand Afrikaans University and members of the Afrikaanse Studentebond.

More than 12 000 delegates packed the huge marquee which served as the conference centre.

Mr Swart said in an address that the Progressive Federal Party was an "ally" with Inkatha in its fight for peaceful change in South Africa.

"My party and Inkatha have been associated for many years as friends and allies," he continued. "We regard this as a valuable association ... we both believe in one constitution for all the people of South Africa. We both believe that all South Africans must be represented in the central Parliament of this country..."

In a television interview filmed for a US documentary being made on Inkatha and its role in South Africa, Mrs Helen Suzman also supported the role Inkatha was playing in trying to bring about negotiation and peaceful change.

Questioned about derogatory comments repeatedly made (and reported abroad) about Chief Buthelezi by Mrs Winnie Mandela, Mrs Suzman told the interviewer she felt they were "harsh and unfair..."



Mr Ray Swart



Mr O D Dhlomo



Chief M G Buthelezi, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, His Majesty the King of the Zulus and the British Consul-General in Durban, Mr Simon Davey, share a joke during Dr Slabbert's recent visit to Ulundi

War or peace?

In a recent formal address to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, the leader of the opposition Progressive Federal Party, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, called once again for a national convention which would structure a new constitution for South Africa.

"There must be one constitution for our country, one system of franchise and citizenship for all," he added. To loud agreement from members he emphasised that there should be no distinction (as there is at present) between urban Blacks and rural Blacks.

There was "common cause", he said, between the PFP and Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi in his reply, said that KwaZulu was aware of the "vitally important" role the PFP was playing as the official Opposition. He also spoke at length on the reality of violence if the politics of negotiation did not succeed.

"The PFP is not there (in Parliament) as a result of co-operation," he said, referring to the new tricameral Parliament which now includes Coloured and Indian members in separate Houses and excludes Black par-

ticipation. Inkatha and the PFP campaigned unsuccessfully, against the "yes" vote for the new constitution.

"The PFP is a genuine opposition and it is seen as such across virtually all political boundaries. We in Inkatha see the PFP as a scattering of political common sense across the length and breadth of South Africa.

"Because we here in Natal/KwaZulu are engaged in forging a new endeavour to bring about real change, we ask ourselves the question of whether or not the PFP will be able to establish a regional base in Natal which it has not got in any other Province — and which it has not got in Natal at present."

Chief Buthelezi said it was the view of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and of Inkatha that future peace and prosperity would not be imposed on the country by Parliamentary Acts but would emerge in South Africa in groundswell first and second tier government developments.

"We do believe that we will progress through Acts of Parliament designed by National Party political archi-

tects," he continued.

"We will progress as reality shows the poverty of traditional National Party thinking and as it does so at the local and regional levels.

Central Business Districts in cities could not survive National Party ideology. Mining, banking and commerce could not survive National Party ideology. The manpower requirements of the country could not be met with National Party ideology. The market place forces which showed National Party ideology to be untenable, best emerged at local and regional levels.

Chief Buthelezi told Dr van Zyl Slabbert that he became "uneasy" when people praised him for the relative quiet which has prevailed over KwaZulu/Natal during the past months — when there had been so much unrest elsewhere in the country.

"I become uneasy because it is a false analysis which says that it is my restraining hand that controls Black anger here in this part of the South Africa," he added.

"This is just not true. I become more than uneasy when I am asked about the