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WITH few exceptions, black politicians preach racial harmony and reconciliation and that after centuries of oppression and discrimination which have caused so much pain and humiliation for many millions of our fellow citizens.

Those qualities of patience and goodwill are to be found in the easily returned smiles of greeting between strangers in the streets of our cities or towns. ;

I experienced it, too, in the friendliness and co-operation of thousands of political detainees I visited in Transvaal prisons and police cells during the years of Emergency Rule between 1986 and 1989. Those qualities of patience and goodwill are there for all South Africans to see every day of our lives and unfortunately some among us are unable to appreciate it by reason of insensitivity or racial animosity. Then there is religion: In other violent areas of the world there is religious animosity and division which fuels fear and even hatred. That is not true of South Africa where the churches are united in their positive contribution to the peace process.

Peace process

The National Peace Accord and the multiparty negotiations which have now resumed are a reflection of the uniqueness of South Africa. In that context John Hall and I are here very much in representative capacities. In our respective roles as chairman of the National Peace Committee and chairman of the Commission, we could have achieved little without the active support of so many of our fellow South Africans.

There are thousands of people actively involved in the peace process at all levels. Most of them are volunteers who work long hours for no remuneration. They are driven by the belief that peace and democracy in South Africa are not mutually exclusive. Indeed, peace and democracy have more in common to bring us together than differences to keep us apart.

Of course there are forces working against a peaceful solution such as

the poor state of our economy and political uncertainty. The most powerful enemy, however, is time. The expectations of the oppressed majority were raised to unattainable levels. That was unavoidable and has led in-

exorably to frustration and even an--

ger.

The worse the economy the more difficult it is to reduce the levels of criminality and especially violence.

| So we are in a justifiable hurry to restructure the economy and to attract substantial foreign investments. We have no time to fight the violence first and put the economy on the back-burner. We have to tackle both

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Radical solutions
needed for SA as
impatience grows

EXTRACTS from the address by Mr

Justice Goldstone at the special

graduation ceremony at UCT on Fri-

day at which he received an honorary degree.

of these serious problems simultaneously. The economic lot of the vast majority of South Africans has not improved since the dramatic an-

nouncements by the State-President

in February 1990.

Indeed, the contrary is probably true. In that respect impatience â\200\224 understandable - impatience â\200\224 fuels support for radical solutions.

During the past three years of transition, many lessons have been learnt by South Africans. One of the most important is the necessity for consultation. For far too long black South Africans were not consulted even about the matters that concerned

them most.

Not only were they not meaningfully consulted by Government, they were not even consulted by local or foreign non-political benefactors. Black South Africans were not made partners in respect of projects intended solely for them. Almost universally that has now changed.

The beneficial effect of proper consultation was the factor which resulted in what in my opinion was the most successful enquiry conducted by the Commission â\200\224 the enquiry into the rules and procedures relating to mass marches and demonstrations.

In the 18 months after February 1990 over 10 000 public marches were reported to have been held in the streets of South African cities and towns. In the case of the majority, no permission had been sought, in terms of the law, from either the magistrate or local authority. In particular, black political organisations refused to comply with a law passed by an undemocratic and unrepresentative Parliament.

There was the potential for violence in respect of every one of those marches. Neither the police nor the marchers were able to anticipate the actions or reactions, respectively, of either of them.

Almost miraculously, there was a

death or injury in only three of these marches. :

Beacuse of this potential for violence, in February 1992, the Commission announced the enquiry and requested interested parties to furnish it with submissions. Full and helpful submissions were received from the South African Police, the ANC alliance and the IFP. We decided to set

up a panel of local and foreign ex-

perts to consider the views of those parties and to advise the Commission

â\200\230thereon.

Private debate

That panel, under the chairmanship

of Professor Philip Heymann of Harvard Law School, considered the submissions and prepared a report on them. That report was made public at hearings which were held during July

1992 at the Breakwater Campus of the Graduate Business School of the University. The KwaZulu Government and the South African Defence Force were also represented at the hearings. :

After two weeks of public and private debate between the parties, the panel and the Commission, an agreement was entered into between the ANC, IFP and SAP in relation to the conduct of public marches.

With a handful of exceptions in one area, the parties have adhered to the terms of that agreement since it was made public in July 1992. It recognises not only the democratic right to public demonstrations but also the duty of the police to protect marchers and to facilitate public demonstrations.

The political organisations recog-

nised the obligation to give full notice

of marches and to negotiate with the authorities with regard to route, numbers, marshals and so forth.

I have no doubt that the adherence to and success of that agreement can be ascribed to it being the result of a democratic and full consultation. In that experience, I would suggest, lies another reason for hope in the future.

If a new constitution is truly the result of democratic consultation with a substantial majority of South Africans it is likely to have the respect and legitimacy essential for its effective implementation.

Cape Times

MONDAY, APRIL 5 1993

Dirty tricks .-

THE Democratic Party MP for Umbhlanga, Mr Kobus Jordaan, is a former civil servant

who rose to high rank in the Department of Constitutional Development and speaks with authority on the negotiating process. So his speech in the Budget debate last week, suggesting that there have been covert attempts by some elements in Military Intelligence to wreck the process, should be taken seriously. A man of his informed background and wide experience would not speak out like this without

reason. :

Mr Jordaan has not disclosed his sources or produced any documents. But his statements call

for an adequate response by the government, - also in the light of President De Klerk's alarming

disclosures of illegal activities in Military

Intelligence following last November's raid by the Goldstone Commission on the HQ of a

clandestine operations unit in Pretoria. As a

matter of some urgency President De Klerk |

should disclose the findings of General Pierre

Steyn who at his request last November

investigated the alleged illegal activities by Military Intelligence.. ol

about possible prosecutions? Three months have since the raid. Was Mr De Klerk wholly mistaken in saying that illegal activities were afoot, which had led to deaths?

The MP for Umhlanga is not questioning M De Klerk's commitment to the establishment of a democratic system. What troubles him is the information he has received of a continuing anti-De Klerk conspiracy between elements in the intelligence community and elements in the so-called homelands who are bent on wrecking the negotiating process. Mr Jordaan's account in Parliament of his own experience as an official in dealings with Military Intelligence is chilling. And he urges all democrats to counter these destructive elements by insisting on the truth. It would have been better if Mr Jordaan had been able to produce documentary proof of his

-assertions, of the kind that have now been handed in at the Goniwe inquest. Meanwhile, he - has said enough to place an onus on President De Klerk to take the country into his confidence.

from sending a few generals and other senior officers into honourable early retirement, what has the State President done in response to the initial Goldstone disclosures of last November?

The best solution would be a report by the Goldstone Commission, summing up the whole situation. Are there really elements in Military Intelligence who are sabotaging negotiations? And what has been done about it?

THE most serious deficiency in government's crackdown on illegal arms is that it didn't occur long ago, but it could also have been broader in application and even more severe in terms of the new legislation, let convicted of illegally possessing AK-47s, machine guns, explosive devices and other military weapons now face a minimum of five years in jail without the option of a fine. Given the fact that the Bill provides for a 60-day amnesty to hand in the offending weapons, it seems fair to assume that those killing devices held back could indeed be intended for sinister purposes. In any event, the previous legislation evidently provided for a maximum sentence of 25 years, clearly without having sufficient deterrent effect. Hopefully, the mandatory minimum will have more impact. At the end of the day, our gun laws can only be as good as their credibility, and that depends

Call to arms

Why has the Attorney-General opted for their strict enforcement.

Transvaal not made any announcement yet

From CAROLINE KNOTT (Gardens): _ ;

THE Cape Times (April 2, 1993)

carried a report of a secret

National Party government

document spelling out steps for

the reincorporation of the

TBVC states into South Africa
by as early as next month.

According to this plan the
TBVC states will be effectively
reduced to the status of self-
governing territories. The re-
port also indicates that the
government intends to apply fi-
nancial pressure to force these
states to comply should they
not do so voluntarily.

In February, during the de-
bate in Parliament on the State
President's opening of Parlia-
ment speech, the leader of the
Democratic Party, Dr Zach de
Beer, called for just such ac-
tion. He said: "...the system of
Bantustans is much more ex-
pensive, much more racist,
much more corrupt, and it has
been going on for a whole lot
longer than the own affairs sys-
tem. It must go, and before NP
speakers start talking constitu-
tional drivel, let me say that
Pretoria's financial strangle-
hold is all that is needed to
bring the TBVC states into line,
whereas Pretoria's sovereignty
over the so-called self-govern-
ing states is not in question at
all," (Hansard, column 178,
1/2/93)

In his reply to the debate the
State President spent most of
his time in an emotional attack
on Dr De Beer's call for rein-
corporation saying: "The ne-
cessity of achieving their co-

operation before their

rafted?

positions are changed is appar-
ently rejected by the DP. He
said of the homelands: "If we
act rashly, using the powers

that we have, we shall destabilise those areas, we shall destabilise education and we shall destabilise the necessary services which are being rendered there. Therefore we shall not misuse those powers. We shall act responsibly, because we have the interests of all the people who live in those areas at heartâ\200\235 (Hansard, column 402, 4/2/93).

In a seemingly prophetic response to the State Presidentâ\200\231s .

attack Dr De Beer said: â\200\234I am now quite confident that in the course of next year, or even earlier, we shall be hearing what steps the government will

taking to get rid of the system of territorial separation as well.â\200\235 (Hansard, column 435, 5/2/93)

It is not clear from the Cape Times report when the secret government plan was first drafted, but it is very likely that it was being discussed in cabinet circles at the time the State President attacked the DP leader for calling for just such action. Either the plans had been kept hidden from the State President â\200\224 in which case his attack on Dr De Beer can be explained, although his control over his own government must be called into question; or the State President knew exactly what was being planned but chose to play political games in Parliament with bland statements about not misusing the powers while

plottins_to do just the opposite.

fee the less
the service
From MARIAN

ROBERTSON (Diep
River):

THE extortionate new postal charges were announced on the day when I received an urgently awaited air letter from England 25 days after it was posted. The higher the postal charges go, the worse the

service seems to become.

I hear the delivery of certified and registered mail items has been stopped and this without a word of warning to the Post Office's customers. This delays receipt of an item by some 24 hours more if the recipient works and cannot get to the Post Office except on Saturdays.

The use of the Post Office by private individuals must have declined. Many people no longer send Christmas cards because of the cost. Telegrams must now be way beyond the means of the average individual.

If the Post Office really is the business organisation it claims to be, it will use more imagination. It will counter declining custom not with higher prices and less service, but with better service and lower costs which will fight its competition.

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the March 26 edition of th
Cape Times show exports to

African countries falling by
1 12% in February.

- This contrasts with the
general trend, evident
since 1988, towards a steady
| rise in exports to other
African countries. With the
progressive removal of po-
litical barriers, exports to
African countries rose by
| 40% in 1989, 22% in 1990,
26% in 1991 and 39% in the
| first six months of 1992.

While the reasons for the
decline in February are not
yet wholly clear, it does
highlight the need for more
| thought to be given to the
type of trading relationship
| this country should be de-

~ tries in Africa.

First time

- Although exports to Afri-

- can countries remain fairly
~modest as a proportion of

| total exports (89% in the

first half of 1992), a dispro-
portionate part of this trade
| is made up of exports of
| manufactured goods.

~_Detailed figures, pub-
lished for the first time this
| Year after being embargoed
since 1985, show that in the

TRADE figures quoted;irn_ /

veloping with other coun-

SA must work
at good mutual

trade in Africa

Regional Notebook
by ROB DAVIES

first six months of 1992 over
70% of exports to African
countries (other than mem-
bers of the Southern Afri-
can Customs Union) con-
sisted of products in seven
categories comprised large-
ly of manufactured goods
(foodstuffs and beverages;
chemical products; plastics
and rubber products; arti-

cles of base metals; ma--

chinery and appliances;
vehicles and related and
miscellaneous manufac-
tured goods).

The upswing in trade
with African countries
since the end of the 1980s is

reported to have given an
important boost to South
Africa's steel, food, chemi-
cal and motor vehicle in-
dustries, among others.

By contrast, the figures
for February record a de-
cline of 17% and 19% re-
spectively in exports of
chemicals and plastic pro-
ducts.

One-sided

The steady increases re-
corded between 1989 and
1992 appear to have fuelled
an illusion that the under-

lying basis on which this

trade is constructed is

sound and that all that is
needed to guarantee fur-
ther expansion is for other
countries to remove any re-
maining political or other

barriers to receiving South African goods.

What the expansion has obscured is that in some ways the existing trade relationship is not based on a very secure footing. Trade with African countries remains extremely one-sided. The figures for January-June 1992, for example, show a ratio of exports to imports of nearly five to one without even taking account of the Customs Union countries.

This is at least partly due to the existence of tariff and, more importantly, non-tariff barriers which hamper and restrict access by other African countries to the South African market.

Declining investment in South African manufacturing industries has also reduced the competitiveness of several products traditionally exported to the competitive markets in the Southern Africa region. :

Many countries in Africa are facing increasing prob-

lems in generating the resources necessary to finance imports, and, in fact, levels of imports have declined in several countries. p

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THE African National Congress, while believing there should be greater control over the distribution of firearms â\200\230and the circulation of illegal weapons, said yesterday it was opposed to the minimum sentence proposed under the Arms and Ammunition Bill.

The Bill, now before Parliament, recommends a five-year sentence for anyone found in possession of certain categories of firearms, particularly automatic weapons.

The ANC said in a statement the Bill at-

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ANC opp()â\200\234S'Ã@d""t'o

minimum terms

for weapons

tempted to punish people for possession of firearms without dealing with the

â\200\230reasons why there are de-

mands for firearms. . This, the ANC said, was because of â\200\234personal insecurity arising out of the failure of the law enforcement machinery to

â\200\234adequately protect par-

ticularly ~Black South Africansâ\200\235.

Mandatory = minimum

sentences, the organisation said, removed the discretion of the courts to

distinguish an accused who was a law-abiding citizen with a genuine fear of safety who should not go to jail for illegal possession of a firearm. Minimum sentences do not distinguish between those who should receive a harsh punishment because they have come into possession Orf intend to use the weapon for anti-social purposes, and those who have not, the ANC statement said. There is a line of deci-

sions handed down by the courts, including the Appellate Division, which have strongly enjoined Parliament not to enact minimum sentences but to leave the question of sentence to the discretion of the courts.

The ANC said it was also concerned that for as long as there was, in reality or in perception, a racial bias in the access and/or distribution of firearms this harsh measure will be seen as a measure

designed to disarm Black people but not White.

In particular, con-

cerns have been raised

about the modus operandi and status of the Firearm Recovery Unit of the South African Police,

which is perceived to be predominantly, if not ex-

clusively, concerned with the recovery of firearms from Blacks in general and ANC members in particular.

=3 L e sdd iR D o

? By ALLISTER SPARKS

THE disclosure that South Africa had atomic bombs comes as no surprise. It was one of those dark secrets everyone knew. The only surprising thing is the casualness with which the government has admitted once again that it has been lying for years.

Truth has become our cheapest national commodity. It counts for so little now that no-one even notices when a president discloses that his ministers have lied. The nuclear project was launched in 1974 and in the years that followed we lied to the governments of the United States, Britain, France and West Germany about it, as well as to the United Nations. :

We now know that in August 1977 Armscor was preparing to conduct an underground nuclear test at a site in the Kalahari, yet at the time Foreign Minister Pik Botha told the American ambassador that reports of this were "wholly and totally unfounded". He expressed his indignation that the French Foreign Minister, Louis de Guiringaud, should suggest such a thing after he, Botha, had made a "categorical denial".

Wonder why

He assured Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher that South Africa's nuclear energy was being used for peaceful purposes only, and Kurt von Schirnding, then South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, did the same to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

And today we wonder why other countries don't always believe our assurances.

It is a measure of the moral decay at the heart of this nation that such deceit elicits so little public indignation or even comment. It has become too commonplace. We have grown to expect and accept it, in some quarters even to admire its smartness. And so the standards of public behaviour decline and we get corruption, dirty-tricks, cover-ups and no accountability.

The trail of deception goes back a long way - at least to our first invasion of Angola in 1975, when Defence Minister PW Botha insisted for weeks that our troops were merely defending the Calueque Dam just across the border, when in fact they had penetrated more than 800km into Angola and were within striking distance of Luanda.

Israel helped

I recall attending a briefing of newspaper editors in P W Botha's office at

that time where we were given details of exactly where the South African troops were, which battles they had fought and which towns they had captured, all in the strictest confidence and not to be published while outside our newspapers were being issued with official statements denying that we were there at all.

To cap it, Botha also told us that day, again in the strictest confidence, how Israel had helped South Africa develop a new high-speed strike craft for the navy after which we were handed a press statement for publi-

veloped by South African shipbuilders alone, with no outside help. Our reward scoop for the day: a blatant lie, which at least one newspaper published.

From there the trail moves to the Information Scandal, itself a massive exercise in systematic deception; to the secret funding of Inkatha; to the secret aid given to the DTA during Namibia's independence elections in violation of our international obligations; to Vlakplaas and the CCB and the most recent disclosure of Operation Katzen with its plans to stage a coup in Ciskei, to take out President Lennox Sebe, make his adviser General Fikile Zibi disappear permanently and then blame it all falsely on Transkei.

LOUIS DE GUIRIN-

GAUD: French Foreign

Minister's allegation
angered Pik Botha.

KURT VON SHIRND-
ING: South Africa's
former ambassador to
the United Nations.

Truth is
now our
cheapest
national
product

HANS-DIETRICH

GENSCHER: Ger-

many's Genscher was
falsely assured.

LENNOX SEBE: There

was allegedly a plot to

take out the former
Ciskeian president.

cation stating that the craft had been de- '
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2 Cape Times, Monday,

April 5 1993 %

Cease â\200\230Re

" By ANTHONY JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA would have to wait for years after the establishment of an interim government before attracting significant foreign investment, the leader of the German Liberal Party, Count Otto Lambsdorff, warned yesterday.

He urged the ANC and other par-

ties to abandon all â\200\234Red Cross thinkingâ\200\235 that there would be a surge of Â«charitableâ\200\235 investment from abroad once a multi-party government of national unity was in place.

Â«lt will take years â\200\224 there will be no miracle overnight just by pressing a button.â\200\235

Count Lambsdorff is the Euro-

d Cross thinkingâ\200\231

pean chairman of the Trilateral Commission â\200\224 a private â\200\234clubâ\200\235 comprising many powerful business and political figures in North America, Europe and Japan.

He is also president of Liberal International, the association of all liberal parties worldwide, and has twice been Germanyâ\200\231s Minister of Economics. .

Count Lambsdorff said yesterday that investor confidence in South Africa would not be created â\200\234in a monthâ\200\235 after the installation of a democratic government.

Although a few significant investments were possible these would not be motivated by charitable feelings. :

â\200\234you donâ\200\231t need a Salvation

â\200\224 Lambsdortt

Army here â\200\224 you need a business community,â\200\235 he said.

Â® Since arriving on. Friday,
Count Lambsdorff has met Presi-
dent F W de Klerk, Finance Minis-
ter Mr Derek Keys, Mr Justice
Richard Goldstone, Democratic
Party leader Dr Zac de Beer and
Sea Point MP Mr Colin Eglin, who
is vice-president of Liberal inter-
national. :

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THE Wit Wolwe WwWw)
Yesterday

=3
organisation was â\200\234tak-
g up the battle against
the African National
Congressâ\204ç, ww leader
Mr Barend Strydom
said.

He said this had been
done in response to calls
at a weekend ANC rally
at Khayelitsha for Boers
and farmers to be killed.
Asked where the

| posters had been put
! up, he only said â\200\234ip
Brits and on the Reefâ\204ç.

Mr Strydom also ex-
pressed his dissatisfac-
tion that ANC support-
ers had fired shots into
the air â\200\234with unlicensed
firearmsâ\204ç at slain SA
Communist Party Chief
Chris Haniâ\200\231s funeral
, while â\200\234police Just stood

by and watchegâ\204ç.

Mr Strvdom saig the
government tacitly ap-
proved the ANCâ\200\231s â\200\234vio-
lent tendenciesâ\204ç, apnd
â\200\230this would Jeave the
Boer nation with no
alternative byt to de-
fend itself â\200\234during this
lawless periodâ\204ç.

Mr Strydom shot
dead eight blacks during
1988, was convicted ang
Ssentenced to death, lat-
â\202-I reprieved and thep
released under an am-
nesty last year. â\200\224 Sapa.

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the March 26 edition of th

TRADE figures quoted in % Z
Cape Times show exports to / i

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by ROB DAVIES - o e e . " imports of nearly five to

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.unedì 5 aprile 1993

il Giornale

Lap

Per evitare errori di interpretazione, si prega di scrivere a m

Caro direttore, .
- ho letto con grande interesse le corrispondenze inviate dal dr. Cervi durante il suo recente viaggio nella Repubblica del S.A. Specialmente le interviste, unitamente al corrispondente dr. G.C. Coccia, al presidente De Klerk e al presidente dell'ANC Nelson Mandela. 3
Sarebbe stato logico attendersi un'intervista al terzo personaggio di rilievo nel contesto politico di quel Paese con lo stesso rilievo delle

due precedenti. Ed essa è puntualmente arrivata il 17 su tre colonne senza la partecipazione del dr. Cervi, quasi avolo sottolineare la minore importanza del dr. Buthelezi, alto rappresentante della Nazione Kwa-Zulu durante le discussioni in corso in S.A. per il futuro del Paese. Il si-

gnor Buthelezi è forse tenuto di riserva, nelle discussioni, -

per essere esibito all'ultimo momento come ago della bilancia? Egli conia tra i suoi aderenti molti bianchi anche

aderenti al Partito Nazionale e ha un grande ascendente nell'intero Natal. La sua propensione ad un futuro Stato federalista trova molti aderenti anche in seno ai Xhosa,

agli indiani ed ai coloured in-

contrasto; all'ANC legato sia pure in minor misura di prima al SACP (Partito comunista su:}africano) del lituano

Slovo ed alle sue nazionaliz-
zazioni. :
: -Ubaldo Panico

Milano

m . wtm |
Il Giornaleringraziai lettori che scrivono e si scusa se sara costretto a ridurre alcune le-
ttere senza tuttavia modificarne il senso

acchina o comunque in Â¥:10do PFggibile e di firmare per esteso

Cosa conviene al Sud Africa

Caro Panico, gli Zulw-sOnio neginililing - p. wvochercbte
le rispondo per incarico del direttore. Le | un immenso bagno di sangue. Gia il sangue
ragioni della mia mancata intervista a Bu- | scorre in abbondanza ora, e non siamo che
thelezi sono molto semplici: il leader del | alle prime schermaglie dâ\200\231una possibile
guer-
Kwa-Zulu mi fisso, per Vincontro, una data | ra civile. .
che ero nellâ\200\231impossibilita di rispettare. Dico- Ho scritto â\200\224 e confermo que-
sta miaimpres-
mune accordo fu stabilito che dellâ\200\231intervista | sione - che il Sud Africa affronta
molte inco-
si sarebbe occupato Giancarlo Coccia, e cos?â\200\231 gnite: ma almeno la.soria ha dato una
mano
& avvenuto.-Nessun proposito, dunque, dite- | perindurre U'Anc e il SACP (Partito comuni-
nere in sordina il ruolo di Buthelezi, uno dei | sta sudafricano) a qualche resipiscenza. I
protagonisti dellâ\200\231attuale svolta africana. | dogmi marxisti sono crollati, i sogni
del so-
Senza il suo consenso â\200\224 lo sanno sia il presi- | cialismo reale - del quale fu tent
ata l'impor-
dente De Klerk sia il leader dellâ\200\231Anc Nelson | tazionein Africa, conrisultatispaven
tevoliâ\200\224
Mandela â\200\224 non si arrivera a nessuna soluzio- | Sono alle nostre spalle, i finanziam
enti di
ne pacifica. Mosca e dellâ\200\231Est in generale ai Â«movimenti
Sono dâ\200\231accordo con lei sulla sensatezza | di liberazioneÂ» sono f.niti. Gli unici b
ianchi
d'un assetto federalista â\200\224~anche se il termine sui qualiineri del Sud Africa posson
o adesso
â\200\230verra probabilmente evitato, e si parlara di | contaesono quelli che hanno in cas
a. E me-
regionalismo â\200\224 per il Sud Africa di domani. | glio che selitengano tuonio sara, anc
he per
Ogni tentativo di integrare il Kwa-Zulu in | questo grande Paese finora salvato dal de-
uno Stato centralizzato dominato dai neriâ\200\224 | grado, la catastrofe.
ossia in pratica, dominato dai Xhosa, chede- Mario Cervi

From CAROLINE KNOTT (Gar-

dens): %

THE Cape Times (April 2, 1993)

carried a report of a secret
National Party government

document spelling out steps for .

the reincorporation of the
TBVC states inâ\200\230o South Aï¬\201-iga

by as early as next month.

According to this plan the

TBVC states will be effectively

reduced to the status of self- -

governing territories. The re-
port also indicates that the
government intends to apply fi-
nancial pressure to force these
states to comply should they
not do so voluntarily. : :%i}"

In February, during the de-

ment speech, the leader of the
Democratic Party, Dr Zach de
Beer, called for just such ac-
tion. He said: â\200\234.. .the system of

Bantustans is much more ex-

pensive, much more racist,
much more corrupt, and it has
been going on for a whole lot

Â¢] longer than the own affairs sys-

tem. It must go, and before NP

speakers start talking constitu- -

tional drivel, let me say that
Pretoriaâ\200\231s financial strangle-
hold is all that is needed to
bring the TBVC states into line,
whereas Pretoriaâ\200\231s sovereignty

over the so-called self-govern-

ing states is not in question at
all,â\200\235 (Hansard, column 78,
1/2/93).

In his reply to the debate the
State President spent most of
his time in an emotional attack
on Dr De Beerâ\200\231s call for rein-
corporation saying: â\200\234The ne-
cessity of achieving their co-

operation before their '

Lo

positions are changed

S

Fore, ks xS
is appar- -

ently rejected by the DP. He Â°

< said of the homelands: â\200\234If we

lise those areas, we shall desta-

destabilise the necessary ser-
-vices which are being rendered
there. Therefore we shall not
misuse those powers. We shall
act responsibly, because we
have the interests of all the
people who live in those areas
at heartâ\200\235 (Hansard, column 402,
4/2/93). â\200\234 .

. sponse to the State Presidentâ\200\231s
- attack Dr De Beer said: â\200\234I am

* - now quite confident that in the
bate in Parliament on the State -
Presidentâ\200\231s opening of Parlia--

â\200\234course of next year, or even
~rearlier, we shall be hearing
+-what steps the government will

In a seemingly prophetic re- . certified and registered

â\200\230act rashly, using the â\200\230powers Â°
that we have, we shall destabi- Sty |
* THE extortionate new '
bilise education and we shall 4

From " MARIAN
"ROBERTSON (Diep
..River): - : |
postal charges were an-
nounced on the day
when' I received an ur-
gently awaited air letter,
from Â° and 25 days
after it was posted. The

"higher the postal

charges go, the worse the

i service seems to be-
: come. - '

e gt

Fx

- be taking to get rid of the sys-

"It is not clear from the Cape
.- Times report when the secret

government plan was first
drafted, but it is very likely that

tem of territorial separation as
. well. (Hansard, column 435, -
L RBB), e e

¥

.. it was being discussed in cabi-

net circles at the time the State
President attacked the DP

:leader for calling for just such -

action. Either the plans had
. been kept hidden from ' the
'-State President in which

case his attack on Dr De Beer

can be explained, although his
control over his own govern-
ment must be called into ques-

knew exactly what was being
Planned but chose to play po-
litical games in Parliament
with bland statements about
. not misusing the powers while

P

plotting to do just the opposite.

a

I hear the delivery of

mail items has been
stopped and this with- |
out a word of warning to :
the Post Office's custom- |
ers. This delays receipt
of an item by some 24
hours more if the re-!
cipient works and can- ;
not get to the Post Office
except on Saturdays. = |
<The use of the Post
Office by private indi- |
viduals must have de-'
clined. Many people no
longer send Christmas
cards because of the

-cost. Telegrams must

-now be way beyond the

means of the average individual. . g

If the Post Office really is the business organization it claims to be, it

3 .will use more imagination; "or the State President '

tion. It will counter declining custom not with higher prices and less service, but with better service and lower costs which will fight its competition.

e
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PRETORIA. â\200\224 ANC leader Mr Nelson Man. |

sday,

dela yesterday called for peace, political tol-,1

erance and discipline

â\200\224 and acknowledged :

that his organisation was â\200\234just asâ\200\235 involved as '

any other group in

South Africa. =+

- 'Addressing a 4 000-

strong rally in Mamelodi

-at the reburial of former,

â\200\230uMkhonto we Sizwe cad-

re Solomon Mahlangu, Mr

Mandela â\200\230urged his sup-

porters to allow members

of rival political groups,

such as bitter enemy In-

katha, to organise freely.

:On the â\200\230issue â\200\234of vio-

lence, Mr Mandela said:

â\200\234I'm not going to blame

the IFP and the govern-

ment only. We must face

the truth â\200\224 our people

are just as involved in

violence.â\200\235 = ..

â\200\230The countryâ\200\231s political

leadership and especial-

ly women should stem theâ\200\231

bloodshed, he said. Per-

th_e

violence sweeping

Pupils â\200\230urged to

show _discipline |

â\200\230PRETORIA. â\200\224 School-

children should exercise'

discipline in their strug-'

gle for a single educa-!

- tion systemn, ANC presi-;

.dent Mr Nelson Mandela:

â\200\234said yesterday. : .

TR1 T LT R

LED B S TR

.- -Addressing a rally in!

- Mamelodi marking ~the!

â\200\230reburial of former ._uMk-!

honto â\200\234we Sizwe cadre!

â\200\230Solomon Mahlangu, -Mr

Mandela said the ANC:

supported the formation :
of a single education sys- |
â\200\234tem and the scrapping of
exam fees and would in-â\200\231

' DURBAN. = Ty 6 Concornad Bosth Africr.s Gras .

(Cosag) could be the basis for a â\200\234Savinsg? sol();tl;::â\200\235
after democratic elections, the ANCâ\200\231s Natal Mid-
::;l::y deputy chairman Mr Blade Nzimande said yes-

Sple:nk;:g tov'a'bout 3:)'00 supporters at a Solomon
! commemoration rally here, he saj
leadc;-â\200\231l' Chief Mangosuthu Bnth{lezi'se â\200\234f:d::ag alll;{
:;:: dslmuld ':f tarm iseriously as potential spoilers
emocratic elections. â\200\234The |
controls the KwaZulu Police.â\200\235 e f"Pis - and

He said the IFP leader was trying to gain pt;rticibai '

I I eidie Tic !.tâ\200\230i COEREL 2â\200\2341 _
: f -y d.,â\200\230 &l - k p -
JOH_ANNE.S'BU'RG."{;â\200\224,: SACP general â\200\230secretary Mr
Chris Hani yesterday criticised the Pan-Africanist
.Congress for continuing the armed struggle and
called for the political isolation of those disrupting
the peace process. - . . .t T

;. Mr Hani was addressing thousands of ANC sup-
porters on the East Rand before a march to demand
fhe release of political activists. *,.- 5z Â@. . -
#:â\200\2341 donâ\200\231t accept people calling for war and I don't
.accept the PACâ\200\231s talks of the years of the great
â\200\230storms because I feel we have achieved something
in this _pï-\201pgg'?â\200\230,â\200\230:::-h sald. .0 et sl :
- \PACâ\200\231s national organiser Mr Maxwell Nemadziv-
hanani reiterated Aplaâ\200\231s stand yesterday. â\200\224 Sapaâ\200\231

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S â\200\224

from Tanzania,
tells SA' govern

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ment

â\200\230-.â\200\234The }Ã@gime is only uh to its di

tnc_ks of haras.sing and destabilisilx-g
~African countries north of the Limpo-
Po,â\200\235 he said. - :

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JOHANNESBURG. â\200\224 The Azanian

Peopleâ\200\231s Liberation Army (Apla)

J\â\200\230vart_i_gd â\200\230South Africa yesterday to
keep awayâ\200\235 from Tanzania or â\200\234face

~

petrators of violence did
not serve the cause of
freedom. .<:- i o e

education bodies wanted
this. â\200\224 Sapa . . .

Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s peace -
call comes in the wake of a
President F W de Klerk in
discuss violence in SA. : SRMAUE

Mr Mandela said ANC supporters found guilty of .
participation in violence would face the â\200\234strongest
disciplinary actionâ\200\235 or even dismissal.]

â\200\234Our strength is not in violence but in correctness !
of our policies. We practise democracy and allowâ\200\231
people to criticise us.â\200\235

In countering criticism within his organisationâ\200\231s
own ranks â\200\230about a Government of National Unity,
Mr Mandela said such a government was necessary
for parties to jointly address the countryâ\200\231s problems
and to avert a situation similar to that in Angola.

It was possible that in the forthcoming elections
the ANC could be be defeated if other parties
organised more effectively. e TR S1
" He urged supporters not to be complacent, there- '
fore, but to organise and each to recruit â\200\23410 mem-
bers for the rest of the yearâ\200\235 to secure an election

victory. .:i'. ;- niaid A 3 SR
-Mr Mandela said the ANC would persuade other
political groupings, including those participating in
the multi-party negotiation forum, to join in the
Patriotic Front. . . -, S e e
Failure to participate in the PF would give the NP
gov;rnment a chance to continue ruling SA, he _said.â\200\231
â\200\224Sapa ., TN e . GRS

meeting with State
Cape Town on Monday to

e

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â\200\230tervene in the crisis if.

) forover 30 years by

he consequencesâ\200\235.
o Speaking from the Tanzanian cap-

ital, Dar es Salaam, Apla spokesman

Mr Romero Daniels told Sapa in aâ\200\230

telephone interview that the South

Afnqan government would " achieve

nothmg. by asking â\200\230Tanzania to stop
supporting Apla. -

Tanzania had been lused as a base

A a a - . n. B

cal wing, the PAC. R

. (South Africa)â\200\235, â\200\224 Sapa

â\200\234We have our roots here and Pre-
torig cannot have things their way. .
Their time is over.â\200\235

o ,H_te Wwas reacting to a top-level meet-
Ing in Tanzania last week between the

. South African and Tanzanian govern-

ments which focused on Tanzaniaâ\200\231

support for Apla. 2

Mr Romero said Apla had its â\200\234army,

bases and support right inside Azania

