

BUNDESAMT FÜR AUSSENWIRTSCHAFT  
Südafrika-Dienst

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Bern, 14. November 1990

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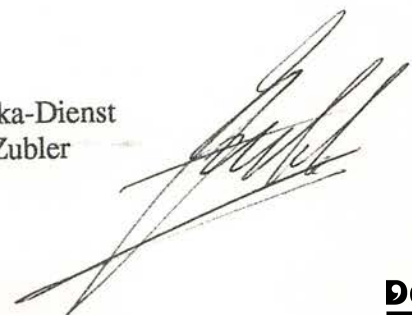
**Kopie an:** EDA, Polit. Sekretariat (mit einer ausführlichen Dokumentation über die Inkatha Freedom Party)  
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Am 8. November 1990 habe ich an einem Abendessen teilgenommen, das der Industrielle Dr. Friedrich-Christian Flick zu Ehren von Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister von Kwa Zulu und Präsident der "Inkatha Freedom Party" Südafrikas in Zürich für etwa 70 Gäste gab.

Anlässlich dieses Nachtessens hielt Dr. Buthelezi eine kurze Ansprache, deren Text Sie in der Beilage finden. Sie war eher allgemein gehalten und brachte nichts Neues, was besondere Aufmerksamkeit erheischen würde. Konkret gipfelte sie in der Aufforderung, die Inkatha (finanziell) bei ihrem Bestreben zu unterstützen, eine "flächendeckende" Infrastruktur in Südafrika zu errichten. Wie mir der Ständige Vertreter der Inkatha in London, Ben M. Skosana, welcher Dr. Buthelezi begleitete, versicherte, befürchtet diese Bewegung in der Tat, dass ihre geringe Präsenz ausserhalb ihrer Stammlande (Kwa Zulu) es ihr schwer mache, als gleichwertiger Partner neben dem African National Congress (ANC) akzeptiert zu werden.

Dr. Buthelezi verfiht in der Substanz Thesen, die recht nahe bei westlichen Vorstellungen über die politische und wirtschaftliche Zukunft Südafrikas liegen. Im Wirtschaftsbereich steuert er einen deutlich marktwirtschaftlich orientierten Kurs (hervorragende Rolle der Privatwirtschaft bei der wachstumsorientierten Ueberwindung der wirtschaftlichen Probleme) und spricht sich dabei entschieden gegen Sanktionen des Auslandes (welche den Reformprozess in Südafrika eher behinderten als förderten und in erster Linie die schwarze Bevölkerung treffe) und für Auslandsinvestitionen in Südafrika aus.

Südafrika-Dienst  
G. Zubler



DINNER HOSTED BY MR. MICK FLICK, INDUSTRIALIST

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FOR MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI PRESIDENT INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY  
SOUTH AFRICA

GRAND DOLDER HOTEL : ZURICH : SWITZERLAND

8TH NOVEMBER 1990

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## A FEW REMARKS

By Mangosuthu Buthelezi

Mr. Flick, honoured guests, friends. I am honoured to be received here in this way. I am deeply gratified to see this evidence of a thinking and caring Europe when it comes to South African affairs.

All too many people do not think enough about what actually needs to be done in South Africa. It is not simply a matter of removing a government and rubbing out a policy. Nor even is it as simple as doing so and going on to introduce a new constitution.

There is a whole society to heal and a whole new generation to salvage from the idiom of violence. There are the wounds of apartheid in the hearts and minds of the people to deal with. There is the fear factor to deal with. And there is the fact that we have to do all this and more while we attend to laying the foundations of a thriving achievement-orientated economy which will provide the people with jobs and the Government with the wealth that will be needed to roll back poverty and to eliminate the huge backlogs there are in everything vital to life in Black South Africa.

We dare not put a foot wrong. We can afford no blunders because there will be no second opportunity. We must get it right the first time and we must produce a democracy out of what we now have, because that is all we will have.

All this but I am optimistic, sure even, that we can do it - we can produce the society that we ourselves want and the whole world is hoping for us. In a sense, the battering that we received from apartheid has added guts and determination to us as victims of apartheid. We have had a real devil to fight; we fought him and we have become better people for having done so.

There is also hope and sureness because our task is to build on what already is there. The Black struggle for liberation in South Africa has never been a struggle against the kind of society that we had. It has never been a struggle against institutionalised South Africa, nor has it been a struggle to destroy South Africa's political system. It has been a struggle to eradicate hideous racism which has precluded Black South Africans from being full participants in all the things that always have been so worthwhile in South Africa.

There was nothing wrong with the Westminster-type parliamentary system that was bequeathed to South Africa by the British at the beginning of this century. I indeed still cherish a one-man-one-vote system of government fashioned on the Westminster model as my first choice for South Africa.

Indeed, there is so much that is actually going for South Africa and there are such tremendous advantages which we should be capitalising on, that it would be criminal for us to fail. I am quite sure that South Africans across all race groups could discover that they have more in common with each other than they ever dreamt of. I am a black political leader and I know the black political scene. I have my ear to the ground. I know that the vast majority of Black South Africans want a multi-Party democracy with the rule of law ensured by an independent judiciary. They want all the great freedoms which characterise European and North American democracies.

The vast majority of Black South Africans also want an enterprise-driven economy because we have seen the extent to which Socialist's experiments in Africa have failed. We want to join modern mankind as an enlightened progressive industrial democracy playing our role to bring about the final liberation of the whole of Southern Africa - liberation from poverty, ignorance and disease.

There is sureness in my mind that we can achieve a new democracy in South Africa, not only because there is so much worth salvaging which could draw Black and White together in the process of political reconstruction, but also because there are no prospects whatsoever of apartheid being resurrected to be what it was. There are even no prospects of any form of apartheid surviving for any length of time. It is doomed. It is doomed by economics, it is doomed by politics and it is rejected by the people.

We also have the historically unique situation now in South Africa in which for the first time in the history of the country we have a Head of State who has actually committed himself and will remain committed to producing the kind of democracy we want and the whole world wants for us.

I reject the notion that the armed struggle must be kept in reserve just in case Mr. F.W. de Klerk reneges on his undertakings. He will not do so and he cannot do so because that would mean total political ignominy for both him and his Party. He has no option but to get on with the job of doing what he says he is going to do.

Many of you present tonight are industrialists, financiers or entrepreneurs. You will understand what I say when I say what I have been doing is painting a picture of a very promising market that can be exploited if we can put together the enterprise to do so.

That is what we have to do in South Africa. We have to put a political machine together that can actually exploit the potentials that there are in the South African population to produce the democracy we want. Inkatha Freedom Party is committed to doing this. It has set itself the following four great tasks:

- TASK 1. To establish an open, free, non-racial, equality opportunity, reconciled society with democratic safeguards for all people.
- TASK 2. To harness the great resources of the country to fight the real enemies of the people, namely: poverty, hunger, unemployment, disease, ignorance, insecurity, homelessness and moral decay.
- TASK 3. To re-distribute the wealth of the country for the benefit of all people, and to establish political and economic structures that encourage enterprise and create the wealth all governments of the future will need.
- TASK 4. To ensure the maintenance of a stable, peaceful society in which all people can pursue their happiness, and realise their potential, without fear or favour.

I always say to my colleagues that you can take the finest range of motor cars, and introduce them to the South African market but they will not sell themselves. They have to be promoted; they have to be advertised and they have to be serviced and maintained through a wide network of dealerships.

Thus it is with politics. The finest democratic principles have to be sold to the people. They have to be serviced and democracy will have to be maintained. The great tasks that Inkatha Freedom Party has set itself demands the development of Inkatha as an election-winning machine.

I believe that it is vitally important for the Inkatha Freedom Party to be developed to the maximum possible extent because without it, the dangers of negotiations becoming bi-polar are greatly increased. The danger is there. The world has heard of only the ANC to the extent that many people in the West see it as the one and sole authentic voice of Black South Africa.

There are other parties and amongst these is the Inkatha Freedom Party which is certainly one of the major players in the black struggle for liberation. We espouse many values and democratic ideals which are cherished by almost all western democracies. The perception has spread throughout the world as if the problems of South Africa will be sorted out between the South African government and the ANC. South Africa is a country in which there should be a multi-party democracy. This has created the illusion throughout the world as if negotiations about a new Constitution will be bi-polar.

Commentary across the world and talk about South Africa everywhere highlights the danger that I am pointing to. Everywhere South Africa is talked about being held in balance by Dr. Mandela and Mr. F.W. de Klerk. Images are presented of them being the two actors who can put the whole of South Africa right. I warn repeatedly that if that ever became the case negotiations would only amount to putting some kind of rubber stamp on ANC dictates.

The Inkatha Freedom Party is intent on ensuring that negotiations will be a multi-Party affair and we are totally committed to ensuring that there will be a multi-Party democracy after negotiations. In order to fulfill our promise to do so, we just have to establish the necessary organisational structures and facilities.

We can do our bit. We can play our role. We can make our contribution but it will have to be a contribution made in partnership with others. The numbers game always frightens me. We estimate that for us really to be effective in the politics we espouse, we need 35 regional organising offices strategically placed across South Africa. The ideals we espouse are supportable everywhere, and we should be campaigning everywhere for their dominance over the frightening winner-takes-all approaches of some other Parties.

Even if one talks in minimum terms, one is talking of computers, office tables and chairs, telephones, facsimile machines, electric light bills, telephone bills, organisers' salaries, secretarial salaries, transport costs, printing costs, information dissemination costs, supervision costs and one is talking of all these capital and running costs multiplied by 35 times. One is talking in terms of millions of rands, knowing that Inkatha Freedom Party's budget cannot even afford to establish one such office.

I am really appealing to you, ladies and gentlemen, to come to the assistance of democracy in South Africa by helping Inkatha Freedom Party to establish the necessary presence in all the major centres and across the countryside in South Africa. We do not want to face a future in which democracy has failed because we did not have the kind of hard cash that is required to mount an offensive against tyranny and to ward off all authoritarian forces capable of destroying democracy.

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# AN INTRODUCTION TO DR MANGOSUTHU G. BUTHELEZI

Dr Buthelezi was born in Mahlabathini, KwaZulu on 27 August, 1928. His ancestry is traced back to the founding fathers of the Zulu nation and through his mother he is descended from a long line of illustrious Zulu Kings which includes the great King Shaka. From his father's side, he became the hereditary Inkosi (or Chief) of the Buthelezi clan which has traditionally provided Zulu Kings with advisers, generals and prime ministers long before the founding of the present Zulu nation.

After completing a university degree at the University of Fort Hare in 1950, Dr Buthelezi opted for a legal career which was cut short when he took over leadership of the large Buthelezi tribe in 1953 - a position he still holds today.

In 1970, Dr Buthelezi was asked by the KwaZulu Assembly to accept the position of Chief Executive Officer of the Zulu Territorial Authority, a position to which he was unanimously elected by members of that authority, despite his having for some time succeeded in delaying the imposition of this structure by the South African Government. In 1972 he became Chief Executive Councillor to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and since 1976 has been the Chief Minister of KwaZulu. Dr Buthelezi has also been the President of the Inkatha Movement since it was established in 1975.

Today, Dr Buthelezi is a world figure whose opinions are continually sought by world leaders and in international forums. He has, by invitation, travelled extensively in recent years throughout North America, Europe, Britain, Africa, Scandinavia, the Far East and the Middle East. For his contribution to humanity and peace in South Africa, he has been given numerous awards and presentations both internationally and from within South Africa. (See addendum).

Despite his noble background and the elevated position of the offices he holds, Dr Buthelezi has remained close to his people. He consistently calls on their wisdom before taking positions that could implicate them, and his deep appreciation of their poverty and their needs sees him constantly employing the resources at his disposal to ease their hardships.