



whoever may seek to govern.

Chief Buthelezi said that he was also not heard in the United States when he said that those who called for disinvestment and the politics of violence did not have membership-based organisations.

Americans did not listen to him when he said he held mass rallies at which tens of thousands of people — the majority of whom were workers — roared their support for his stand against disinvestment and violence.

If democracy was ever to become a reality, if South African society was

ever to be normalised, the politics of national reconciliation would have to succeed.

He pointed out that history had shown that in their struggles, Black Americans did not seek to destroy American society, they sought entry into it.

"Black Americans did not seek to destroy civilised values, they sought to implement them. Black South Africans seek the same," he concluded.

He added that he was not heard in the United States when he said that

apartheid was far more vulnerable to democratic opposition now than it had ever been before.

Apartheid was certainly far more vulnerable to democratic opposition than it was to the politics of violence.

"I am not heard when I say that the scales are tipping in favour of the politics of negotiation and that America — more than any other time in history — should be strengthening the democratic process.

"The United States should be strengthening the circumstances which favour the continued growth of democratic opposition to apartheid. It should be strengthening those who have made it their task to hold political violence at bay and to employ the forces of democracy to bring about real change..."

He was speaking, among others, to: Mr W Keyes, Chairman, Black Political Action Committee (BLACKPAC), Mr J Parker, President, Lincoln Institute for Research and Education, Mr J Kendricks, Executive Vice-President Gencore Corporation, Secretary BLACKPAC, Mr J Watkins, Executive Member Ben Franklin Society and Mr E Alexander, Managing Director of the Jet Engine Testing Corporation.

Chief Buthelezi said that in South Africa racial prejudice had authored one of the most rejected forms of society known in the modern world.

It was worthwhile noting, however, that Marxist ideologies appeared to be an anathema to the average American. Vast amounts of American emotional energies were poured into the condem-

## Inkatha to investigate opening to all races

The decision by the PFP to open its membership to all race groups was applauded by Inkatha, said Chief Buthelezi.

Its parliamentary role demanded that this be done.

Inkatha would now have to think deeply about whether or not to throw open its doors to all races following the scrapping of the Political Interference Act.

"The history of the struggle for liberation has shown the difficulty with which Black organisations open their doors to all races," Chief Buthelezi told the conference.

"In part the split between the ANC and the PAC had its roots in this issue. In part the difficulties which the External Mission of the ANC has experienced for so long have roots in this issue. In part the very real difficulties between AZAPO and the UDF have roots in this issue."

Hinting at the possibility of a future alliance he said the PFP, with a new multi-racial membership, may yet find that it needed partnerships with Black organisations which elected Black leaders.

The National Party could also find such partnerships necessary "if ever it turns to facing up to the need for fundamental change..."

"My own political initiative sense tells me that it would be foolhardy for Inkatha to rush into hasty decisions in this regard. I believe we must feel our way into the future as a Black organisation.

"Inkatha is adamantly opposed to any form of racism in government. I have no objection basically to Inkatha opening its doors to all races right now, but I think we need time to make up our minds. There is a role that we have played as Blacks and we will have to decide when it is wise for us to open our doors to all race groups."

The Central Committee of Inkatha was mandated by the delegates to "carefully examine" the difficulties which Black organisations had experienced in the past when they had thrown open their doors to other race groups and to advise next year's conference of their findings.

The conference called in another resolution for the PFP and Inkatha not only to continue with their dialogue, which had been ongoing for years, but to "deepen it and broaden it." This would include exploring ways and means of increasing constituency contact between the PFP and Inkatha.