

Fifty percent of South Africa's black population of more than 20 million is under 15 years of age.

In less than a decade 10 million young men and women will be looking for jobs, marrying and starting families of their own.

In the new South Africa which will emerge, millions of new jobs will have to be created, millions of homes will have to be built, thousands of schools and numerous technikons and universities, hundreds of hospitals, clinics and centres for the aged and infirm. Massive quantities of food will have to be produced along with other commodities necessary for basic survival needs.

Already, more than 1.5 million black South Africans are kept alive by emergency feeding schemes such as Operation Hunger, whose organisers have warned that an "Ethiopia-type catastrophe" faces the country.

The land available simply cannot physically support the numbers involved. Towns and cities will have to be built along with new industries, new factories, new businesses. Commerce and industry will be required to perform as never before. This is why Inkatha calls for the abolition of the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 so that there can be a fairer redistribution of land in South Africa.

About sixty percent of all black South Africans live in so-called rural areas where they eke out an existence by subsistence farming. Too many people on too little land. Government neglect of rural (and urban) black communities, drought and then floods have depleted resources to a critical level. In some areas irreversible erosion militates against even the most sophisticated use of natural resources. At the same time other areas are being rapidly denuded by land-hungry people battling, day by day, to survive.

In some areas of KwaZulu

The free enterprise system: **Why Inkatha supports it**



Inkatha calls for increased foreign investment

Pragmatism not sentiment

Inkatha is cautious about socialism as it has been practised elsewhere on this continent as, regrettably, nowhere in Africa has it proved to be successful in alleviating the suffering of the masses. Nowhere has it been seen to build enduring economic infrastructures. Inkatha has therefore come to the conclusion that the free enterprise system, with all its faults and history of exploitation, remains the most powerful system man has yet devised which is capable of fostering sustained economic growth. This, however, does not rule out Inkatha's demand that the system should be "free" and "enterprising" for the oppressed blacks as well and not only for privileged whites. Pragmatism, not sentiment, has led Inkatha to these conclusions.