

NMO/011/2225762

THE STAR, Johannesburg, 9 April 1991

'Lifting of US sanctions may be delayed'

By David Braun
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The threat by the African National Congress to break off negotiations with the Government unless specific action is taken to halt the violence in South Africa may delay the lifting of American sanctions, sources say.

Experts on South Africa in the US administration, Congress and in various Washington thinktanks are concerned at the possible unravelling of the negotiation process in South Africa.

Observers believe that unless the ANC and the Gov-

ernment are reconciled it will be difficult for President Bush to declare the time had arrived for the suspension of some sanctions.

In terms of US law, sanctions may be suspended or modified only once all political prisoners have been released and three out of four other specific conditions set by the US Congress have been met.

These conditions are the ending of the state of emergency, the unbanning of all political organisations, the repeal of the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act and the agreement of the Government to

enter into good-faith negotiations with legitimate representatives of the black majority.

The Bush administration has taken the view that all these conditions have been met or are close to being met. The process of releasing political prisoners was supposed to have been completed by the end of this month.

The administration has made it clear it hopes to start lifting sanctions soon.

A vociferous group on Capitol Hill is opposed to lifting any sanctions against South Africa, however, until either the ANC says it is all

right to do so or until blacks have got the vote and a majority government is in place.

The US House of Representatives foreign relations subcommittee on Africa is scheduled to hold hearings on the sanctions issue on April 30.

One congressional source said yesterday that if at that date the negotiation process between the Government and the ANC appeared to have broken down it would be difficult for the administration to tell the committee it was appropriate to lift some sanctions. (3)

SA reaches out to Africa in big advertisement

Star Africa Service

The South African Government is trying a new way of reaching out to black Africa: through a four-page, colour advertisement in the latest issue of the New African magazine, which is published in London and circulates widely in Africa.

Under the headline, "South Africa — the New Reality in Africa", the advertisement projects the message that South Africa is ready and able to co-operate with Africa in trade, aid and the transfer of technology.

Interspersed in the lengthy text are colour photographs of President de Klerk with Nelson Mandela and with King Hassan of Morocco and Presidents Nujoma of Namibia, Kaunda of Zambia, Diouf of Senegal and Mobutu of Zaire.

There is nothing in the advertisement to indicate who placed it but the reader can only presume it was the South African Government.

"While the South African Government is dis-

mantling apartheid and creating a new order at home, it is also concerned about the economic progress and stability of the South African region and the welfare of the rest of the continent," says the advertisement.

It goes on to quote statements by Mr de Klerk to support the themes of South Africa's African identity and its willingness and ability to trade with and help other African countries.

"South Africa believes that the very economic survival of the region in an increasingly harsh world will depend on the ability and the willingness of southern African states to pool their resources and to work together for a better future," it says.

The advertisement incorporates a table comparing South Africa's gross national product, electricity generation, road and rail lengths and number of cars with those of other countries in the region.

In the same edition of New African, the cover story and several others are devoted to South Africa.

THE CITIZEN, Johannesburg, 9 April 1991

Sanctions 'born from ignorance and hypocrisy'

AMERICAN legislators had been hypocritical to advocate sanctions against South Africa when up to 12 million people in the United States slept with hungry bellies, said the chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Dr J N Reddy, yesterday.

Speaking in the First Reading debate on the Budget, he said the US should not call for moves that would allow such a disgraceful situation in this country.

LUSAKA. — The Frontline States are to discuss whether to maintain sanctions against South Africa when they meet in Botswana's capital, Gaborone, next week.

Diplomatic sources in the Zambian capital say there is much disagreement on the question of sanctions among the heads of state within this seven-nation political grouping.

Hawks feel it is premature to announce the easing of economic sanctions "when apartheid is still in place".

One Western diplo-

The judgment of US legislators had been impaired by their lack of understanding of geography and history.

The sanctions campaign had to come to an end.

It was sad when representatives of extra-parliamentary groups addressed businessmen and industrialists to demand that jobs be given to returning exiles. Their pleas rang very hollow when they called for sanctions in the next breath.

It was high time that

realities were recognised.

"We need a climate that will encourage people to invest in our country. Only then will we be able to meet the demands being made on our economy," said Dr Reddy.

South Africa alone could not address the growing need for jobs. There had to be input from abroad.

For this reason, the negotiating process had to move forward, notwithstanding the challenges it faced.

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Frontline States split on sanctions

mat predicted the talks would be acrimonious. "The division is great because some countries like Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique have accepted that trade with South Africa should be opened".

Another diplomat said it was up to the United Nations, which had initiated sanctions, to signal the end of the campaign before African countries should recommence trading with South Africa.

Of those countries opposed to the lifting of sanctions, Tanzania had never been a trading partner of South Africa's and was therefore not dependent on goods imported from that country.

Zimbabwe, with a mission in Pretoria, was worried about being accused of breaking the international embargo.

Angola was opposed to lifting sanctions as it felt South Africa was responsible for supporting Unita. — Sana.