

FWâ\200\231s sta ce on ANC seems

to â\200\230rule outâ\200\231 tî¬\201î¬\201s about talks;

Political Staff

SOMERSET WEST â\200\224 NP leade
F W de Klerkâ\200\231s strong stance on
the ANC at the partyâ\200\231s Cape con-
gress on Saturday appeared to rule
out even â\200\234talks about talksâ\200\235 at this
- stage.

De Klerk sald government would not
negotiate with the ANC while it
sisted with acts of violence and intlmi-
dation.

As long as it refrained from clear
and honest commitment to peaceful
solutions, â\200\234it excludes itself from the

peaceful process of change in SAâ\200\235, he

said at the closing of the congress.
De Klerk left little room for man-
oeuvre on the issue,
Although he did say the ball was in
the ANCâ\200\231s court, it seemed government
â\200\230meant the banned organisation would

have to renounce violence before talk-
ing could begin.

As the ANC has rejected any such .

move until government unbans it, re-
leases political prisoners and lifts the
emergency, the prospects of negotia-

tion in the near future do not look

bright.

De Klerk said he had no doubt that
| the meeting between President P W
Botha and Nelson Mandela was in SAâ\200\231s
best interests.

â\200\234I supported the planning of such a
meeting throughout.

â\200\234The commitment of Mandela to
peaceful development places the meet-
Â© ing in proper perspective. But it does
much more. It confronts.the ANC with

| a definite choice.

â\200\234Because of its relationship to Mandela, the ANC cannot escape the issue: is it prepared to follow the lead given

~_exact opposite,

~he said its underly-

b him and commit
itself to the pursuit

ceful solu-
tions?

â\200\234If it does, it can become involved in the peaceful process of dialogue and negotiation.â\200\235 4
O Transport Minister Eli Louw told the congress government spending was disproportionately high and out of balance with the private sector.

â\200\234Somethmg must be done to rectify the situation,â\200\235 he said.

Between 1970 and 1984 the public sector made 64% of SAâ\200\231s net fixed investment and the private sector 36%. The position should have been the

On deregulation,

ing aim was to make the economy accessible to entrepreneurship, and particularly the small entrepreneur.

O] House of Assembly Budget Minister Kent Durr said sanctions and disinvestment had the advantage of SA having

to buy back companies, a process of .

decolonisation. But it had the disadvantage of creating greater concentration of the economy, as only big companies

were in a position take over disinvest-

ing companies.

. The over-concentration of the economy in the hands of a few large com-

F W de Klerk and President P W Botha at the NP oongrm In:',

' Somerset West. Picture: REUTER

panies would have to be addressed in the long-term.

He also accepted that there was also: |
greed inflation but the best remedy
for this was competition.

There was no way we could do any- {
thing about it.

However, over the long term we
will have to address that problem

He also dismissed a call for more |
controls over the imports of luxury
goods and said luxury goods were a

very small percentage of South Africa's

Most imports, 87%, were . cap- |
imports

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AVSTRALI AVN

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WORLD NEWS

peaceâ\200\235. .

JOHANNESBURG: â\200\230 The
* South- African president-in-"
waiting, Mr Frederik de
" Klerk, yesterday made an ;.
unprecedented challenge to".

the outlawed â\200\234African
National Congress (ANC) to
follow the lead of its jailed
head, Mr Nelson Mandela,
and â\200\234commit . itself . .to

Mr De Klerk asked a con-
gress of his ruling National
Party (NP): â\200\234Is the ANC pre-
pared to follow the lead given
by him and commit itself to
the pursuit of peaceful solu-
tâ\200\230.xons"" E

He endorsed t.he unprece-
dented meeting on July 5 be-
tween Mr Mandela and Presi-

< â\200\230tr

dent - Botha, which raised:
speculation of the early re-
lease of South Africa's best-

_known poht.xcal pnsoner

â\200\234The meetmg . was lnethe
best interests of South Africa
and I supported the planning
throughout,â\200\235

Mr Botha following elections

., on September 6 and will have
to decide whether to free Mr

Mandela.

Anglican Archbxshop Des-
mond Tutu accused Mr De
Klerk last night of trying to
drive a wedge between Mr
Mandela and the ANC. -

He said Mr De.Klerk was .

making a â\200\230â\200\234crude attemptâ\200\235 at

splitting the jailed black nationalist leader, from the . ANC, a move he described as

â\200\234deplorable, .and which indic-

said â\200\234Mr De Klerk, >who -hopes -to- succeed:

peaceâ\200\231

ates he isâ\200\231 not serious about negotiationsâ\200\235.

Mr De Klerk restated Pretoriaâ\200\231s stand that it would never negotiate

future only - if it abandoned armed resistance.

â\200\234We are not prepared to compromise with violence and terrorism, â\200\235 he said.

Mr De Klerkâ\200\231s comments for talks with the ANC were his

â\200\230most specific since he was

nominated by the NP in February to succeed Mr Botha after the President suffered a stroke in January.

Mr Botha shook hands with Mr De Klerk at the congress

but stopped short of openly endorsing

him as his successor. : ~ Reuters, AFP .

~with - - people: it Viewed as terrorists, and said - â\200\230the ANC could be included in talks . about South . Africaâ\200\231s

could face _ poll defeat

JOHANNESBURG: South Africaâ\200\231s ruling National Party (NP) could face defeat at the polls on September 6, according to a survey commissioned by the Johannesburg Sunday Times newspaper. Â¥

The mass-circulation weekly said the survey revealed the seemingly invincible NP was facing the biggest political reversal of its history.

The NP leader, Mr Frederik

de Klerk, might be forced to seek an alliance either with the left-of-centre Democratic Party (DP) or the right-wing Conservative Party (CP) to govern the country following the elections.

The survey, conducted by the Centre for Policy Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, revealed the most dramatic shift in white political opinion since 1948.

AFP

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_SOWETAN â\200\230Monday July 24 1989

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A

violence

THE Pan Africanist
Congress has rejected
claims that it had
renounced violence and
sanctions.

The organisation was
reacting to reports in
South African newspa-
pers which claimed it

By THEMBA
MOLEFE

had taken a drastic
departure from its cur-
rent policy on negotia-
tions and the armed
struggle.

An official of the ex-

ternal mission of the
organisation said his

- organisation still

regarded the armed
struggle as the principal
form of struggle.

On negotiations, it
said the PAC was

prepared to negotiate

â\200\224_â\200\224

the transfer of power to
the African people and
the return of their land,
a position recently

stated by its president,
Mr Zephania
Mothopeng, at the
United Nations.

The PAC also said it
stood firm on its support
for sanctions.

Several newspapers

recently quoted a state-
| ment issued in London

and signed by a Mr
Velekhaya Shange who
described himself as

| chairman of the Natal

region of the PAC-in-
exile.

He said in the state-

â\200\230 ment which circulated

in Durban "We
denounce violence in

â\200\234any form, for it yields

undisciplined society. -

ZEPH MOTHOPENG

A

Post-ap

Culture in Another South Africa
edited by Willem Campschreur
and Joost Divendal

~ (Zed Books R36,00)
Reviewed by KAIZER NYATSUMBA

â\200\234A sycophantic press is the most fertile
breeding ground for tyrannyâ\200\235
â\200\224 a delegate at the December 1987 CASA con-
ference in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

A 1987 festival-cum-conference in Amster-
dam, attended by about 300 exiled and non-
exiled South African artists and cultural
workers, brought together some of the finest
minds in literature to have come out of this
country. ;

There writers, journalists and otherâ\200\231/cultural

workers who had only heard about each other, or -

had last seen each a long time ago, discussed,
debated and argued about the role of culture and
cultural workers in a future, democratic and
non-racial South Africa. Their discussions laid
the groundwork for the book, Culture in Another
South Africa, so called after the theme of the

|

\ â\200\230.

cultureâ\200\231

Jonas Gwangwa (left), blames the prevalance of low-grade, bubble-gum music in the black
market on the reluctance of some recording companies to play the â\200\234melody of freedom
â\200\235,
while poet Mongane Wally Serote believes the â\200\234â\200\230apartheid cultureâ\200\235â
\200\231 of domination has to be '
j : replaced by a much more inclusive, democratic culture. i 5

ten-day meeting.

The book â\200\224 like the conference which in-
volved the participation of the African National
Congressâ\200\231s Department: of Arts and Culture, the
mass democratic movement in South Africa and
the Anti-Apartheid Movement of The Nether-
lands â\200\224 is an attempt by cultural workers to

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Â» S;kihg excellence

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! ;;;i\low we enter history,â\200\235 shows that the man is
â\200\230| 'not only a great poet, but also a very articulate

grapple with the question of culture in â\200\234anotherâ\200\235
South Africa, and to draw distinguishing lines be-
tween a â\200\234ruling class cultureâ\200\235 and a â\200\234progressive
culture.â\200\235

The dilemma of the South African â\200\234situationâ\200\235
where a â\200\234superior, dominant cultureâ\200\235 is all-
pervasive and exercises such a great subtle and
not-so-subtle influence over the â\200\234inferior, passive
cultureâ\200\235 is well catalogued and exposed, and al-
ternatives are suggested. | '

Significantly, however, the artists who attend-
ed the conference and participated in the festival
were not called upon to lower themselves to the
level of being poetasters mindlessly engaging in
political pamphleteering and sloganeering.

Instead, they were urged to â\200\234pursue excellence
in their respective disciplines,â\200\235 to practise vi-
gorously their trades in the best manner they
know, to consciously stand up against apartheid
and to ceaselessly expose its ills through their
works. Journalists were also not asked to be en-
thusiastic propagandists, but to leave no stone
unturned in their duty to uphold freedom of in-
formation and the publicâ\200\231s right to know.

Mongane Wally Seroteâ\200\231s introductory essay,

~orator. In this essay Serote skilfully dissects the
* â\200\234apartheid cultureâ\200\235 and finds it to be what it
really is: a culture of domination which has of
â\200\230necessity to be replaced by a much more inclu
| 'sive, democratic culture.

In their joint paper on â\200\234Restrictions on the

media â\200\224 a reflection on journalism,â\200\235 Mono Ba-
| dela and David Niddrie catalogue the pressâ\200\231s
'"woes in this country and the gagging effects o:

the now semi-permanent states of emergency.
Cosmo Pieterseâ\200\231s â\200\234Towards a survey â\200\224 a re-

flection of South African poetry,â\200\235 is an academic
' discussion of the state of (black) South Afri-

can poetry. Unlike those who view the role of

â\200\230 (black) South African poetry as being only politi-

cal conscientization, Pieterse acknowledges that
it is an art capable of much more than that.

South African poetry, he writes, that
" healthy sound, wWeeps, and smiles and it makes. It
is informed with history; it is there to help shape
history. ' ;
Exiled South African musician Jonas Gwang- |
wa and Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement spoke- .
sperson Fulco van Aurich point out in their joint
paper on The melody of freedom that South
African music is held hostage by aparthei '
the reluctance by some recording compa
take a chance with records which may not get

i
airplay on SABC radio or television. v ulGh
The apartheid record business takes a good
_care that the artists released by them do not
express themselves in political term . they say.
' It is no wonder then that low-grade, bubble-gum
music in the black market has flourished.
Black South African musicians have a
other disadvantage that few of them have a
cross-over appeal, and normally white radio
stations, according to Gwangwa and Aurich, are
reluctant to broadcast black music.

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ca? Then you must read this book.

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THE SR

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Alan Dunn, Political Staff

* SOMERSET WEST â\200\224 There
&-Was a warm smile on the Great
Crocodileâ\200\231s face as he said good-
bye to the Cape National Party
here at the weekend.

.. It had been his life-long ca-
r,eer his vehicle, his power base,

is love. His hour or so at the

partyâ\200\231s 74th congress was clear-
ly inspired by his deep involve-
ment with Cape Nationalism
after 52 years in the thick of it.

His arrival with Mrs Elize
Botha made nonsense of Tuyn-
huys excuses three weeks ago
that because the State President
was above party politics he
could not attend the NP federal
congress in Pretoria and a fare-
well banquet in his honour.

Slap

A4 Some viewed his appearance
at the congress on Saturday as a
slap in the face for Mr F W de
Klerk.

4 But Botha men said he had
made this exception because the
Eape NP was almost family to
im

â\200\234He Just came by to greet
Old pals,â\200\235 said one aide as he
watched the retiring leader
Â\$shake eager hands.

* Had Mr Botha wanted to snub
Mr de Klerk bluntly, he would
have refused to accept the out-
stretched hand of his successor
who crossed a roomful of tea-
drinking congress delegates to
bid him good luck.

Mr Botha and his wife arrived

SETFEFEETE 11 ESABESESENEIEQBEERNELOYF "'!â\200\230#â\200\230T-f .

()ld Crocodlle
at Nat con res:

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shortly before the morning tea-

break. Wearing an NP rosette

and waving at the 600 delegates,
he walked to the top table.

Mr de Klerk and his wife, |

Marike, who had been occupying
the seats of honour, moved to
the far end of the table to make
way for the first couple.

Mr Botha responded by trac

ing his links to the NP back to |
the congress in 1936. Repeatedly |

using the word 'loyalty', he said
there had always been the same

loyalty between himself and the

Cape NP.

Turning to his health Mr
Botha said he was happy to say
he had recovered fully from his
stroke of January 18. f :

'It is not true what some peo-'
ple say: 'He is a sulking old
man', he noted.

'I am a happy man. I live in a
country of hope and a country
with a future,' he said in a short

- speech which did not see the

emotion he displayed in his fare-
well to the Defence Force re-
cently.

Mr Botha smiled and laughed
easily, -looking healthy and re-
laxed as he mingled with dele-
gates.. j

~ This was not the leader who
had run the Government with an
iron fist for a decade, the man
with an awesome temper.

Mr Botha went out to prove he
was not a sulking old man, that

he was leaving public life gracefully .

fully. He did a convincing job.

. (Report by Alan Dunn, 216 Vermeulen Street,
Pretoria.) s

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shows he isn't a |
sulking outcast

ing fo be exhumed,
>R - A4 fuLT lâ\200\230?.i-\201
given a fitting burial

UMTATA â\200\224 Preparations are
under way to have the remains
of former top ANC member and
Transkei chief King Sabata Da-
lindyebo, exhumed â\200\224 to be re-
buried at a place fit for a chief.

Former Transkei MP Mr P S
Fadana revealed this over the
weekend at the Big Indaba at Si-
tebe Great Place near here.

King Sabata of the Tembus
died in exile in Lusaka on April
6 1986 and was flown to Umtata

for burial after government-.

level talks which involved

Transkei, South Africa, Zambia

King Sabata left Transkei in
1985 after he was deprived of his
chieftainship by the Matanzima
government after his conviction
on charges of undermining the
authority of the president.

Mr Fadana told a gathering
that King Sabata's remains
would be exhumed in September

and there would be a funeral fit

for a king on October 1.

Sources close to the Tembu
royal house said the family had
obtained the services of a pa-
thologist from Natal following
persistent rumours that King
Sabataâ\200\231s body had been tam-

for him. â\200\224 Sapa.
B

â\200\230about his releas?
({\â\200\230"UMTATA â\200\224 Rumours of the

possible release of ANC leader
Mr Nelson Mandela gained mo-
mentum at the weekend in Um-
tata when a chief, a member of
the delegation that visited Mr
Mandela at Victor Verster Pris-
on. reported back to a large
group of the Tembu clan. 5
Chief Bangilizwe Joyi told
nearly 2 000 people at the Sitebe
great place he had told Mr Man-

dela about developments re-
garding the paramount chief- |
tainship of the Tembus. A 5
Mr Mandela had said he |
wanted to address all the para-
mount chiefs in Transkei once |

he was released. * Â¥
Mr Mandela had requested |
the Tembus to prepare a place |

and ANC officials.

pered with. â\200\224 Sapa.

S â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

> In ANC court

: THE leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, has clarified the government's policy towards the African National Congress as a - consequence of the meeting between the State President, Mr P W Botha, and jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

The Botha-Mandela talks had been exploited by both the Democratic Party and the Conservative Party. :

The DP saw in them justification for its own talks with the ANC in Lusaka.

If Mr Botha could have talks with Mandela, what was wrong with the DP's talks with the ANC? i 2

The CP attacked the government for other reasons, suggesting that Mandela was suddenly being presented as an acceptable

leader, his status was being enhanced to that of a folk hero, and the government

was conniving with the ANC. : While no statement was forthcoming about the NP's policy in the light of these develop-

ments, the DP was off the hook in the election, since the criticism that it was playing

footsie with the ANC could not be effectively used against it. 5

And the CP could only gain votes if the government appeared to have softened its attitude to the ANC. 3% :

Excited and exaggerated speculation here and abroad suggested the ANC had changed its stance.

According to these reports, the ANC realised

it was in danger of being left out of the nego-

- tiations, the Soviet Union would no longer give financial aid and arms to the ANC, the ANC had lost its bases in Angola and was being driven further and further away from South Africa, and the dawn of peace in Southern Africa left it with no option but to give up its armed struggle. However, an ANC discussion paper, circulating in South Africa and abroad, states: Discussion of the whole question of negotiations in no way affects, and should not affect, - the overall strategic operation of our movement and the tasks that arise from that orien-

tation. , Fak ke '
â\200\234Our strategic task is the destruction-of the
apartheid regime and the transfer of power -

to the people. This we seek to achieve
through mass political action, armed strug-
gle, the international isolation of the apart-
heid system, and by ensuring that the ANC
plays its proper role as the revolutionary van-
guard of our struggling people.â\200\235 - :

The ANC must continuously intensify its of-
fensive on all these fronts, while preparing
for the possibility â\200\234that at a certain point the
enemy might decide that it is ready to talk
seriouslyâ\200\235.]

This hardly suggests the ANC is abandoning
its revolutionary plan or â\200\234armed struggleâ\200\235.

Mr De Klerk has now given his answer.

He told the Cape National Party congress on

- Saturday that the meeting between the State
President and Nelson Mandela had con-
fronted the ANC with the definite choice
whether to follow Mandelaâ\200\231s lead and com-
mit itself to the pursuit of peaceful solutions.

â\200\234If it does, it can become involved in the
peaceful process of dialogue and negotiation.

â\200\234The ball is squarely in the court of the ANC
and not, as some would make out, in the
governmentâ\200\231s.â\200\235 :

The government remained of the firm point of
view that it would not negotiate with perpe-
trators of violence and terrorism.

â\200\234As long as the ANC persists with its policy
and acts of violence and intimidation and re-
frains from a clear commitment to peaceful
solutions, it excludes itself from the peaceful
process of change in Scuth Africa.â\200\235

Mr De Klerk also came out strongly against
those who trekked to the ANC for talks, giv-
ing it a legitimacy in conflict with the legal
and factual position; he also deplored the
fact that the funds which paid for thÃ©se ox- -
cursions came from foreign powers - who
sought to promote their own interests. -

Mr De Klerk has made his and the govern-
mentâ\200\231s position absolutely clear â\200\224 there canâ\200\231
be no talks with the ANC until, and if, it
abandons violence and commits itself to
peaceful solutions. â\200\231 ;

The ball is indeed in the ANCâ\200\231s court:

at/7

Churchmen meet in secret

INFLUENTIAL members of the Anglican church including top businessmen

[GRETA STEYN |

met Archbishop Desmond Tutu and other, tighter financial sanctions but could not Anglican bishops in Johannesburg last confirm the call for a 15% repayment in

week for a secret exchange of views on SA's foreign debt conditions.

Mystery surrounds the meeting, described as "sensitive" by a prominent

church member. Tutu's spokesman con-

firmed the consultation on financial sanc-

tions called by the bishops with 30 -

experts, mostly church members.

They included people both opposed: to and in favour of financial sanctions, he said, adding he could not divulge names.

He noted the archbishop had called for '

o

June 1990. However, it is common know-

. ledge in banking circles that Tutu had

made such a call in his personal capacity.

The bishops have yet to formulate their official position on financial sanctions, hence the consultation. i

Top businessmen in the church, worried

about the call, asked a group of economists _

to research the implications of a debt squeeze. Their research, which as not dis-

. cussed at the consultation, found a foreign .debt squeeze on SA would cause tremen-

Q&A on the 201

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on sanctions
dous economic hardship.

The current repayment agreement on

. SA's debt caught inside the standstill net expires in June next year. Before then, a new agreement on about \$8,5bn left in the net will have to be negotiated with SA's foreign creditor banks. . s

A 15% repayment, which Tutu reportedly would like, would mean \$1,3bn of debt. Inside the net would be repaid next year s instead of only \$170m. This would bring the total of all foreign debt falling due next

year, including that outside the net, to

more than \$3bn. s

s [JTo Page 2

1} -4 -4 v

FW s trying to split ANC, Mandela ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu has accused NP leader F W de Klerk of trying to drive a wedge between Nelson Mandela and ' the ANC.

Responding in a statement yesterday to De Klerk's speech

s-at the NP Cape congress on

Saturday, in which he asked whether the ANC was s prepared to follow the lead given by (Mandela) and commit itself to the pursuit of peaceful solutions s,

Tutu challenged the assertion that, on negotiation, s the ball is

in the ANC's court s.

L Business Day Reporter 1

" He said: s De Klerk has his history wrong. Our liberation movements have sought change peacefully since before 1910. It is his government which forced the ANC and PAC to turn to violence by banning them and it is his government which must unban them and create conditions conducive to negotiations.

s His crude attempt to try to drive a wedge between Mandela and the ANC is deplorable. s

' @ See Page 2

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toppe = A '!'.' B e M

IHE TALK in Jobannesburg ..
. in the pas: week has been
- of megatrends, so let's join
' ibe game and try to identi-
fy some of the negatrends that
bear upon the historic moment
â\200\234when PrÃ©sident Botha had Nel-

.-â\200\234 : m]i lela m taâ\200\235 e RS TP

' At the top of the list I would put~.|
â\200\230the failure of the sicial system of the
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â\200\230queenees are i like; ln be sim
communists, like
-ingly hang amami in

or hude in tie distant coroers -
of raguay.dmâ\200\230eptmblemnnam
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e ANC - a miracle

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ThÃ©fnext big question
â\200\234is*the shape of the "
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KEN OYWEN

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thei¬\202ongrm.fore has
been wrestling with an nl:lle'
gramme for Southern Africa
will cost US\$30m, en to rekabili-
tate ome . shattered per in
Lusanda or lo Maputo. Even iy Africa,
â\200\234you don't bay mch on the
course of history. for such piffling
amounts.

Sadly. the retreat of the wealthy
tions coincides â\200\224 this is e third

me@mmd with the social and
ecomomic disintegration of middle

' Africa. Decolonisation was warely a

moral imperative, bat its esonomic
wences have been

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Somtherm Africa :

As the Americans, the Russians
and the Europeans depart, South
Africa looms
South African aid to Maputo, for ex-
ample, promises to dwarf all other

aid, mpanhecctrselimn:mank}' et
bk m;llttualrlâ\200\230y heï-\202nï-\201lmi SenthAfil- [
.Âça's aid to Namibia is irreplaceable,
~as is its indirect assistance to Zim-

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Africaâ\200\231s peeds, andenrntg'e Africaâ\200\231s
resources, are proper region
into new ltlnunnstnp_s'jgm'liï-\202e mot

higue, but also in the

toric of Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe

and the anxious goodwill of Zambia's

Kenneth Kaunda. They are all so

short of foreign currency as to be

without the means of progress. -
One side-effect of these mega-

trends is to leave the African

National Congress terrible

and waiperahle, unwelcome in

igoe and Angola, ap embar-

rassment to its hosts in Lusaka and

larger-in the region.

" bereft of pol

Zimbabwe, abandoned by Moscow
and ideologically in harmony only
with Britain's Militant Tendency.

Two ANC documents published lo-

the ANC, a
the wings. - o

At this juncture, at the moment-\202
its preatest disarray, President
Botha comes to the rescue byst-â\200\231kâ\200\230hiï-\201
tea with Nelson Mandela, anfiel

so dramatic, so

i its that it has sÃ©

4 for the ANC the recognition

ummmm.mml.;"!:'

cally in recent days â\200\224 the official ... j

report of a two-day conference in

lusaka oo June Â\$, asd a discussion
japer oo negotiations drawn op o
mid-Juse â\200\224 expose the self-doubt
ind political confusion within the

JANC. It amounts fnacnslsofconlâ\200\230i- :
cence.

â\200\224Negotiations are already Piaki

A s
W reading
week that it edthe&i-\202cwbe

lthtoti-\201ofromvxnlmm
dion without sacrificing what â\200\224
are

- now that the foreign powers

Hydmemhamdwnlarmedstrtg-
gle â\200\224 may be itz enly means of -
uuingptmumwmm
o terrorism.

The ANC, parroting as usual
Berikish lti-\202â\200\231t~wmg Teartors,

Mrs Thatcher for ifs woes, bul the.

len is wider than thak lide
hmle'ldrewlntmmri-\201ui-\202m
mm very losely, now
Bs are going home. Buk & 3

Loy i-\202zsahoil:nftof'
stray anach-
mi-\201i-\202ci-\201anm S

â\200\231-

place, albeil mformally, ma
foroos â\200\224 between irades cnioss
employers, taxi-owners: andâ\200\231 .
government, Mack doctors i

sh]l pay. hpmmmtbeAN
demamiamceatthe ;

great i '
thesli-\202penfthetahle.i'bemm
almysmsi-\201edonatwÂ»alded
- with the Nationalists aod afl

a]]ne;monÃ@side.andtheg\mii-\202k

all its allies oo the ofther. Put &

.; sitation grows both mure fhid

morecmnptex,thetwn-sided
bemlslesstenablea

by PRAKASH NAIDOO i
' THE hideous violence
| between blacks in Kwa-
Zulu and Naï\201alf.1?'s;bezn ;
disastrous and j it con-
tinues, apartheid ~will
- hever be vanquished, the
| chief minister of Kwa-
Zulu, Mangosuthu Buthe-

uï\201w{ zi said black
people sho w turn |
ghe(i)r,;ag_tent n to fight-

anend to violence in Natalâ\200\231s township i
ther black o

| Your anger at apartheid,â\200\235 Chief a lot further than just offering as. any

& 'Bu.fhelezisaid.,v " e S Sistance .,whereâ\200\231verg Inkatha

' "HÃ©;tol&'thÃ©-c'nb at Nelson r:help',â\200\235_said-th.echief'mirnister. A

aMandelal:ad,sï\201idâ\200\231ing Ttohim . He said there was substantial

_in February that the violence in - agreement between Inkatha, the

Natal was " deplorable and had UDF and Cosatu that the killing
called for black unity and recon- must stop and that efforts must be

-ciliation.â\200\235 T e et 4 M0 - Mmade to help people fight the vio-

â\200\234I go a lot further than just ap- Ience SRR

| pealing for peace and I want to go - â\200\234Inkatha was not formed to fight

0
can X formed to fig|

e

", Violence
in Natal

â\200\230disastrousâ\200\231

Mercury Reporter - |
ORGANISATIONS involved!
in the Natal peace talks can!
assist in bringing about peace
in the region, but it was up to Â\$
those actually involved in vio- [
lence to bring about its end.

So said Dr Mangosuthu
Buthelezi, president of i
Inkatha and the Chief Minis- {
ter of KwaZulu, reporting 1
back on the progress of re-
cent talks between represen-
tatives of Inkatha and the
Cosatu/UDF alliance at an
Inkatha peace rally at
Taylorâ\200\231s Halt yesterday.

He said the violence be-
tween blacks in Natal and
KwaZulu had been â\200\230absolute-
ly disastrousâ\200\231, and apartheid
would never be vanquished if
it continued.

â\200\230Those who live by the
sword die by the sword ... it
is the people themselves in
the trouble spots who must be
assisted to bring about
changes of heart.

â\200\230We, as organisations, can
assist but it is the people
themselves who must act.â\200\231

Dr Buthelezi said Mr Nel-
son Mandela had said in a
letter to him that the violence
in Natal was deplorable and
he had called for black unity
and recanciliation.

(Report by N Cunningham-
Brown, 12 Devonshire Place,
Durban)

DP, CP S
_KLERK OVE

- MANDELA

THE Conservative

However, the govern-

By Erik Larsen
ment remained of the

L,

Party, the Democratic

Party and Archbishop

Desmond Tutu yester-
day criticised â\200\224 for
different reasons â\200\224the
policy statement by
National Party leader,
Mr F W de Klerk, on
the African National
Congress and the_talks
between = the State
President, Mr P W Bo-

tha, and jailed ANC
leader, Nelson Mande-
la.

Mr De Klerk said the
meeting between the
State President and Man-
dela was in South Africaâ\200\231s
best interest and he had
supported its planning
throughout.

He told the Cape Nat-

ional Party congress that

the meeiiing had con-
fronted the ANC with the

definite choice whether it -

was prepared to follow
Mandelaâ\200\231s lead and com-
mit itself to the pursuit of
peaceful solutions.

â\200\234If it does, it can be-

come involved in the
peaceful process of diaâ\200\224
logue and negotlatlon
he said.

firm point of view that it
would not negotiate with
perpetrators of violence

-and terrorism.

â\200\234As long as the ANC
persists with its policy and
acts of violence and in-
timidation and refrains
from a clear commitment
to peaceful solutions, it

TO PAGE2 -

DP, CP

- FROM PAGE 1

excludes itself from the peaceful process of change in South Africa. The ball is squarely in the court of the ANC and not, as some would make out, in the govern-

g /99

ment's.

The Conservative Party's chief information officer and MP for Overvaal, Mr Koos van der Merwe,

said that- by confirming . that he had supported the planning of the meeting:

between Mr Botha and Mandela, Mr De Klerk had drawn a contemptuous line through the government's undertaking over the past few years that it would not talk with the ANC. - o,

In fact, the govern- -

ment not only .wants- to talk to the ANC; it wants to negotiate - with That's the bottom line. Mr Van der Merwe said

:~~the-fence:

|

T12&ey the CP was definitely going to capitalise on this in the build-up to the election.

I believe that what the NP is doing will count against them in the elec-

- tion. It's simply unthinkable that the government negotiates with Mandela.

Co-leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer, accused

Mr F W de Klerk of sit-

" ting on the fenceâ\200\235.

Dr De Beer said that as

- he was driving home from

~Jan Smuts Airport yester-
day, he noticed a news-
paper - billboard which
said: â\200\234De Klerk says yes
to Mandela, no to the
ANCâ\200\235 &= 2

â\200\234This seems to me to
sum it up. Mr De Klerk is
â\200\234in his â\200\234usual position on

â\200\234To try "to "separate

in this way is utterly un-
realistic and can only be

S l alyïï-\201;ggge I{m,}uïï-\201f@Ã©nd cre-

Mandela from the ANC -

an ex odging the
issue.â\200\2353

Dr De Beer said that
the other comment he
had seen in Nationalist
newspapers indicated that
the NP was undecided
and divided on this issue.
â\200\234It will be interesting to
watch developments.â\200\235â\200\231

Archbishop Tutu ac-
cused Mr De Klerk of try-
ing to drive a wedge be-
tween Mandela and the
ANC, reports Sapa.

He challenged Mr De
Klerkâ\200\231s assertion that, on
the question of negotia-

- tion, â\200\234the ball is squarely

in the court of the ANCâ\200\235,

Archbishop Tutu said
Mr De Klerk had his his-
tory wrong. â\200\234Our liber-

Â© ation movementÂ\$ have

sought change peacefully
since â\200\230before 1910 (the

~* date of Union). =

It.is_his . government

hich â\200\234forced â\200\234the ANCâ\204¢
and PAC to turn to viol-
ence by banning them and
it is his government which

ate conditions conducive
to negotiations.

His crude attempt to
drive a wedge between
Mr Mandela and
ANC is deplorable and
indicates that he is not se-
rious about negotia-
tions.

Professor David Welsh,
head of Southern African
Studies at the University
of Cape Town told The
Citizen that South Africa
was approaching the ear-
liest phase of negotiation
between the National
Party and the ANC.

He did not foresee
these talks getting off the
ground for the next two
years. .

He was encouraged by
the fact that the princi-
pal antagonists (NP and
ANC) are on a learning
curve and are recognising

" that neither can defeat
the other outright.

He stressed that Mr De
Klerk's statements at the
weekend were little
more than a re-statement
of the existing NP posi-
tion,

I think he has been
trying to drive a wedge
between Nelson Mandela
and the ANC, but almost
certainly this will not be
successful.

Prof Welsh said on the
whole, he was horrified
by the use of violence by
both sides and he did not
believe that it was realis-
tic to suppose that the
ANC would unilaterally
lay down arms.

Moreover, the ANC
remains unimpressed with
the extent of change envi-
saged in the NP's five-
year-plan of action.

Clearly the spirit of
negotiation was in the

air throughout Southern
Africa.

The upside of this was
that the state and politic-
ians were beginning to re-
cognise the immense costs
of war and violence.

â\200\234In Angola, Namibia
and. Mozambique. the
signs are strong thar suc-
cesstul accommodation
will ~happen within the
next two to three years.â\204ç

Prof Welsh said that
whilz the MP had com-
-mitted itself to negotia-
tion, the * distance be- !
tween itself and-the. ANC
â\200\234â\200\230remains _v_dis[ressingly
wide.â\204ç :

"~ _(News by Erik Larsen

Slreet, Dooriventain,) -

28" Height

Motiday. 24_July 1989

By Brian Stuart
CAPE TOWN. â\200\224 The
African National Con-
gress could take part in
negotiations about

South Africaâ\200\231s future if
â\200\230it emulated Nelson
Mandelaâ\200\231s commit-

~ment to peaceful
change, Mr F W de
Klerk, leader of the
National = Party, told
the partyâ\200\231s Cape con-
gress at the weekend.

Stressing that the NP

would not negotiate with
those who committed vi-
olence and terrorism, Mr
De Klerk said the ANC
excluded itself from nego-
tiations as long as it per-
sisted with its present
policy.
_ He condemned those
who went on ANC â\200\234â\200\230safa-
risâ\200\235 with no mandate or
accountability.

Mr De Klerk said a key
facet of NP strategy for a
new and just South Africa
was the need for intensive
dialogue, in order to
achieve meaningful nego-
tiation. :

It was the NPâ\200\231s objec-
tive to engage recognised
leaders of all groups, who
were committed to peace-
ful solutions, in talks and
negotiations about politi-

~ cal, social and economic

systems for a new South
Africa.

â\200\234Any effort unilaterally

. to impose a new dispensa-

* tion is doomed to failure.

A new dispensation, if it
is to succeed, must in the
final analysis have the
support of the people who
will be affected by it.

â\200\234In a diverse society such as ours, that support will have to be cultivated through a process of intensive dialogue,â\200\235 said Mr De Klerk.

A first requirement for participation was â\200\230â\200\230commitment to the pursuit of peaceful - solutionsâ\204ç. It was against this background that the meeting between the State President, Mr P W Botha, and Mandela should be viewed.

Mr De Klerk repeated Mr Bothaâ\200\231s statement to Parliament on April 17, in which he said that if Mandela was prepared to make a contribution to the peaceful settlement of South Africaâ\200\231s future, the government would react open-heartedly.

â\200\234I have no doubt that the meeting between the State President and Mr Mandela was in the best interests of South Africa, and I supported the planning of such a meeting throughout,â\200\235 said Mr De Klerk.

â\200\234The commitment of Mr Mandela to peaceful development places the

" meeting in proper perspective. But it does

much more: it confronts the ANC with a definite choice.

â\200\234As a result of its relationship to Mr Mandela, the ANC cannot escape the issue at stake: is it prepared to follow the lead given by him and commit itself to the pursuit of peaceful solutions?

â\200\234If it does, it can become involved in the

peaceful process of dialogue and negotiation.

â\200\234The ball is squarely in

the court of the ANC and not, as some people want to make out, in the government's court.

It remains our firm point of view that we shall not negotiate with the perpetrators of violence and terrorism. There can be no compromise with regard to the security of South Africa and its people.

As long as the ANC persists with its policy and acts of violence and intimidation and refrains from a clear and honest commitment to peaceful solutions, it excludes itself from the peaceful process of change in South Africa.

Mr De Klerk said the NP would continue its efforts to broaden the base of participants in the peaceful pursuit of negotiated solutions.

It was not afraid to talk

Mr F W de KLERK

to people who differed from it, as only through real interaction could basic understanding be achieved among the people of the country. But we are not prepared to compromise with violence and terrorism, he added.

Mr De

often paid for by foreign powers who were trying to promote their own interests.

Only the diplomatic face of the ANC was seen and not its reality. There were usually com-

. complaints about ANC viol-

ence, but it was added that there was a understanding for its view. The implication was an acceptance of the ANC as an umbrella organisation

in whose hands the future

lay, and a measure. of
legitimacy was accorded
it, while its terrorism and
violence continued.

â\200\2341 make a call on the

voters to stand unani- |
mously behind the NP in |
its opposition to any ac- !

tion which plays into the
hands of those forces,

such as the ANC, which |

are out to destabiliseâ\200\231
South Africa and who
would destroy good or-
der,â\200\235 said Mr De Klerk.

â\200\234Iiis essentially the re- |

sponsibility of the govern-
ment to examine the pos-

ition of banned organisa- |

tions in regard to peaceful
negotiations, and to
evaluate and regulate

their legal position in this |

light. :

â\200\234The ANC may not be
allowed to slip in through
the back door, and the
NP will never allow it.â\200\235
Mr De Klerk said there
was a difference between
â\200\234forswearing violenceâ\200\235

Klerk con- |
demned those who made |
trips to talk to the ANC, |

and â\200\234a commitment to
the pursuit of peaceful so-
lutionsâ\204ç. It was possible

â\200\234to reject violence, but to
- do nothing positive.

It was therefore mal-
icious to suggest, as some |
of its opponents were |
doing, that the NP had
become â\200\234â\200\230softâ\200\235 in its re-

| jection of violence ' be-
| cause it was committed to

the pursuit of peaceful so-
lutions. â\200\230

Secondly, the NP
wanted to engage in talks
with a recognised lead-

- ers. In this respect, far

too much credence was
attached to the ANC.
Scientific surveys proved
beyond doubt that ANC
support was over-rated in
many quarters.

The NP would not al-
low propagandists to
undermine the legitimacy
of leaders who had the
courage to play a con-
structive role through ne-
gotiation. The NP re-
spected them and ac-
knowledgeed their contri-
bution to the process of
building a new South
Africa.

(News by Brian Stuart, 51 Parlia-
ment Street, Cape Town.)