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Tictes of Zamera. Sar. 17-02-10

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By Times Reporter
R T S N

AS Chief Catsha Buthelezi, president of the Inkatha mâ\200\230ove-
ment arrived in Lusaka yesterday to discuss the unfolding

B

~ political developments in South Africa,
ed that their crucial talks with the
take place on April 11.

_The ANC delegation
comprising members

based inside and out-

side South Africa
would be led by deputy
president Cde Nelson
Mandela while presi-
dent Frederik de Klerk
would lead his govern-
mentâ\200\231s team to the
first ever official talks.

The much-awaited talks

' between the South African

. political impasse.

- President

government and the recent-
ly unbanned ANC are ex-
pected to pave way for fur-

ther negotiations that would .

lead to an amicable settle-
ment of the South 'African

Welcoming

ple, namely president de
Klerk, Chief Buthelezi and
veteran nationalist Cde
Mandela. *

â\202-hief .
Buthelezi who is the chief
minister of the KwaZulu,
da -said- at- -
State House last night the

hopes for peace in South ' Africa hinged on three peo-

- The crisis created by con-

tinued clashes in Natal pro- .
| vince between Inkatha

followers and ANC loyalists
was likely to top the agenda
of Cde Kaunda's meeting
with Chief Buthelezi last
night. ;

President Kaunda com-
mended Chief Buthelezi for
his struggle against the ban-

tustan policy of the South -

African government. -
Cde Kaunda said he was

impressed with the spirit of

resistance.. Chief Buthelezi
_.had put up against the ban-
tustan policy.

The rejection of the
~ bantustan status of us
means you want all the peo-

ple of South Africa to be

free. You have spoken and

acted without fear, he
said. ;

Chief Buthelezi was
received as a freedom
fighter in Zambia and the
people of Zambia held him
in high esteem.

the ANC announc-
white minority regime will

e â\200\224

International Airport ,\'esle;}d.'n_v_,

e PRIMEL Minister General Malimba Masheke with Chief Buthelezi (right) at Lusaka _

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Times of ZameiA

SATUARAY, 17-03-9D

OPINIONE

AT last the date â\200\224

Wednesday, April 11,
1990 â\200\224 has been set
- for the first meeting
ever between the
~government of South
Africa under white
racist rule and a non-
racial organisation,
the African National
Congress f(ANC)

_Credit for the possi-

ility for this must
surely go, in nÃ© small
measure, _ Mr
Frederik Wlllxem de
kel Klerk who as presi-
dent . of South Africa
has listened to voices
of reason and acted on
pressures from within
-and outside calling for
a change of heart â\200\230and
attitudes. .

Since he â\200\230took over
the mantle from the
diehard likes of Ver-
â\200\230voerd, Vorster 'and
Botha in that order Mr
de ' Klerk has shown
not only statesmanship
but more so the rare
magnanimity of facing
up to the realities of
prevailing and future
situations.

Events have been
moving: a number of

leading political de- |

tainees have been
released, mass

movements (including |

the ANC) have been

unbanned and only

last month the worldâ\200\231s

most known â\200\230political

prisoner Cde Nelson
Mandela walked out

of 27 years of i incarce-

ration. They are indeed not complete but

all the same momentous

happenings.

Cde Mandela has not wasted time since 4

his February 11 release. G

â\200\231w.

He has been to Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Sweden and he is set to visit more countries all in an effort to convince the international community and Pretoria that the ANC " deÃ@siresâ\200\231â\200\235 to â\200\230' "end . peacefully the madness of apartheid-inspired violence and attendant . recriminations.

The ANCâ\200\231s desire to

â\200\234 open dialogue with Mr

de Klerk must be

~ welcomed for it would

be unrealistic to insist solely on armed struggle when there are alternative avenues to be exploited towards achieving the desired goal.

There are three seemingly intractable issues in the South

â\200\230African imbroglio~

which, we think, should be tackled immediately at the moment.

(A) State of emergency

: This should be

addressed seriously. How can the violence be ended in Natal, Johannesburg, the bantustans and other

areas to bring about
conducive reasons for
its lifting?

(B) Political prison-
ers: They should
all come out and
politically-motivated
trials should be halted.

~(C) Apartheid: Re-
moval of this obnox-
ious system which is
the main cause of pro-
blems should not be a
negotiable topic; it is
automatic.

for proper
definitiveâ\200\231 4

universally acceptable

When these are
resolved the deck
should then be cleared

onauons
to draw a fresh and

consmutxon for all

South

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OAU chief B8
to review 1B TTN\ES of ZF\M"A

UL SaTurdAY
17-03- 10

EGYPTIAN president Hosni Mubarak arrives in
Zambia tomorrow to chair a meeting of the OAU
ad hoc committee on Southern Africa, special
assistant to the President Dr Mabel Milimo has

announced. e
The meeting on Monday and the committee
Algeria, Angola, Botswana Cape Verde, y

the other heads of state.
The ad hoc committee will review developments in
South Africa; the ambassador Mr Sayed Soliman said Pre-

the President Mubarak would arrive at 15.30 hours and will be met
by President Kaunda who is Frontline states chairman and
other Southern African leaders.

: The OAU chief, would on Tuesday leave for Namibia
where he would speak at the OAU on that country's
independence day; # 0.9 i

And the Soviet foreign
minister,
Shevardnadze arrived in
- Zambia on Monday his
way to Namibia for that
country's independence ;
celebrations. -

Cde Shevardnadze is |
expected to call on President :

ad hoc President Kaunda at State |

House and meet the ANC

.. leadership. PR SRRE Th E

Cde Shevardnadze will visit The Angolan government
also visit other Frontline is seeking peace talks with
. anti-government UNITA to .

end a 15-year-old civil war.
UN Secretary-General
Javier Perez de Cuellar
will arrive in Namibia on
- Monday for
celebrations which end 5
Tuesday night. at
before his visit to Namibia will be 202

the day yesterday.
It will be his first visit to Later he will visit

Angola.
in the next two weeks in
(the Toos | EISED The uncertainty in the
in Namibia, Cde -uom:, 200\234

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The talks between the
two foreign ministers ï¬\202"

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W ANOE Lo
From Richard Dowden
in Stockholm

WITH A sudden frisson of urgency. Nelson Mandela was returning to South Africa last night to face the daunting tasks of achieving peace in Natal and beginning preliminary negotiations with the enemy. He has been persuaded to ex-

ceed until (o

the next fast night as concern mounted that his opportunity to seize the initiative in South Africa was beginning to slip:

[It is 2 months since the ANC decided to send a delegation to discuss with the government the obstacles to negotiations. . Until President de Klerk announced yesterday that the preliminary meeting will be held on 11 April, there had been no apparent movement. It was clear that what could have been settled by a couple of telephone calls.

There have been suggestions from Pretoria that the African National Congress has been deliberately delaying in the hope that more groups will defect to the ANC camp and that mounting anarchy in the homelands will put further pressure on the government. This is firmly denied by the ANC which insists that the talks are urgent and will begin as soon as possible.

There is no question of point-

scoring,â\200\235 said Chris Hani a member of the ANCâ\200\231s national executive. â\200\234We are keen to meet Mr de Klerk, The country is drifting towards chaos. There is no question of dragging sur feet at allâ\200\235

Next week will be taken up with Namibian independence celebrations and although Mr Mandela,

â\200\234who will be chief special guest in

Windhoek, will almost certainly meet Mr de Klerk there, it will hardly be a time for serious talks,

Mr Mandela has been out of prison - for five weeks, but has

the exile leadership of South Africa

The entourage: Chris Hani, a member of the ANCâ\200\231s â\200\230national executive, Cyril Ramaphosa, who acts as chief of staffâ\200\230,

standable that he should travel to Sweden to visit the movementâ\200\231s president, Oliver Tambo, who is recovering from a stroke here. But the tour has become less a serious political odyssey and more of a triumphal lap of honour by a Gop-Quering hero. The main reason for

his staying on in Sweden is so that -

he could attend 2 gala concert in his home last night.

As he has moved further away from South Africa, Mr Mandela appears to have become more dependent on his staff and is willing to depart from ANC language. Part of the reason for this is that he is extremely tired and has been following a punishing schedule., It

is difficult to

when answering the same question for the thirtieth time, but the subtle change in his language has been noticeable.

At his first press conference in Cape Town, he expressed his opinions on a wide range of issues and, while never diverting from the ANC's political line, he expressed it personally and without the usual rhetoric,

In Stockholm he referred to the important questions facing the decision of the national executive and resorted to standard ANC phraseology on other issues, The Swed-

ish press has hardly got the best:
out of him, feeding him questions
as one might feed sticky cream

10.2n exotic old elephant

as one observer put it, "he came
out of prison a statesman and they
have turned him into a spokes-
man", :

In this atmosphere of unques-
tioning adulation, Mr Mandela's
own sense of realism seemed to
slip a little when he asked coun-
tries to break diplomatic ties with
South Africa and intensify sanc-
tions,

This was partly in response to
Margaret Thatcher's demand that
sanctions be lifted quickly but it
goes further than previous ANC
policy and mildly embarrassed Mr
Mandela's Swedish hosts, who
have issued a statement say

in the value of

Until then hardly a single word ut-
tered by Mr Mandela since he left

Prison had missed its mark,

After the meeting of the na-
tional executive in Lusaka at the
end of last month the collective
leadership of the ANC asserted it-
self and insisted on greater disci-
pline from its members. Mr Man-
dela has accepted this but at a
price. Apologising for not being
able to find time for an interview

with The Independent yesterday,

he said: "You see I am

controlled by these people, And :

he indicated his aide
officially the aides

and Ahmed Kathrada, imprisoned with Mandela

country, such as the man who ac-
as chief of staff, Cyril Ramaphosa:
chairman of the Reception Con-
mittee and a leader of the miner
union. Others in the ent

are Ahmed Kathrada, who we
imprisoned with Mr Mandela but
never has been a member of the
ANC, and Trevor Manuel, an
Mohammed Valli, both from

the United Democratic Front

Eh1p1 Alw

â\200\230RESIDENT FW de Klerk announced side and from within the country the ob- : set, â\200\235 be said. Impatient to move quickly to there are meg advising him who [think do sstenday that he would meet fepresen- - stacles perceived o obstruct the Process From John Carlin in Cape Town end apartheid, he said he did not waat the want change.â\200\235 tives of the African National Congress, towards negotiations,â\200\235 Mr de Klerk said neg otiating process to last 7 years as it The government said yesterday that wluding Nelson Mandela, i Cape Town in 2 statement, the long-standing state of emergency i nits did in Namibia, which will finally become leaders of the 10 black â\200\234bomelands â\204¢, such 11 April, the first official contact at this it i i

5 Zulu, would also be at the meeting. Mr

â\200\234The State President, assisted by mem- African clear yesterday in Siocckholm. â\200\234We are the government must produce a result if still in prison, is due back in fohann esburg

e

R

HHLIHANI

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Sl Jomtes

De Klerk's brother weighs up future

Black rule is seen as inevitable

From Gavin Bell, Johannesburg

Mr Willem de Klerk, the elder brother of President de Klerk and a senior political consul-

tant close to the South African Government says that black majority rule is inevitable and that attempts to resist it would be futile and irresponsible,

He is also suggesting that the Government abandon its concept of racial groupings as the political foundation of a post-apartheid society.

His views go far beyond current policy, but analysts believe they may presage eventual shifts by Pretoria. Mr de Klerk is a leading member of the Broederbond, the powerful Afrikaner society whose recommendations have been reflected repeatedly in government strategies. He has also acted as a discreet conduit between Pretoria and the African National Congress.

The Government at present rules out Westminster-style democracy, which would lead inevitably to black majority rule, and advocates power-sharing on the basis of racial group rights. Dr Gert Viljoen, the Minister for

Constitutional Development, said recently that the point of departure for future negotiations was that there should be "separate voters' rolls for every Group."

However Mr de Klerk, writing in an academic review, says whites must be prepared to accept a black majority

government and blacks must
relinquish Marxist-socialist
ideals in favour of democracy.

- Addressing the anxieties of
whites, he says: "The root of
all these fears is that a black

majority government is ine

evitable in the future, To resist
it would be a battle that the
whites have no hope of win-
ning. [I am finally convinced of
this. To become involved in a
prolonged battle against this
prospect would be impos-
sible towards the country,
towards the future of whites,
and towards all the people in
South Africa,"

Mr de Klerk says the phas-
ing out of race groups as
political building blocks was
essential. "The (ruling) Nat-
ional Party is looking critically
at its race group classification,
while the ANC has indicated
they realize that some group
rights must be established.
Compromise is possible, but it
will not be reached soon, and
will require very serious
negotiation."

Mr de Klerk says white fears
of being terrorized by a black

- dictatorship, with an attempt

|

Mr Willem de Klerk He
acted as a discreet conduit.

L R O T

dant collapse of the economy
and social order, are largely
unfounded. "There may be
isolated cases . . . but African
government does not mean
barbarism. This has not been
the experience of whites in

South Africa. We, the whites,
have sufficient grounds for
more faith, This kind of fear is
an insult to black people." "Anxieties about a transition
from - Western to African
orientations were realistic, but
the interests of whites could be
safeguarded in a constitution
or charter of human rights.
Emphasizing the need to

eliminate both exaggerated
and legitimate fears, he says:
â\200\234Let everyone know that
democracy is the bottom line
as far as whites are concerned,
the last fortress where one is
not prepared to compromise.â\204¢
Given the complexities and
conflicting ideologies, Mr de
Klerk considers it may take at
least 10 years to effect the
transition to a non-racial
democracy. I have a feeling
that the momentum of the
Government regarding nego-
tiations in 1990 will be
blocked,â\200\235 he said.
Policeman shot A black
policeman arrested over the
killing of a senior white officer
in. South Africaâ\200\231s Natal provin-
ce was himself shot dead
yesterday by a policeman
when he tried to escape.

'SPECTRUM | /

ister o

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â\200\230| D Viljoen is Ministe -
] stitutional Develoâ\200\230pment!:_ Ioifeer?:s

A Bth Vin 1984 he had been specu-
lating that such change might
take place in 20, 30, 50 years:

e Sl de B - = : .d

Â«The risk is now, I'm afraid,
beginning to show up, tha(tl un:
panned organisations an .re
Whot-akd Mo Emoten: Wkt lM leased leaders may fail to see
" e sald â\200\231 that the need for violence has
He sald the acceptance thal | Âçy)jen away and still go on to
educated at Pretora, Cam-

apartheid didnâ\200\231t work,â\200\235 and you

mist try something else?
â\200\234Sure,â\200\235 said Gerrit Viljoen,

thÃ© Minister who is the South

tor of his countryâ\200\231s future. â\200\234It
(apartheid) is no longer a theory
that should be given a chance.
It â\200\230has been given a chance, and
it didnâ\200\231t work.â\200\235 :
ut wasnâ\200\231t that a huge ad-
sion for him to make, since
he had been in the Government
for 10 years?
iâ\200\230Yes. And that is why we
wÃ©nt to the electorate and said,

oach completely. We want to
inÂçlude blacks as fellow citi-

But he would be negotiating
even the name of his country,
wouldnâ\200\231t he, and didnâ\200\231t many
blacks want to call it Azania?

place for the white man.
They are the extreme Pan Afri-

to an agree-

;mt with

S, (i you are saying, â\200\234Sorry, .

African Governmentâ\200\231s negotia-

fâ\200\230:f want to change our ap-

They are the blacks who see

can Congress (PAC). I think
thereâ\200\231s no likelihood of coming

I said I was
trying to imag-

i bein
-ali-â\201ed tâ\200\230<g>
c S':nge the
name of Eng-
lahd. -

- Â¥â\200\234The name
isvof symbolic
vdlue, yes. But
wg wouldnâ\200\231t
make a final
lssue of it if we
cquld achieve
a'mutually
adseptable constitutional model,
| â\200\230But the name Azania sounds
a â\200\230warning note, of completely
gx}dmg South Africa and bring.
ing about a break in history. In
our thinking a complete cut, a

: complete break in history would

be unacceptable. We .will have
to provide Some continuation
ith the past ... But, you see,
I we who want change want it ex-
a\$ ly because we realise that
our survival as Afrikaners de-
Â¢ S upon orderly change.
â\200\230â\200\234Others te
b are com
ayerse to any change. %: ts?y
Â» We must be realistic. We
st see that change is inevita.
Â»â\200\230and can be made in suchâ\200\230a
way:that we do not put our exis-

tence as a nation at stakeâ\200\231.â\200\235
0 change or you die? â\200\234Yesâ\200\235,

bridge, Leyden and Paris. He
. : the Son of a professor of Glr.leii,â\200\230
ud;â\200\231 bï-â\201fobr:cl;e went into politics,
2 me
<) A â\200\231Eï-â\201essics. e a professor of

TERRY COLEMAN of The |â\200\230nd.p.â\200\231nÂ¢&nt

: is a former ir-

f:â\200\230m._of the Broederbond. c:faâ\200\230gr
esident de Klerk, he is the
â\200\230M in charge of change.

â\200\230Apartheid is no "5 o 2orioli. 1 met.
longer a thy
that should he
given a chance.
lthada
chance and it
didnâ\200\231t work.â\200\231

ffice in Cape Tow,
never heard a mg:, in alexâ\200\231
'lew, use the word â\200\234rigkâ\200\235

called that when I'q fipst
m five years ago he had
â\200\230at his principal interest
â\200\230â\202 survival of civilised
rather than sj ly that
Afrikaner people; was
't was happening now?

\'
â\200\234Yes, the whole approach of
the Government is to shift the
emphasis from race to the quali-
ty of government and the broad-

ening of democracy, in spite of -

the risks.â\200\235]
Enormous risks? ;
â\200\234Enormous risks. Itâ\200\231s not so
much the group as such which is
at stake, as the quality of gov-
ernment. But despite the em-

phasis on nationhood, building

one nation and one nationality
and one patriotism, the facts are
such that clearly distinguishable
minority groups, their aspira-
tions and their existence and
their identity, are a part of the

reality of South Africa and

should be accommodated. If
they are swept under the carpet,

-it is not going to promote na-
tion bu.ildiï¬\201;â\200\235- g â\200\231

all South Afri-
â\200\234cans should |
take part in
government
had been made
when the Tri-
cameral sys-
tem had been
set up in 1984.
He said that
. former Presi-
dent Botha had
set up a com-

mission to pre-
pare the road
for blacks as
well, but that
the Govern-
ment's opponents had found it
politically expedient (I took him
to mean opponents principally
on the Left) to play this down,

and had set up a strong resis-

tance to even the tricameral
constitution. el Bri S
But, he said, it is, in retro-
spect, quite clear that the Gov-
ernment at the time underesti-
mated the emotional impact of
not including the blacks in that .

constitution. ,

Might not South Africa be
overtaken by events, and lose
control? 1

Dr Viljoen said there was a
risk. But the whole strategy had
been to identify risks which had
to be taken, because if they
weren't taken they would lead
to certain rather than possible
danger. So they had unbanned
parties and released leaders.

{ use violence and the rhetoric of

the armed struggle. i
he said, there was an-
other factor: the National Gov-
ernment had taken, while it was
it might lose its political shift

date, that people might serve-
away and support the Confession

tives, who, in the case of

[. 1thou

: 1? gwr; as a result of fear among the
white supporters of the National
Party that matters might be
been pushed too far too quickly
in spite of that, my assessment

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e 7 A . > 14 . ' / â\200\224 , - . .
is that there is no sign of a large
Dr Gerrit Viljoen: The man who has jiiessan s
: Our considered strategy was to
| 1 wW ' . do the things that entail risks
l'0 t ln 01. WQS Once U nfh I n kG b e and may have unpleasant or un-
: â\200\230 palatable consequences, to do
them as quickly as possible, so
that people can digest them, so
' that by the time we go back to
the voters with a new constitu-
tion, .. ;

Within four years! â\200\234Yes. They
have a chance by referendum to
confirm or deny this. The sooner
we do things the better. We're
confident that this risk is not
getting out of hand.â\200\235

But he believed that one-man
one-vote in a unitary state
â\200\230would be suicide both for white
and black?

â\200\234Yes, it would be suicidal not
so much for the white man as in
respect of the maintenance of

an acceptable standard of public
life ... There would be a com-
plete collapse of the quality of
government and of economic
life. And if the economy and the
government collapsed to the ex-
tent that the generation of
wealth, and therefore the ability
of the State of improve all its
citizensâ\200\231 quality of life were di-
minished, then the opposite of
the whole object of reform
would be achieved.â\200\235 :

Was he apprehensive of the
too great expectations blacks â\200\224
to have a big house and a big
car tomorrow?

â\200\234That is a correct analysis.
The expectations of the blacks,
especially of the unsophisticated
masses.â\200\235 And he made the point
that this unsophistication was .
also a reason why a mere ma-
jority system would not work.

Not that they would offhand re-
ject one-man one-vote as a com-

%Qnent of a new order. A two-

House Parliament, one House

elected on a, single roll, and the

other House elected specifically

to protect minority rights, especially on vital issues such a combination was on the table.,

I said most people in the West, and particularly Americans, saw this all very simply:

Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress had been seen on television to be re-

leased, and to be a man of dignity, and the received wisdom

RISKY BUSINESS: Constitutional Development and Planning Dr Gerrit Viljoen was that Mr Mandela could now iete 1 on the testiritinieaishedd for 4 A ddsins galk wlth President de Klerk, spea openl i Just like that. Could blacks be thought of as one entity?

He said Mr Mandela had been emphasising black unity, and the greater the unity the greater

" the political pressure blacks
- could exert. But when you came
. down to practical terms, their
conflicts of interest were very
real, and had a strong ethnic
basis. ;

Tribalism?

â\200\234Not just tribes. The Zulus,
- the Xhosa, the Tswana are na-
- tions. Within these nations you
have tribes.â\200\235 In Natal, where
there was serious unrest, the
strongest element was a politi-
cal clash between Inkatha
(which is Zulu) and the United
Democratic Front (which has a
- strong Xhosa element).

â\200\234But apart from the Inkatha-
UDF conflict, there are also,
even among the Zulus, tribal
jealousies, you can almost say
clan jealousies, which have ex-
isted for generations. The mo-
ment you have a flare-up, they
use it to settle old scores.â\200\235

Why shouldnâ\200\231t South Africa,
for all its history, for all the de-
termination of the Afrikaner,
for all its minerals â\200\224 go the
way of the black States to the
north of the Limpopo, almost all
of which were in chaos?

â\200\234If we ac- e
cept a new
constitution in
which there lis
a simple ma-

Pg %

_â\200\234e o

He wasnâ\200\231t going to extermi-
nate anybody, was he?
- â\200\234No. So you have a fact here,
and you cannot dream this fact
away â\200\224 a South Africa with a
mixture of population which is
virtually a reflection of the
- world as a whole. And we have'
to try and make things work, in
such a way, first, that the exclu-
sion of the black masses from
political power ceases and a
reasonable accommodation is
found; that it is done in such a
way, secondly, that reasonable
standards of public life and civi-
lisation can be maintained; and,
thirdly, in such a way that we as
a minority group, the whites,
can feel that it is possible and
worthwhile to survive.

â\200\234And the fact that we are not
30000 as in South West (Africa),

or 250 000 as in Rhodesia, or a million as the pieds noirs were in Algeria, but 5,5 millions, makes, I think, the difference.

And the achievement of South f

Africa, visible and tangible as it is, also in my experience makes a big difference in the thinking of black people here about the role of their fellow South Africans who are white. It may all be still, shall I say, optimistic. and wishful thinking, but we believe it is hard Realpolitik.â\200\235

He had talked about decima-

Yes it was, because in the last resort the British werenâ\200\231t going to exterminate the Afrikaner, were they? â\200\234No, noâ\200\235. :

And the Afrikaner might, to take the worst case, face extermination now?

â\200\234Yes. (But) I think there are several situations where coun- fâ\$tries can face extermination. Say by way of nuclear warfare.â\200\235

Did he know of a precedent for any nation giving up sovereign power over its own territories, as South Africa was proposing to do?

Dr Viljoen hesitated. It was a long a pause as I can remember in an interview. Then he said: â\200\234You say â\200\230own territoriesâ\200\231. These territories have never been our own exclusively. That is the wrong thinking in the minds of the Conservatives. This country has been shared through history by three or four different races, and 10 or 15 different ethnic groups.â\200\235

I said that what South Africa was doing did seem to be the bravest thing. R
- â\200\234We would like to think of it as brave, but we would be very

concerned if people considered it reckless. It is a risk, though.â\200\235

majority on a approach" is to tion, but surely there had been

common

shift the

votersâ\200\231 regis-
. ter, well, that
would be the
end. But we
wonâ\200\231t accept
that.â\200\235 -

But even
given a com-
promise, there

. would be more
black faces in
any legislature and more blacks
living in any city; so mightnâ\200\231t
there be a slide towards what
we saw in the rest of Africa?

â\200\234Yes. We live in a dangerous
country. None of these things
can be changed unless you in
some way or other decimate
certain parts of the population.â\200\235

Decimate? â\200\234Yes, as the Nazis
did. Or as the British did with
our women and children in the
Anglo-Boer war.â\200\235 '

Now the British setting up of
concentration camps is some-
thing never forgotten by the
Afrikaner, and properly never
orgotten, but although Dr Vil-
joen spoke â\200\230with no animus, I did

. suggest that those deaths were
caused not by intent but by
error and disease.

â\200\234No, no. Well, letâ\200\231s not go into
that. I mean, there are some
drastic genocidal solutions,
which are out.â\200\235 3

A S

emphasis from
â\200\230race to the

quality of

government.â\200\231

recent reports which suggested
. the black population might be a
great.deal more than decimated

by Aids. One prediction, not the
- worst, had been that half of all
blacks in the Republic might be
infected or dead by the end of
the century. :
Dr Viljoen thought these re-
ports scientific and reliable, but
said you could hardly let this af-

fect planning. :
Did he think

that people
generally,
black or white,
realised the
. full extent of
* the changes to
which South
Africa was
committed?
â\200\234I think,â\200\235
said Dr Vil-
joen, â\200\230â\200\230that
many people
do not have the
ability to fath-
om the depth
of the câ\200\230l:ï¬\201nges
taking place. And you could say
that t%lel) Afrikaner and the white
man in South Africa is accepting
a challenge comparable to that
which they accepted when Pres-
ident Kruger issued his ultima-
tum (of 1899) to the British Em-
pire. Itâ\200\231s of an entirely different
nature but ...â\200\235

Maen

WARN

By Sapa-Reuter
and Brian Stuart

ANC Deputy Presi-
dent, Mr Nelson Man-
dela said in Stockholm
yesterday that next
monthâ\200\231s first meeting
between the African
National Congress and
South African Govern-
ment would have to
produce results if the
ANC was to continue
talking. :

Mr Mandela, due to re-
turn to South Africa to-
day, said the ANC would
not allow a delay in the
. transfer of power â\200\234as it
- was in Namibia for 12
yearsâ\204ç.

The State President Mr

1 Masaa \q9Q0

MANDELA

S

TALKS

[

ing Mr Maadela, in Cape
Town on April 11 for the
government'â\200\231s first official
contact with the ANC
since the organisation
went into exile in 196().

â\200\234Our strategy is going
to be that the very first
meeting between the
ANC and the . Govern-
ment must produce a re-
sult if we are going to con

F Wede Klerk said yestersÂ« ~tinue-talking,â\200\235 My Man:

.day he-would meet ANG &
â\200\234Representitives,: | inchidess

FROM PAGE 1

dela said in a Swedish
radio interview made
available to Reuters.

â\200\234We are talking about
the necessity of the gov-
ernment meeting the pre-
conditions we have set.â\200\235
said Mr Mandela, citing
the release of political
prisoners, the return of
ANC exiles, the lifting of
the state of emergency,
and an end to political
persecution.â\200\235

Mr Mandela said he
was optimistic about ne-
gotiations. *â\200\234I think Mr
De Klerk does want
change and there are men
advising him who | think
do want changeâ\200\235.

But the harsh reality
was that Mr De Klerk
headed a party which had
introduced the most bru-
tal form of racial oppres-
sion the country had eve
seen. â\200\230

â\200\234He has merel\" tin-
kered with the problems.
The pillars of apartheid
remain in place.â\200\235

Mr De Klerk had a
unique chance to bring
about peaceful change. If
he fulfilled his commit-
ment to reform, he would
be supported not only by
75 percent of the White

=

Population but also by
â\200\234the overwhelming ma-
jority of the country, the
Blacksâ\200\235.

The announcement
that he would meet the
ANC on April 11 was
made by Mr De Klerk at :
media conference in Cape

town last night. Those things that are perceived to be stumbling blocks in the way to negotiation would be discussed, he said.

Answering questions, he stated his hope that among the achievements of such preliminary meetings could be an end to the ANC armed struggle and an end to violence so that the state of

emergency could be lifted.

The ANC delegation will be headed by Mr

Mandela, who has met

with Mr De Klerk and other members of the Cabinet twice before, prior to his release on February 11.

Mr De Klerk said the SA Government would not prescribe how the ANC delegation should be compiled or constituted. But it would comprise ANC leaders from inside and outside the country.

Mr Walter Sisulu, as national chairman within South Africa, is therefore expected to be included in the talks.

He did not name the Cabinet members who will assist him. They may include Dr Gerrit Viljoen and Dr Stoffel van der Merwe as the two senior negotiators, Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobie Coetsee, Minister of Justice, and Mr Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Law and Order.

Regarding those issues which were perceived as obstacles to negotiation, Mr De Klerk said he believed some of these matters should be on the

agenda of the real negotiations, and not on the preliminary talks to solve

initial problems.

He expected next monthâ\200\231s meeting to deal with- practical problems, such as the real concern of some ANC members in exile that they could be arrested on returning to South Africa.

â\200\234It is reasonable to address such a matter,â\200\235 said Mr De Klerk.

Some leaders still adhered to the armed struggle, while in the same breath they preached

peace.

â\200\234I hope that will fall away so that all the leaders in this country will fully â\200\230commit themselves 0" â\200\234peaceful solutions,â\200\235

Mandela warns on talks -

the = State President added.

Mr De Klerk <aid the April 11 meeting arose from the earlier announcement that he was prepared to talk with the ANC about issues they saw as stumbling blocks to negotiation.

The National Executive Committee of the ANC later decided to send a delegation, and he had again stated he would receive such a delegation.

Asked whether he regarded the recent upsurge in unrest as posing a problem in the way of the release of all political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency, Mr De Klerk said the state of emergency would - be lifted when the â\200\234situation of the groundâ\200\235 made this possible.

