

**"South Africa can be gateway to Africa"  
– Dr Buthelezi**

# **Inkatha President meets Polish leaders in historic trip**



*The Inkatha President with his Polish host, Professor Michal Chilczuk, visiting a war memorial in the capital, Warsaw. Prof Chilczuk, a member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, is also Professor of Economics, Philosophy and Rural Development at the University of Warsaw.*

Inkatha Freedom Party President, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, recently visited Poland as the guest of a group of the country's senators. He held meetings with senior Government members and political leaders and travelled from Warsaw to Gdansk to meet Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki during the 10th anniversary celebration of Solidarity in that city. Dr Buthelezi was also received by Cardinal Glemp, the Primate of the Catholic Church in Poland.

**I**n Warsaw, Dr Buthelezi had separate discussions with the Polish Foreign Minister, Dr Krzysztof Skubiszewski and Senator Jaroslaw Kaczynski, President of the Centre Alliance and editor-in-chief of Solidarity Weekly.

Dr Buthelezi said South Africa had the potential to reconcile its race groups in the

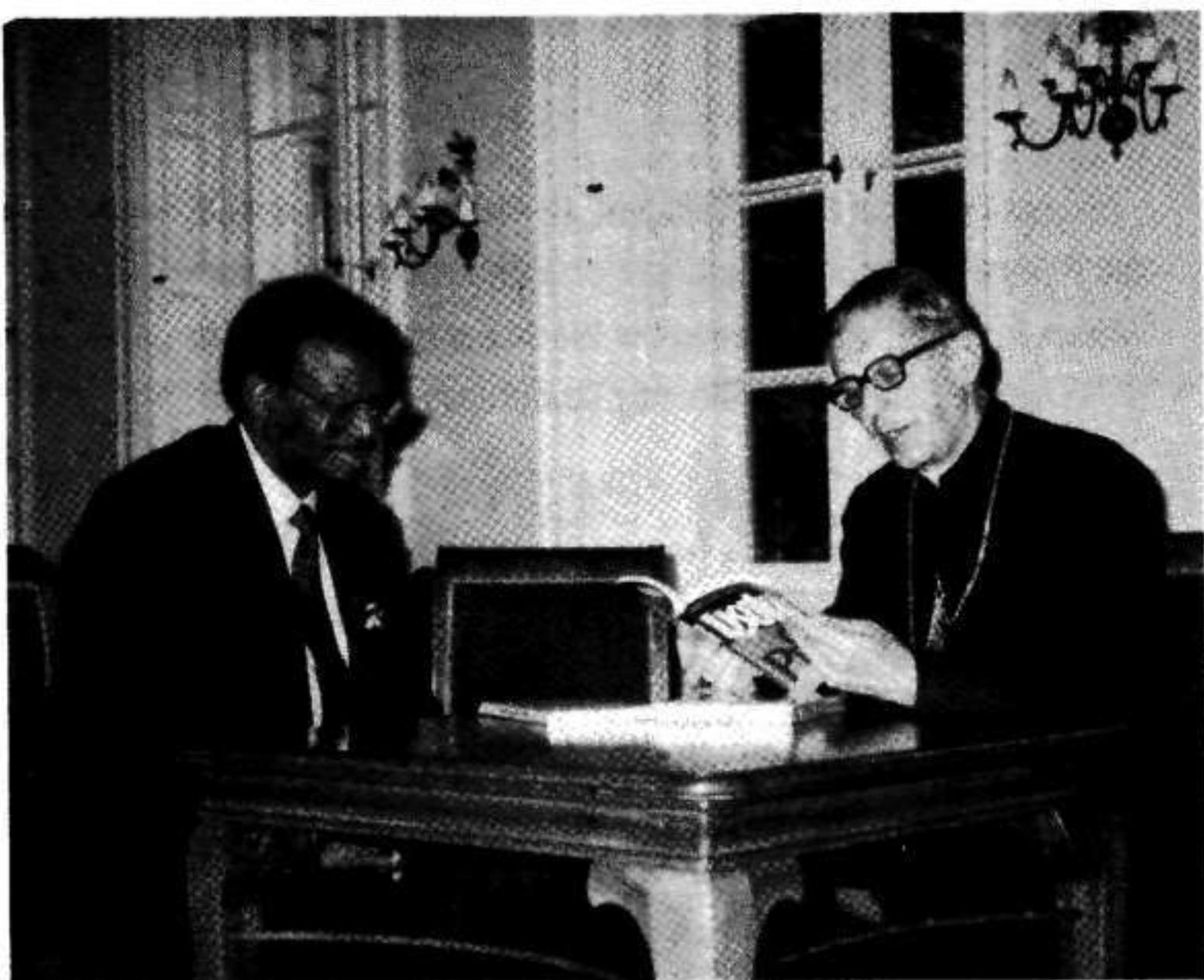
process of solving its problems peacefully and at the same time, laying the foundations for a maximally productive economy.

South Africa was located on an important north/south global economic access. Industrial expansion for South Africans meant the opening up of European and North American markets, and the importation of European and North American capital, technology and management skills. There was no affinity between South Africans and the former socialist world.

The Inkatha Freedom Party's first choice for a new constitution would be a Westminster-type model, but it recognised that this system's "stark majoritarianism" would drive White voters into far-right camps, leading to a powerful White constituency capable of destroying all prospects of a negotiated settlement.

Inkatha was therefore prepared to compromise and look at a Federal or Swiss canton system- or whatever system that worked in the Western civilised world – and it was prepared for a Bill of Rights with

*Dr Buthelezi meets Cardinal J Glemp, Primate of the Catholic Church in Poland, at the Cardinal's palace in Warsaw.*



minority cultural group protection.

Dr Buthelezi said the ANC would have to follow suit and move towards the centrist position that Inkatha had always followed. It would also have to abandon its socialist tendencies, its commitment to violence and its deeply-ingrained drive to be the ruler of a one-party state.

The only way forward was for the ANC now to do what it was opposed to doing. It had to reject the concept of an interim government and would also have to abandon its demand for the State President's abdication.

"Throughout Southern Africa there has been liberation from politics without liberation from poverty, ignorance and disease," Dr Buthelezi told the Polish Foreign Minister.

"Victory in South Africa against apartheid must change all this. Many millions across Southern Africa depend on the right thing happening in South Africa.

"The Inkatha Freedom Party is perhaps of all political parties in the country the most attuned to the deep historical forces now emerging to demand the final eradication of apartheid, and the establishment of a democracy. Democracy is not being produced in South Africa by Party political activity. Party political activity is being

dictated by history and by the deep social, economic and political forces which are beyond Party political control. There is a fullness of South African time, so to speak, in which a new society must now be born."

During his discussions with the Polish Foreign Minister, Dr Buthelezi emphasised that economic and political forces dictated that there would be an ongoing movement away from apartheid. "Nowhere in the world has there been so much going for a political settlement to end a long-standing military conflict as there now is in South Africa."

South Africa would then be able to take its place as a Southern African state working with others to establish a Southern African Commonwealth of nations, depending on a very resilient economy based on a mineral backbone running from Zaire, through Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and right down to South Africa.

"With a vibrantly-growing enterprise-driven economy capable of creating wealth out of the very dirt of African soil, and with the support and trade advantages that can come from the West, the north/south South African axis can be turned into a north/south Southern African axis. South Africa will, in the circumstances I envisage, be the gateway to the rest of Africa for the Western industrialised world," Dr Buthelezi said.

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