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# TIME TO NEGOTIATE HAS ARRIVED

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**T**he Central Committee of the 1.7 million-member national cultural liberation movement, Inkatha, has decided to enter into preliminary negotiations with the SA Government about negotiations.

This follows months of talks between a joint committee of the KwaZulu Government and the SA Government identifying "obstacles to negotiations" which resulted in a document being prepared for the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and President of Inkatha, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and the State President, Mr F W de Klerk. A working document of the KwaZulu Government was earlier presented to the joint committee in which the KwaZulu representatives outlined obstacles they had identified. (See *Clarion Call* Volume 1, 1989 and *Clarion Call* Volume 2, 1989).

The Central Committee of Inkatha has now set out its belief in the kind of constitution it believes South Africa should strive for. It has also called on all Parties in the country to ensure that negotiations are not unnecessarily

delayed.

It asks all black political Parties in South Africa to put the good of South Africa first and to strive for black unity based on the need for a "multi-strategy" approach to finally eradicate apartheid.

The following are the resolutions passed by the Central Committee at a meeting on November 12, 1989:

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e the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha state our conviction that the time to negotiate a new constitution has arrived and we urge all Parties so to behave and so to encourage their members that negotiations are not unnecessarily delayed. We particularly call on black political Parties not to let any delays be laid at our black political doors.

**I**n order to facilitate first-phase negotiations we resolve to declare Inkatha's convictions about the kind of constitution we believe South Africa should have. We therefore resolve yet again to state:

1. There shall be one united South Africa.
2. There shall be one sovereign Parliament.
3. There shall be a multi-Party parliamentary democracy.
4. There shall be the rule of law.
5. There shall be total equality for all citizens before the law and the constitution.
6. There shall be entrenched individual civic rights and

***"In the urgency of the times, Inkatha will do everything it can to facilitate final negotiations by facilitating talks about talks, talks about negotiations and negotiations about negotiations . . ."***

Inkatha Central Committee,  
November 1989

# ECONOMIC IMPLIC

***"We are aware of the time restraints that are placed on all South Africans who would want to get together to establish a fair and just South Africa, in which all are ruled the way they are willing to be ruled . . ."***

government which expresses the basic principles of democracy all civilised mankind respects.

## RESOLUTION 2

We the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha express our own joy at the release from jail of Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Ahmed Kathrada, Mr Andrew Mlangeni, Mr Elias Motsosledi, Mr Raymond Mhlaba, Mr Wilton Mkwayi, Mr Oscar Mpetha and Mr Jafta Masemola.

We express our deep appreciation and great gratitude to these and all other political prisoners for the years and decades of their incarceration as witnesses to Black South Africa's commitment to democratic ideals.

We add to this joy and deep appreciation and gratitude our sense of dismay and concern for Black unity which Inkatha's exclusion from adding our joy to the joy of others has created.

entrenched rights of freedom of political association and the freedom of speech which only a Supreme Court interdict could pronounce upon.

and approaches to the formulation of group rights which a minority could not use for anything other than to guard against any form of tyranny by the majority.

### AND WE FURTHER RESOLVE:

7. To enter preliminary

8. To enter preliminary negotiations declaring Inkatha's

***"We the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha understand that economics and politics are two sides of the common coin of the good for the people of South Africa and wish to state our total conviction that politics which destroys the economic growth foundations of South Africa, or which in any way will make victories against poverty, ignorance and disease after victories against apartheid impossible, must be rejected . . ."***

negotiations about negotiations with these six points in mind and to negotiate approaches to the formulation of entrenched individual rights which cannot be used by a majority in tyranny against a minority;

own conviction that a one-man-one-vote system of government in a unitary State is Inkatha's first and cherished choice but that for the sake of South Africa, Inkatha is prepared to negotiate a federal, canton or other system of

### WE THEREFORE RESOLVE:

1. To express our great appreciation for the idiom in which our President, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, wrote to all those who were released from jail with Mr Walter Sisulu and we identify ourselves with the word and the spirit of the letters



# TIONS IMPERATIVE

which our President wrote.

2. To call again on all black political Parties now to put the good of South Africa first and strive for Black political unity in diversity based on the general acceptance of the need for a multi-strategy approach to finally eradicate apartheid.

## RESOLUTION 3

We the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha are aware of the time restraints that are placed on all South Africans who would want to get together to establish a fair and just South Africa, in which all are ruled the way they are willing to be ruled.

We are determined to keep Inkatha ever ready to respond to any and all opportunities to negotiate as and when they arise, whether they are negotiations from the bottom upwards or from the top downwards.

In the urgency of the times, Inkatha will do everything it can to facilitate final negotiations by facilitating talks about talks, talks about negotiations and negotiations about negotiations.

## WE THEREFORE RESOLVE:

1. To call upon the South African Government to recognise that a lot can be done in negotiations on the local and regional level in KwaZulu/Natal and with Inkatha to examine what negotiations can be initiated at the Joint Executive Authority level about a joint Black/White endeavour to redefine Local Authority structures and to finalise thinking about alternatives to Regional Services

Councils in this region.

2. To call upon the South African Government to call for a meeting of all political Parties in the region, including banned organisations, to discuss how to maximise the benefit of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba experience and the constitutional recommendations that the Indaba made.
3. To call upon all organised business and farming to meet in association and to formulate a message to the State President urging him to commence negotiating where he can negotiate while he works for consensus on the final form that national negotiations must take. The State President must be persuaded that in this region a start can be made now without further delay to get upward negotiation off the ground.
4. To call upon the Churches of the region to bless every effort we make towards reconciliation and to support every effort we make to establish the politics of negotiation in the region.

## RESOLUTION 4

We the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha understand that economics and politics are the two sides of the common coin of the good for the people of South Africa and we wish to state our total conviction that politics which destroys the economic growth foundations of South Africa, or which in any way will make victories against poverty, ignorance and disease after victories against apartheid impossible, must be rejected.

We are aware that there should

be negotiations not only between political Parties and the South African Government, but between political Parties and organised mining, commerce, banking and industry, so that those finally negotiating constitutional changes around political tables, can be aware of the economic implications of their policies and principles.

## WE THEREFORE RESOLVE:

1. To call upon chambers of commerce and industry and kamers van handel en nywerheid to establish a national secretariat charged with approaching each political Party and grouping in turn to invite ongoing discussions with the chambers and kamers.
2. To call on the Chamber of Mines to liaise with the chambers of commerce and industry and with kamers van handel en nywerheid to determine whether they too should establish a national secretariat for the same purpose, or whether they wish to join in with organised commerce and industry.
3. To call on agricultural unions to meet as a matter of urgency at a national level also to decide whether they want their voice added to the voices of mining, commerce and industry, or whether they want their own independent secretariat to look at agricultural interests in a new South Africa.
4. To state to all in the private sector that there now must be forums for orderly, ongoing and achievement-orientated political discussion between big business and politics.

***"We are aware that there should be negotiations not only between political Parties and the South African Government, but between political Parties and organised mining, commerce, banking and industry, so that those finally negotiating constitutional changes around political tables, can be aware of the economic implications of their policies and principles . . ."***