

SOUTH AFRICAN REPORTS

Selby hostel residents are predominantly Xhosa-speaking. Witnesses said that the gunmen were wearing red headbands.

Sape reports that as a train carrying Inkatha members pulled out of Phefeni station in the afternoon, there was automatic gunfire from the carriages.

Soweto police spokesman Col Jac de Vries said two people were killed. Asked whether it was certain the shots were fired by Inkatha members on the train, De Vries said: "You can quote me on that."

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From WORLD CAMPAIGN

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HABARE — Commonwealth secretary-general Chief Kineta Anyaoka said last night he had the approval of the SA government, the ANC and the PAC to visit SA "at the earliest possible opportunity".

Addressing a news conference on his return from the Commonwealth heads of government "retreat" at Victoria Falls, Anyaoka said his trip would be "to explore with the principal parties concerned ways in which the Commonwealth could assist in leading momentum" in the negotiating process.

"On my return from the visit I will report to the 18 heads of government previously concerned with the high-level ap-

PAUL ASH

About 65% of this is accounted for by six major investments including Skoda-Volkswagen and the Netherlands-based Evrotel.

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"South Africa's economic future depends on a growth rate of five per cent. To be able to attain that, foreign confidence and investment are necessary," Gen Malar added.

The government would not simply hand over its power on a plate, but would use it to maintain stability and law and order in the country.

General Malan, who is chairman of the NP's Wit-

This was followed by attacks by Mr De Klerk and, on Saturday, by Gen

MICHAEL HARTBACK

of a nonracial democracy in SA, but they have been concerned at the escalation of violence and its possible effect on the process of negotiations.

"They called upon the SA government as well as all the parties in SA to bring the violence to an end as a matter of the utmost urgency," he said in a prepared statement, which observers believe may have been intended by the Commonwealth leaders as an addendum to their brief reference to SA in the formal declaration.

"The terms of the constitutional settlement are of course for the people of SA themselves to determine, but heads of gov-

ernment of the Commonwealth must remain ready to assist the negotiating process in ways which will be found helpful by the parties concerned," he said.

The Victoria Falls declaration states around ANC proposals on sanctions, and likewise avoids British pleas for the world to follow its lead in lifting everything except arms embargoes.

Britain found the wording of the declaration "pleasing". Sources say a further communiqué will be issued tomorrow. This might return to the vexed subject of sanctions and could cause Britain to "enter a reservation".

BUSINESS DAY, Johannesburg, 21 October 1991



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FINANCIAL TIMES, London, 21 October 1991

Harare declaration stresses human rights

THE following is a partial text of the Harare Declaration issued yesterday by the 50 Commonwealth leaders at their 28th biennial summit, Reuter reports.

"The heads of government... reaffirm their confidence in the Commonwealth as a voluntary association of sovereign independent states, each responsible for its own policies, consulting and co-operating in the interests of their peoples and in the promotion of international understanding and world peace.

Members of the Commonwealth include people of many different races and origins, encompass every stage of economic development, and comprise a rich variety of cultures, traditions and institutions.

The special strength of the Commonwealth lies in the combination of the diversity of its members with their shared inheritance in language, culture and the rule of law.

The Commonwealth way is to seek consensus through consultation... It is uniquely placed to serve as a model and catalyst for new forms of friendship and co-operation to all in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

Its members also share a commitment to certain fundamental principles... set out in a Declaration of Commonwealth principles... in Singapore in 1971. Those principles have stood the test of time, and we reaffirm our full and continuing commitment to them today. In particular, no less than 20 years ago:

- We believe that international peace and order, global economic development and the rule of interna-

tional law are essential to the security and prosperity of mankind;

- We believe in the liberty of the individual under the law, in equal rights for all citizens regardless of gender, race, colour, creed or political belief, and in the individual's inalienable right to participate by means of free and democratic political processes in framing the society in which he or she lives;

- We recognise racial prejudice and intolerance as a dangerous sickness and a threat to healthy development,

'Commitment to market principles can promote progress'

and racial discrimination as an unmitigated evil;

- We oppose all forms of racial oppression, and we are committed to the principles of human dignity and equality;

- We recognise the importance and urgency of economic and social development to satisfy the basic needs and aspirations of the vast majority of the peoples of the world, and seek the progressive removal of the wide disparities in living standards among our members.

In Harare, our purpose has been to apply those principles... as the Commonwealth prepares to face the challenges of the 1990s and beyond.

Internationally, the world is no longer locked in the iron grip of the Cold War. Totalitarianism is giving way to democracy and justice... Decolonisa-

tion is largely complete. Significant changes are at last under way in South Africa. These changes, so desirable and heartening in themselves, present the world and the Commonwealth with new tasks and challenges.

In the last 20 years several Commonwealth countries have made significant progress in economic and social development. There is increasing recognition that commitment to market principles and openness to international trade and investment can promote economic progress and improve living standards.

Many Commonwealth countries are poor and face acute problems, including excessive population growth, crushing poverty, debt burdens and environmental degradation...

Only sound and sustainable development can offer these millions the prospects of betterment. Achieving this will require a flow of public and private resources from the developed to the developing world, and domestic and international regimes conducive to the realisation of these goals...

Having reaffirmed the principles to which the Commonwealth is committed, and reviewed the problems and challenges... we pledge to work with renewed vigour, concentrating in the following areas:

- the protection and promotion of fundamental political values of the Commonwealth;

- democracy and democratic processes and institutions which reflect national circumstances, the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary, just and honest government;

- fundamental human rights, including equal rights and opportunities for

all citizens regardless of race, colour, creed or political belief;

- equality for women, so that they may exercise their full and equal rights;

- provision of universal access to education;

- continuing action to bring about the end of apartheid and the establishment of a free, democratic, non-racial and prosperous South Africa.

- promotion of sustainable development and alleviation of poverty in the countries of the Commonwealth

'Continuing action to bring about the end of apartheid'

through:

- a stable international economic framework within which growth can be achieved;

- sound economic management recognising the central role of the market economy;

- effective population policies and programmes;

- sound management of technology change;

- the freest possible flow of multilateral trade on terms free and equitable to all, taking account of the special requirements of developing countries.

- an adequate flow of resources from the developed to the developing countries, and action to alleviate the debt burdens of developing countries most in need;

- the development of human resources... paying special attention

to the needs of women, youth and children;

- protection of the environment through respect for the principles of sustainable development which we enunciated at Langkawi;

- action to combat drug trafficking and abuse and communicable diseases;

- help for small Commonwealth states in tackling their particular economic and security problems;

- support for the United Nations and other international institutions in the search for peace, disarmament and effective arms control; and in the promotion of international consensus...

To give weight and effectiveness to our commitments we intend to focus and improve Commonwealth co-operation... This would include strengthening the capacity of the Commonwealth to respond to requests from members for assistance in entrenching the practices of democracy, accountable administration and the rule of law.

We call on all the intergovernmental institutions of the Commonwealth to seize the opportunities presented by these challenges...

In reaffirming the principles of the Commonwealth and in committing ourselves to pursue them... in areas where we believe that the Commonwealth has a distinctive contribution to offer, we... express our determination to renew and enhance the value and importance of the Commonwealth as an institution which can and should strengthen and enrich the lives not only of its own members and their peoples but also of the wider community of peoples of which they are a part.

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FINANCIAL TIMES, London, 19 - 20 October 1991

Commonwealth seeks to help develop post-apartheid society

South Africa aid mission expected

By Michael Holman in Harare



Commonwealth leaders are expected to send a fact-finding mission to South Africa to assess ways in

which the organisation can assist the development of a post-apartheid society.

The decision to send a team, likely to be led by Chief Emeka Anyaoku, the Commonwealth secretary-general, reflects the shift in members' concern from sanctions to aid.

There is now little doubt that Commonwealth heads of government, who left last night for a weekend "retreat"

at the Victoria Falls, will agree on the lifting of what are called "people-to-people" sanctions against South Africa. These include bans on tourism promotion, visa restrictions and direct air links.

Nearly all the Commonwealth governments favour the phased withdrawal of trade sanctions, followed by financial sanctions (such as access to international monetary fund resources), linked to political progress in South Africa.

But Britain is continuing strongly to press for a more rapid repeal of embargos, thus opening the door for aid and investment.

British officials point out

that under proposals currently before the conference, some sanctions could remain in place even after the creation of an internationally acceptable interim government.

"The difference over speed will remain", Mr John Major, the British prime minister, said in Harare yesterday. "What South Africa needs most now is investment to encourage growth", said Mr Major.

The country's annual 3 per cent population increase and little or no economic growth meant that "year after year the poorest in South Africa are getting poorer".

Growing interest in a Com-

monwealth role in South Africa's post-apartheid development is reflected in a report prepared for the Harare meeting. It advocates Commonwealth support for a short-term £60m training programme to ease the shortage of black South African managers.

The main issue on yesterday's conference agenda was the environment. Mr Major told the meeting that Britain aims to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to their 1990 level by year 2005. But British officials expressed disappointment that discussion of environmental problems tended to concentrate on national rather than global concern.

Harare declaration falls short of UK hopes

By Robert Mauthner and Michael Holman in Harare

A DECLARATION of principles to guide the Commonwealth in the 1990s was issued by the organisation's heads of government yesterday, stressing the importance of democratic processes and human rights.

However, the declaration, drawn up after a weekend of informal talks, fell short of the tough prescriptions advocated by Britain.

In spite of divisions which emerged earlier in the week at formal talks in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, the tone of the declaration reflects attempts to reconcile the interests of the developed and developing countries.

The differences are between countries such as Britain and Canada on the one hand, which intend to link aid levels to democratic practices and human rights, and other members, led by India and Malaysia, which see such policies as interference in their internal affairs.

In the declaration's efforts to seek a consensus, the phrase "good government", which was a central element of the original British position, and which is often associated with the concept of linkage, was replaced by less controversial language. Nor does any agreement appear to have been reached on a mechanism for monitoring violations of human rights and democratic malpractices.

The document, based on the 1971 Singapore declaration of the Commonwealth's democratic values, pledges the member countries to protect and promote democratic processes and institutions, the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary and "just and honest government".

Among the other main principles are:

- respect for human rights, including equal rights and opportunities for all citizens regardless of race, colour and creed;
- equality for women;
- access to education for all;
- continuing action to end apartheid and the establishment of a free, democratic and non-racial government in South Africa;
- sound economic development policies recognising the central role of the market and taking into account especially the requirements of the developing countries;
- the freest possible flow of multilateral trade on terms fair and equitable for all;
- strengthening the capacity of the Commonwealth to respond to requests from members for assistance in entrenching the practices of democracy.

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