

APCIQRD S-SR

-Tutu, Pik Betha

trade

NEW YORK. â\200\224 South â\200\230D'' 08

Africanâ\200\231 Foreign Minister
Mr Pik Botha and Angli-
canArd:blshop Desmond
- Tutu traded criticisms in
an occasionally heated
American TV interview
this week.

Archbishop Tutu and
Mr Botha were inter-
viewed separately on
ABC-TVâ\200\231s â\200\234nightline,â\200\235 in
contrast to a programme

r years earlier in
which they appeared to-
gether. -

The Archbishop criti-

cised the United States

- for failing to take tougher
steps against South Africa
in order to induce the
government to abandon
its apartheid racial separ-

| ation policy.

â\200\234We are Sayxng â\200\230look,

in South Africa, many of

the things that you hold
dear are being treated
with considerable disdain.
Why donâ\200\231t you do some-
thing that will indicate to
the South African Gov-
ernment and to the vic-
tims that you actually do
mean what you sayâ\200\231?â\200\235
. He also said that de-
' spite the governmentâ\200\231s re-
laxation or elimination of
some apartheid policies,
â\200\234those steps have not
come about as a result of
any significant conversion
on their part . . . Political
power still remams very
-firmly in the hands of the
White minority and until
we deal with that problem
we are playing marbles.â\200\235
Responding to'a ques-

tion about whether sanc-
tions against South Africa
were effective, ' he said,
â\200\234If in fact sanctions are as,

ineffective as we are be- |

ing led to believe, why are
â\200\234the South African Gov-

ernment, the private sec-

tor ... jumping around
. like scalded cats, as if
they had ants in their
pants? . . . Donâ\200\231t you get

a whole strmg of delega-

tions going to Washington
| to say â\200\230please donâ\200\231t let
them have more sanc-
tionsâ\200\231?â\200\235

Mr Botha argued that
economic sanctions and
the withdrawal of some
industries â\200\234mean â\200\230Tobbing
our Black people of jobs,
of sending their families
into starvationâ\200\235.

Mr Botha said a poll
had shown that 75 percent
of the countryâ\200\231s Blacks

' fï-\201g}fâ\200\230pged sghetions. When

askcd why the govern-
ment would not allow
Blacks to express such

- views by allowing them to

vote, he denied that
Blacks were being denied

â\200\234political power.

â\200\234In general, Black
South Africans have more
effective civil rights than
Black Americans . . .
where does Chief (Mang-
osuthu) Buthelezi (Chief
Minister of KwaZulu) get
his power base from? Is
he without rights? You do
not have a Black leader in
your country with such a

THE . A TI2EN

criticisms+-
nUSTV

strong power base as

Chief Buthe. :
â\200\234You do not want to
have a proper analysis' of
our dilemma,â\200\235 Mr Botha

. said, â\200\234You simply ascribe
~ to us the â\200\230worst motives.

We appeal to the Black
Americans to try to .
understand that in many
instances Black South -
Africans enjoy better
medical facilities, better
housing facilities, better
education and greater
prospects of power-shar-
ing than black Americans
will ever enjoy.â\200\235 â\200\224 Sapa-

sPECTRUM'

â\200\234In its present
sociological context and
political implication,
Afrikaans bears the
stigma of being identified
with the policeman, the
warder, the judge and the
white politician . . .

â\200\234â\200\234To be an Afrikaner is
a political definition. It is
a blight and a provocation
to humanity . . .
~ â\200\234Tome it is of little
importance whether the
language dies of shame
or is preserved and
strengthened by its
potentially revolutionary
impact.â\200\235â\200\235 â\200\224 Confessions
of an Albino Terrorist â\200\224
Breytenbach.

I hus spoke one of the

lgreat sons of the tAflgikaans
anguage â\200\224 reyten
Breytenbach, posvhd Å¥ltfst
shocked his community by
marrying a Vietnamese girl
(considered to be non-white)
and later outraged them by
siding with the â\200\234enemyâ\200\235 and
spending seven years in
'IL)â\200\230nson for terrorist activi-
ies. .

A look back
at the angry,

upstarts
of the â\200\23060

Earlier this month Afrikaans
author Andre Brink,
internationally the most ;
successful of all the Sestiger

i =g b ,
writers, was quoted as saying: It to have a severe effect on the

is becoming more and more
difficult for me to explain the role

of violence to people.

It is difficult because, in principle, I cannot support violence. But since the Dakar meeting (between Afrikaans intellectuals and the African National Congress), I have accepted violence because I am associating myself completely

with the ANC struggle, not only the ANC aims but also its methods.

There was the expected outcry from the Right. It was announced

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Like Andre P Brink, who recently stated his com reht;n or the violent tactics of the outlawed. ANC, Breytenbach is a. product of the '60s and the consequent estrangement between Afrikaans authors and the Afrikaner establishment.

The Winds of Change, first

I pinpointed by British Premier

Harold MacMillan in 1960, were

yourig Afrikaans authors.

' It was the time of black protest, of Sharpeville and of the banning of the ANC. It was- also the time of volkstrots (pride of the

nation), of the fulfilling of an Afi-

Kaner nationalist dream since the early 19th century of an independent republic.

There was economic wealth and an idyllic vision of a political solution (to the black problem) through separate development, morally boosted by the Dutch Reformed churches.

But it was also the time of

owing isolation.

ing in force and liberal authors
such as Alan Paton (Cry, the Be-

loved Country) were not really

use

that Brink's statement was the
subject of a security police
investigation, Brink himself on his

- return home said the report was

|

The liberal voice was weakened - |

distorted. |

Where did it all start? KARIN
BRYNARD, political writer for
Insight magazine, traces the
history of the Sestiger movement
and the progress of the young
Afrikaner rebels' writers up to
the present day.

) taken seriously.

On the literary scene, Afrikaans
authors were quietly but seriously
exploring town and farm life in
the idiom of local realism or the
so-called 'boere romantiek' (boer
romanticism).

It was in this milieu of self-sa-
tisfied gemütlichkeit that a few
young Afrikaner upstarts began to
question their own reality and the
results of their parents' nationalist
drive greatly fanned by the
symbolic Ossewa Trek (ox wagon
trek) of 1938 which in the 1960s
|| was still growing.

These angry young people be-
came known as the Sestigers, the

birth of this movement being one "

of the most important events in

the literary history of the Afrikaans language.

They were to barge on to the

. placid scene of so-called high culture and such patriotic clan festivals as Die Wonder van Afrikaans with angry denouncements

" of the so-called soetige (sugary) literature. Their writings tackled many

"a holy cow and taboo, like sex, politics and morality.

To the Afrikaner establishment they were as alien and as volksvreemd (foreign) as the Beatles, some of whose songs were banned on SABC.

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But they were Afri-

kaners, born in towns like Vrede in the Free State platteland (Brink), Nelspruit (Chris Barnard) and Oudtshorn (Etienne Leroux). Leroux is also the son of a minister in both Malan and Strijdom's Cabinets and the godson of another Afrikaner bard, C J Langen-

hoven.

Another was Anna M Louw,

born on the farm Soetwater in the Hantam district of Calvinia. The black revolt of 1960 prompted her to visit the townships of Langa

and Nyanga near Cape Town. The result was a novel, Twenty Days that Autumn, for which she was awarded the Olive Schreiner prize.

But even prior to that, in 1956, Jan Rabie explored the relationship between black and white in a

collection of short stories, Een--

entwmtlg which launched the new era in Afrikaans literature.

Like Anna M Louw and Rabie, the authors of the 1960s weighed their surroundings and found them too light.

Their voices were new and fresh in all respects no wonder that they were regarded with

much suspicion and struggled at first for recognition and to get their works published.

The fact that they were eventually recognised had much to do with the great guru of Afrikaner thought, philosopher and poet N P Van Wyk Louw.

Van Wyk Louw was specially worried by the shallow, stale and unremarkable quality of Afrikaans prose of the time (up to 1955) â\200\224 but he hailed the exceptional talent of these young writers as an emancipation of Afrikaans literature. Their work, he insisted, was of world standard.

Dr John Kannemeyer,

literary historian, points out that the Sestigers applied their art in an international context â\200\224 they experimented with and were influenced by new literary and philosophical forms such as surrealism and existentialism.

They travelled extensively and

kept abreast of the new literary- and philosophic trends in Europe "

and the US and were both stimulated and influenced by the works of Jung, Sartre and Camus, as well as by authors such as Lawrence Durrell, Virginia Woolf, Kafka and Waugh.

Unlike their predecessors, who largely concentrated on the small Afrikaner world, the Sestigers elevated Afrikaans prose to universal art.

At the same time they viewed their world much more realistically, much more openly. Tabooâ\200\231s like sex, religion and â\200\234the colour problemâ\200\235 were addressed more outspokenly. And this, of course, resulted in clashes with the state, church and establishment â\200\224 and

pan â\200\230 ended in publication control. academics at Wits University â\200\224 The most important of the Ses-

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A â\200\230vlar

In the early 1960s the socio-political voice of these authors was not as probing and condemning as it became later towards the 70s when many writers such as Brink and Leroux became more occupied with their commitment, relevance and involvement in Africa and the political problems of South Africa in particular.

When the Publications Control Board was established in 1963, the battle between the literary community and the State started in earnest. Morality was high on the board's list of priorities.

Many of the great literary works of the 1960s and 1970s, such as Brink's political novel *Kennis van die Aand* and Leroux's satirical *Magersfontein*, *O Magersfontein* were banned. (In evidence against *Kennis* a woman stated she was stimulated 36 times while reading the book).

Several major publishers started rejecting manuscripts, in view of the potential economic loss in

case the books were banned. This inflation

resulted in the establishment of an independent publishing company, Taurus, run by authors and

John Miles and Gerrit Olmer among others.

"The rift between these writers and the establishment passed the point of no return. Authors of the 1960s and 1970s, says Dr Kanne-meyer, were also concerned with

their social environment, But they

focused on the poor white problem in novels such as *Ampie*, the Afrikaner underdog.

The *Ampie* of the Sestigers had changed his skin colour. He was the underdog of apartheid.

In the difference, says Prof |

Elize Botha of the University of South Africa, was that the Sestigers brought new significance to Afrikaans prose and poetry. Their *Ampie* would represent a fresh look at universal human questions and as such were unequalled in the literary history of Afrikaans. They had an alternate view on life, says author and academic

John Miles of Wits University,
which paved the way and greatly
uenced all later literature â\200\224
up to the so-called
â\200\234Grensskrywersâ\200\235

writers) of the present day.

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sigers, according to Dr Kanne-
meyer, were:

@ Jan Rabie (born 1920), the cata-
lyst. Married to artist Marjorie
Wallace, whom he met during 'se-
seven years in Europe, he wrote
the first novel of importance for
the new movement on his return
Africa in 1955. His Green-
point home soon became a gather-
ing place for the new writers. He
was the first to produce a be-
trokken (relevant) works in Afri-
kaans, exploring the racial situa-
tion and conflict in the country.

@ Etienne Leroux (born 1922) also
married to an artist, travelled ex-
tensively and became a part-time
farmer in the Koffiefontein dis-
trict of the Free State. The Eng-
lish translation of his novel Sewe

: : \ i . g . Dae by die Silberteins (1962) was

ANDRE P BRINK: outspokenly critical of the ' BREYTEN BREYTENBACH: most important ETIENNE L
EROUX: most important novelist in Lo o ?n'i-\201â\200\230emâ\200\231gâ\200\230i-\201g";â
\200\230;â\200\231;;dbâ\200\230,â\200\230,i-\201â\200\230;

Government. poet since the 1930s. s . ; Afrikaans literature. Graham Greene. Leroux is grea
t-
e ly influenced by Jung and is gen-
erally regarded as the most im-
portant novelist in Afrikaans liter-
ature â\200\224 and on the international
front.

@ Dolf van Niekerk (born 1922) is
a novelist and playwright, but
also known as a radio announcer.
His most important work is â\200\234Die
Son Struikelâ\200\235.

I â\200\224â\200\224

Â® Andre P Brink (born
studied at the Soâ\200\231rbon(ne in gï-\201ï-\201 l
â\200\230and on his return to South Africa
â\200\234JIn. 1961 produced his first novel
â\200\234â\200\234Lobola vir die Leweâ\200\235 (1962). In
the 70s and â\200\23180s he has become
South Africaâ\200\231s best known author.

His novels are translated into
more than 20 languages â\200\224 among
them Turkish, Russian and Czech,
He received the Martin Luther
King Memorial and the French
Prix Medisi Estranger prizes and
Was nominated for the Nobel

i) Pl . prlze_for Uterammm 1982 T

4 : i R VB i _ : - b _ Brink has played a leading role

ANNA M I.OUWE I.)Ickâ\200\230revolt prompted her to JAN RABIE: catalyst of the new literar
y CHRIS BARNARD: talented stylist and writer in the battle against censorshi
; visit townships : : â\200\230movement. : of short stories, novels and plays. ~ through nu
merous letters, publi% |

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R g

tiger mouthpiece by
the same name. He is outspokenly |
critical of â\200\234the Government and |
one of the countryâ\200\231s foremost lit- |
erary and drama critics. He is |
also a literary translator, having |
translated works of Mark Twain, |

Cervantes and Graham Greene. |

Bï¬\201nkretmnedtopaxis

in 1968 with the intention of stay-
ing the: %/ }le witnessed the stu-
dent uprisings and decided to

come home ... â\200\234the whole very |

deep process of self searching
that was going on in all strata of
that society then, freed me to
start examining very, very deeply
my own commitment to my par-
ticular society. I just felt it would
be a luxury to stay onâ\200\235. 3
â\200\234Kennis van die Aandâ\200\235, â\200\234Droee
â\200\230Wit Seisoenâ\200\235 and â\200\234â\200\231n Oomblik in
die Windâ\200\235 are a few of his well-
known novels, all best-sellers in
@ Chris Barnard (born 1939) is
married to film maker Katinka

Heyns (Fielaâ\200\231s Child). On return- |

| ing from Paris in 1965 he worked
- as a journalist. A stylist of great
' talent, he is best known for his

short stories, novels like â\200\234Maha
laâ\200\235 (1973) and plays. .

@00n the poetry side, Breyten
Breytenbach (born 1939) is the

arts as well as Afrikaans/Neder- |
.m}at the University of Cape |
- Town. His first important work
â\200\234Die Vsterkoei Moet Sweetâ\200\235 was
published in 1965. After his mar-
riage to Yolande (his Vietnamese
- wife), he lived in Paris. Yolande |
Xï¬\201 denied.a, 'vlâ\200\235lsl:hto visit South |
â\200\230Africa, upon which Breytenbachâ\200\231
became more. involved with
French anti-apartheid organisa-
tions. He was arrested in 1975 in
terms of the Terrorism Act and
- sent to jail for nine years.
- He is viewed as the most im-
portant poet since the 1930â\200\231s (N P
van Wyk Louw) and has received
P s R e
awards â\200\224 includi
the Rap y â\200\224 including
â\200\230But already many of the new
generation of young Afrikaans
- writers regard the Sestigers as

passtgrs A new breed of Afrikaner
wri are questioning the Ses-
tigersâ\200\231 effectiveness as the con-
science of the â\200\234volkâ\200\235. They see the
Sestigers as somewhat ineffective
in changing society, and in recent
| years even Breytenbach has disso-
ciated himself from the Sestigers.
_Indeed, . Afrikaans literature,
~ Since the advent of the Sestigers,
â\200\231 Seetgls to hzve gone full circle,
| with a new breed of (
- men at the forefront a?a?:g y .

" ' â\200\230most important. He studied fine

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hlgh-p'OWeM del-
nd representatives of -
â\200\234ganisations will con-
â\200\234.awaaikamp shanty-
â\200\230ere tomorrow for a
Dport of its threa-

2 at.a Catholic;â\200\230
vy Parkdenetown-

- of the World A]-
q Churches, and
i general
â\200\230\Yguth African

support for sha

Eck, PFP MP for Pinelands

- ROBERTHouwING

accompanying Archbishop Des.
ond Tuty to Rome. The Anglj-

'Archbishop
~ tend
essed by Dr Allen All

but his

dependent

dience with the P
condjtionsinSQuthAfnca.. g
Lawaaikamp residents believe
Tutu could also at-
Spoi
en, said this wag
â\200\234He would ob

Mr J
unlikely.

ohn

viously love to

Y
ected to fly - loday and 5 v
sburg after MP Mr Jan van saiq it wish

Mr
Jasper Walsh, and student leaders

- from the Univexsity-of Cape Town
- will be present. /

The service

- have appealed for

nâ\200\230evî-\2011y-de,velopedâ\200\230 Thembalety
township, previously known as
Sandkraal. = ;

Authoriites haye warned res;-
dents that they will take legal

steps to evict them if they have
not moved by Tuesday, Republic
Day, _George Mmunicipality hag

ishes to â\200\234reidevelopâ\200\235

dwellers

ies â\200\224 for their removal to

/

Lawaaikamp. L ;
Remaining resid_â\200\231enĩ¬\201q, many of
whom have lived there for sey-
eral decades, say they will not
demolish their dwellings. They
' Lawaaikamp
to be upgraded. Wbt e
Yesterday a 8roup of white
residents of George attended the
last of five daily Prayer services
in St Markâ\200\231s cathedral to show
their concern for Lâ\200\230aâ\200\230waaikamp

â\200\230residents.

A spokesman for the group,
Mrs Jill Dugmore, said her car,
Wwhich has a Poster on the back

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â\200\230 . Fsidiin 3
| rather pe confron, o
Ject to our stanceâ\200\235 Tt T
A meetj Scheduled to .in the
night hadt.mg"be cancelleq e, P3CE in the

function be attended p President By,
'Wlfe,â\200\235M!SDugtnoresajd.\y lident Bothg

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ted face to face by people who ob-
use g Suitable venye

National Demc
WYNAND MALAN, at

terday after returning from Fran
5 o he held talks with the A

ANC
wonâ\200\231

By Peter Deimar :
The African National
Congress did not be-
lieve the South African
government would al-
low restricted organi-
sations such as the
United Democratic
Front to take part in
election politics, Mr
â\200\230Wynand Malan, Nat-
ional Democratic

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B N
c Movement
Jan Smuts Aj

leader, Mr
rport yes-
kfurt where
NC.

Picture: Jennifer Turner

tells @n thâ\200\230

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ln ele

Johannesburg yesterday,
after talks with
ANC members in Frank.
- furt, West Germany, Mr
Malan said the ANC held
-the view that the govern-
ment would not permit it
to take part 'in, elections,-
either, even if it fore.
swore violence.
~__As an example of the

Y pointed to restric-
s recently placed on

râ\200\224flvâ\200\231l"aiai-apartheid; organi-

sations and the â\200\230labour
Â© Mr Malan said i
Qtpg;p-â\200\230xpfer informed of
Thursdayâ\200\231s Pretoria bomb
â\200\230blast by the NDMâ\200\231s local
~They immediately. put

the agenda and members
of the delegation repeat-
. &d their opposition to the
â\200\230use of violence. â\200\230

of the blast on

sanctions and violence,
neither party got beyond
â\200\230the point of repeating

v

10 look at other
- solving South :
_ political problems oâ\200\230outside

four top

attitude,

- had beer_x set.

On the questions of fa

their already established
ositions, Mr Malan said
The ANC was prepared
: â\200\230ways of
;' : 'q &lâ\200\230 v'acaâ\200\231s ;

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ctions

of the â\200\234known, expected
idiom,â\200\235 Mr Malan said.
The NDM presented
â\200\234empirical evidenceâ\200\235 that
the ANCâ\200\231s policy of viol-
Ã©nce was counter-produc-
tive and only served to Ji
harden attitudes. - â\200\230
This evidence included
_surveys undertaken
among South Africans,
Mr Malan said,
Further i ssions
would be held with the
ANC, although no dates

Mr Annegarn is report-
being held in an
_â\200\234punishmentâ\200\235
Quatro in An-

edly
ANC
camp at
gola. . .
- Mr Malan said he
would, however, contact |

B "â\200\230It -is.nâ\200\224eces o "toz H
0 the ARG e
cause they are of political
importance, but also be-
cause it is necessary to

~ find a way to ending the
spiral of violence, which
will otherwise only in.

- member, Mr Paul Anne-
garn, at the meeting.

e
the fifth
member of the ANC cell
recently detained near
Broederstroom.

VATICAN CITY. â\200\224
Pope John Paul yester-
day told Anglican
Archbishop Desmond
Tutu and other South
African churchmen
that apartheid was un-
acceptable and exact-
ing a terrible toll on
their countryâ\200\231s society.
â\200\234Â«] 4now the anguish
that you experience as
you see, day by day, the
terrible toll thatâ\200\231 the sys-

tem of apartheid con-

tinues to take on the lives
of individuals and families

audience at the Vatican.
The joint delegation
from the South African
Catholic Bishopsâ\200\231 Conference (SACBC) and South
African. Council
Churches (SACC) held a

-prayer vigil against apart-
heid in a Rome church on

Thursday night.
The Pope told

the del-

of

â\200\234apartheid
terr

- and on society itself,â\200\235 the
~ Pope told the group at an

egation he was aware of
the deep commitment of
Christian communities to
proclaiming human digni-
ty for all and repeated the
Vaticanâ\200\231s opposition to all

. forms of racial discrimina-

tion.

peat once again that every

â\200\234form of discrimination
based on race, whether it -

is aimed at individuals or

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~ reporters on 1
~ night that he was R
- the Pope would not be

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exacts

ible to

« do not hesitate to e

- visiting
- ing a trip to the continent
in September. .

whole racial groups, is ab-
solutely- unacceptable, would
he said. :
Christians cannot ac-
cept structures of racial
discrimination which viol-
ate human rights: But
they must also realise that
a change of structures is
linked to a change of
hearts, he added. -
The Pontiff said such a
change of heart was
rooted in the power of
love which Christians in
South Africa were called
upon to work together to
promote continuously.
Archbishop Tutu told
Thursday
happy

South Africa dur-

" Church sources have

" said the Pope decided to

exclude South - Africa
from the tour at the sug-
gestion of the country's
- Roman Catholic bishops.
He will go to Zim-
babwe, Botswana, Leso-
tho, Swaziland and Mo-
zambique. AR
A senior South African
Roman Catholic church:
official in Rome said last
year that during the Sep-
tember trip the Pope
would make a major
statement on apartheid as
well as Pretoria's policies
in the region. S2

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REUTER PHOTO

â\200\230Churchmen meet: gouth African Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu meets Pope John paul
l at the

!\atican yesterday. The Pope called all forms of race discrimination unacceptable and Tutu
thanked
h Africa in September.

i'l.\im for supporting opponents of apartheid by refusing to visit Sout

N 9 .6 : 9 d R ..

Tutu hails Popeâ\200\231s stayawayâ\200\231 decision

", OME (Reuter) â\200\224 Nobel Peace Anglican Archbishop Tutu was visits five southern Afr
ican coun-

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aâ\200\234efh a cgelleggtiOH of tries, excluding South Africa, told

ferday Pope Jo aul 1Iâ\200\231s decision u rican church leaders met CGT 1 e :

ot to visit South Africa in Septem- the Pope to ask for Vatican sup- thein. Ilfmow tr; ;tg
rrlblf. on t!:e

â\200\230ber was an_eloquent statement - port in their struggle against apar- system of apa
rtheid continues 10
' take on the lives of individuals and

â\200\230against apartheid and the Pretoria theid.
j_;;overnment. The Pontiff, who in September families and on society ~itself.â\200\235

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| pâ\200\224