

[N ONE of the great moments
in bad political timing, the
ANC at its consultative con-

gress in December last year

resolved to maintain sanc-
tions rigidly until a new con-
stitution is in place.

As if to mock this King Canute-
like posture, the EC on the very
same day resolved to repeal its ban
on new investments in South Af-
rica, as the first step in a phased
lifting of sanctions.

The ANC fumed and blustered
but learned from its embarrassing
mistake.

At its national congress in July
this year ANC president Mr Nelson
Mandela warned that, if the ANC
wanted to retain the sanctionsâ\200\231
weapon, it would have to show
flexibility and imagination - or be
left with â\200\234an empty shellâ\200\235â\200\231.

In Washington the Congress was
persuaded to adopt a policy of
phased lifting of sanctions, the first
stage of which called for people
sanctions - sports tours, visa re-
strictions, tourism, cultural and
academic exchange - to be lifted
once obstacles to negotiation such
as the political prisonersâ\200\231 issue had
been removed.

The second stage would be for
all remaining trade and investment
sanctions except the arms and oil
embargoes to be lifted if the Gov-
ernment accepted an interim gov-
ernment.

The oil and arms embargo would
goonly when a fully representative
government was established.

Is the ANC succeeding in this
new policy of tactically retreating

from the forward trenches before
| they are overrun, in order to hold
rear positions?

At first glance, no.

The sanctions weapon has been
badly blunted with the collapse of
EC sanctions and US federal trade
and investment sanctions under the
Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid

Act.

This triggered a steady erosion of other trade and investment restrictions, the granting of overflight rights to SAA, Japan dropping its trade quotas and many others.

Even the Commonwealth - one of the strongest international bastions of ANC support - is set to lift its sanctions such as visa restrictions and the cultural and

academic boycott, at its heads of .

government meeting in Harare this month.

And the SA Government opened a significant breach in the crucial wall of financial sanctions last month by raising a R650-million loan in Germany.

Yet there have also been contrary signs that sanctions are not going out as inexorably as the tide.

Even the landmark EC decision of December last year has been contradicted by Denmark.

A host of expected visits by heads of state to SA at the time of this month's Commonwealth summit has not materialised.

Specifically, visits by Australian premier Bob Hawke and Canadian premier Brian Mulroney were called off at the last minute because of a perceived slackening in the

pace of reform.

The apparent breakthrough into the world sports arena has become bogged down with local sports bodies blocking the way.

And in the US, 26 states, 24 counties and 88 cities are still applying sanctions - a powerful armada of financial weaponry which is deterring business from investing in SA in any sizeable amount.

And, perhaps most important of all, the Gramm Amendment - the US legislation which effectively denies SA access to IMF loans - remains on the statute book, a bulwark against the vitally needed inflow of international credit.

Does this all mean that the ANC has succeeded in using its new policy to manipulate sanctions and

boycotts by giving up non-essentials better to defend essentials?

Most diplomats and other observers agree that, by becoming flexible the ANC has helped to extend the life of crucial sanctions like the IMF ban and that it still has some control over US and Commonwealth sanctions.

But most would also agree that the ANC can do little more than slow the erosion of sanctions - and cannot do what it would most like to do: use sanctions to pressure the Government to adopt specific ANC policy.

Since its July congress the ANC has increasingly telescoped its sanctions policy to concentrate all its energies on one objective - an interim government.

The first phase of sanctions has merged into the second phase for this purpose and this week the ANC said that all sanctions except the mandatory arms embargo could go if an interim government were in-

stalled.

Most of all, the ANC would like the IMF ban to stay until an interim government is in place.

Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden believes this is a forlorn hope and that America will resist any ANC attempts to â\200\234black-mailâ\200\231â\200\231 it into doing what it wants.

He predicts that the IMF ban will be lifted early next year.

Even the Commonwealth - though more sympathetic to the ANC than most - is unlikely to kowtow to the extent of using its sanctions policy to press for an interim government.

At Harare the Commonwealth leaders are expected to endorse the recommendation by their foreign ministers that people sanctions should be lifted.

The next phase is that trade and investment sanctions should go once all South African parties are participating in â\200\234transitional arrangementsâ\200\231â\200\231.

While some Commonwealth countries may interpret this to mean an interim government, most seem

likely to accept a multiparty (or allparty) conference as sufficient condition.

They agree that the retreat from sanctions is increasingly becoming something of a rout - with the ANC frantically adapting its policy to suit the changing reality rather than influencing reality with its policy.

In the words of Van Heerden;
â\200\234Sanctions represent an unques-
tionably outgoing tideâ\200\231â\200\231.

By putting all its sanctions eggs in the interim government basket, the ANC is taking a grave risk of once again emulating King Canute, who thought he could make the tide turn back. - Political Correspondent

Y â\200\231s Nobel prize for literature,
intends to spend a portion of the

â\200\230Britainâ\200\231s

R3 award encouraging T1

- South African â\200\224 particularly
tbmâ\200\224wï¬\201ï¬\201ng o S e
- Speaking from New York
where she has been lecturing, she -
said she hoped that b winning
the prize she would help the ra-
cially divided country develop a
t-apartheid culture and en-
black writers.

ased author, Â¥
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| Viewpoint (|eaeons
'What economic

the ANC plans doing to the
economy one day.

How seriously should they be
taken when they talk about
nationalisation?

Questions like these shot to
| the fore again this week, for
| after a notable silence on
| nationalisation, it was raised

quite out of the blue by ANC
| leader Nelson Mandela.

| Surprisingly it happened at
| practically the same time that
'he expressed severe concern at
| the inroads which the National-
'ists were making into the col-
â\200\230oured and Indian minority
groups.

. His main concern was about
' the black ethnic composition of
the ANCâ\200\231s top leadership.
Doubtless the election as ANC
western Cape chairman of Dr
Allan Boesak, who until recent-
ly had severe reservations about
the communist influence on the
ANC, was directly aimed at win-
ning over coloured support.

Nobody doubts that the econ-

â\200\230 oNE keeps wondering what

omy will have to change. It will
have to change every bit as
drastically as the political sys-
tem if it is to survive and meet
the demands of a new non-racial
order.

Unlike the political system,
however, it will not be able to
rely on a properly negotiated set
of rules enshrined in a theoretic-
ally inviolable document. It
will have to look to that docu-
ment â\200\224 the constitution â\200\224 for
basic protection and from there
on make its own arrangements
as best it can.

Whatever changes the econo-
my will have to undergo, it will
have to enjoy sufficient protec-
tion to sustain the new political
order. It is giving that support
which is its ultimate challenge,
and one would have thought
that would also be its best safe-

guard against rash ideological pronouncements and political exploitation.

So why then talk about nationalisation when communismâ\200\231s spectacular collapse in

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Leon Mâ\200\230arshalli

plans does the ANC have?

Eastern Europe and socialismâ\200\231s pathetic disintegration in post-colonial Africa have been there for all the world to see?

Does anybody in the ANC, or in any other party for that matter, believe that such talk will help boost the economy and invite the foreign investment which this country so desperately needs? It is bound to do the opposite.

It is often said that whites overreact when parties like the ANC talk about nationalisation, whereas they were quite content with the Nationalist Governmentâ\200\231s socialist policies and the considerable degree of nationalisation it, too, brought about during its forty yearsâ\200\231 reign.

Such an argument suggests that Nationalist rule and its impact on the economy were not as bad as these same critics would claim it to be.

It might be the emotions about the VAT issue which gave

rise to the renewed suggestions about nationalisation this week, for during some of the protest marches there also rang out that other embittered cry, from the PAC, about â\200\234one settler, one bullet.â\200\235

Perhaps the best indication of the ANCâ\200\231s intention came from another of its top officials, Mr Trevor Manuel, who took up the nationalisation issue on television. /

First he said, without a hint of embarrassment, that it was not

communism but capitalism that had failed, as proved in the United States. No wonder the other participants in the debate were struck temporarily wordless. :

Then, explaining the ANC's nationalisation policy, he said

in so many words that it was be-

ing used as a weapon.

The conclusion to be drawn from it was that they might not be as serious about it as they seem, that they are using it either to frighten whites (as if they

are not frightened enough already) or to bolster their standing among the black masses.

It is significant that another leading ANC member, secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, was responsible for another financial scurry this week with his statement that a future democratically elected government would have a moral duty to re-evaluate international loans to this country.

It has already been said that the campaign over the VAT issue is largely politically motivated. Mr Mandela admitted it was a good tax system, but he objected to the way the Government went about implementing it, without properly consulting the ANC.

The same might apply to the

threats about international loan repayments, and also to Cosatu's withdrawal from the Manpower Commission. As with the threats about nationalisation, these might all be intended as political weap-

ons to prevent the Government from reaping the accolades for the political changes taking place and for possible improvements in the economy. %
' There is some hope to be taken from such a scenario. It could mean that those talking about nationalisation are playing politics, even if it means setting back the economy for the moment.

What the ANC clearly wants

to be in on the decision-making;
even before a new constitution
is put in place. It wants its share
of the credit for improvement
in the country's international
standing and for improvement
in the economy. It cannot stand
by watching the Government
winning international favour
and loans and the National
ists making inroads into the
minorities.

Hopefully this is so. The
country and the economy need
every reason not to take
ANC seriously when they talk
about nationalisation.

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tred,

THE South African Council of Churches was not playing a reconciliatory role in a conflict situation, Inkatha Freedom Party regional secretary Mr Humphrey Ndhlovu said yesterday.

â\200\234All it (the SACC) does is promote hatred and conflict,â\200\235â\200\231 he said.

He claimed the church body was biased in favour of the ANC and that some SACC â\200\230â\200\230senior officials are card-carrying members of that organisationâ\200\235â\200\231.

The IFP had suffered

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many casualties, he said,

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By JOE MDHLELA

but the SACC had never condemned these killings as they would with ANC fatalities. This behaviour by the SACC was worrying.

â\200\230â\200\234The only conclusion one has to reach is that the SACC is biased in favour of the ANC at the expense of IFP. The Christian ministry of reconciliation is lost to the SACC.

â\200\234â\200\234Our members have

died in their hundreds. Not once did the SACC

says

romotes

IFP

rebuke the actions of the
killers.

â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230But the opposite is
true when the SACC is
dealing with the ANC.
Press statements by top
SACC officials are issued
to pay homage to the
ANC dead.â\200\235

SACC spokesman Dr
John Lamola said the
secretary-general of the
organisation, the Rev
Frank Chikane, was not
available for comment on
the allegations.

â\200\234We will issue a
response at an appropriate
time,â\200\235â\200\231 he said.

Ad

Nadine Gordl

IT has been on the cards for at least the past 10 years or so. She was nominated several times, and on several occasions there was speculation that she would win.

And this year, at last, literary virtue has been rewarded. Nadine Gordimer, author of 10 novels, two books of criticism and more than 200 short stories, and winner of many awards, has at last won the ultimate literary accolade, the Nobel Prize – a decision which has been widely applauded, not only by other writers.

Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu, himself a former Nobel prize winner, South African premier F.W. de Klerk and the ANC – as well as several left-wing organisations – last night issued statements praising the decision. i

And yet she has never been popular in South Africa, at least when judged in terms of sales. Why?

The citation from the Royal Swedish Academy, which judges the awards, provides a clue: Gordimer – writes with intense immediacy about the extremely complicated personal and social relationships in her environment. At the same time as she feels a political involvement – and takes action on that basis – she does not permit this to encroach on her writings –.

Durban writer Ari Sitas summed up: – She was explicit in her politics (she is a member

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N – No

of the Nobel Prize for
South African Nadine

The awarding
Literature to

Gordimer has been greeted with jubilation by writers and activists here. PAUL HOTZ, author and journalist, reports.

of the ANC); subtle in her aesthetics and characterisation. –

Reading her, one always admires her relentless honesty. She never simplifies, never

exonerates any of her characters, never allows anyone to sit entirely comfortably. She points out the contradictions in the lives of all of us, left and right, black and white.

And such honesty, during the age of apartheid, the age of lies, when we were told that workers were units of labour, when the Government dreamt of an all-white country, was such a powerful corrective, such a powerful antidote to the official myths that two of her novels – The Late Bourgeois World and Burger's Daughter – were banned. Such honesty has not always been popular here.

Menan du Plessis, one of South Africa's best woman writers, commented: 'I hope that now at last she receives the widespread recognition that she deserves here in South Africa. People here – especially the whites, have a colonial mentality and assume that the best things must happen abroad, and

many were put off by her politics.

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reward

[Plize widely applauded'

«Nadine is someone who has always been deeply conscious of the right thing to do,' commented Lionel Abrahams, a writer and a

personal friend, 'and somehow, even at considerable cost to herself, she has always done it :

Aside from her literary talent, her generosity and approachability have made the award an extremely popular one.

The president of Cosaw, (Congress of South African Writers) Professor Njabulo Ndebele, commented: 'Despite her stature she has always been willing to make herself available to young and inexperienced writers.'

And, now, through her award, the work of other South African writers is likely to benefit from world-wide attention. ;

Her South African hardback publisher, David Philip, speaking from London en route to the Frankfurt Book Fair, said: 'I believe the prize is being awarded not only for her writing, but for her general encouragement to black writers.'

David Philip will be publishing a volume of short stories by Gordimer at the end of October, entitled Jump and Other Stories.

B Gordimer is the third African writer to win the award (the previous ones were Wole Soyinka and Naguib Mahfouz), the third South African (after Albert Luthuli and Des-

mond Tutu, both of whom won the Peace Prize) â\200\224 and the first woman in 25 years to win the award.

-InÃ©wadi kaNelSon

X Isuka equlsiqi 17
| â\202¬ ngezwi elilodwa
futhi babambisane emi-
zamweni yabo, Noma yi-
- Siphi isenzo noma isitati-
mende, noma ngabe si-
vela kuphi esingase sida-
le noma sibhebhethhekise
ehlukana, kulesisimo
esikhona kwezombusa-
zwe, siyisiphosiso okufa-
nele sigwenywe noma ka-
njani,

"Kudingeka ulwazj
olum'ngi kunaloly engi-
nalo hjÃ©ngamanje nga-
Phambi kokuba ngisole
noma yiliphj emagenjini
athintekile kulokhu uky.
Iwa okudabukisayo
okwenzeka eNata]. Kho-
na kunjalo, kuyicala elibj
kithi sonke ukuthi asi-

1 ukuhlanganisa jmj.
khakha ukuze kuqedwe
ukubulawa kwabangena-
cala. Umzâ\200\230abalazq uyi-

mpilo yethu futhi, ngi- i il gl
sho ngabe ukufezeka k2 kabi kwami nesxqelâ\200\230q. [

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wathanda kakhulu ku-
ngenzeka kungabiseduze,
nokho singawenza um.-
zabalazo ubenesigqi no-
ma ekwehlulekeni kwalo-
kho ubeyinhlekelele.
"Empilweni yami jike-
leleke kwezombusazwe
zimbalwa izinto ezingida-

â\200\230lela usizi njengokubona

abantu bakithj bebulala-
na njengoba kwenzeka
manje. jengoba wazi,
impilo yomphakathi
kulezizindawo ezithinte-
kile isixakazeke kakhulu,
kwasala inzondo nama.
8qubu okungase kusihly-
phe njalo eminyakeni
eminingi ezayo, Wudaba
lolu olufuna ukunakwa
ngokukhulu ukushesha
yibobonke abanty kuleli-
zwe. Ayikho into eyongi-
jabulisa ngaphandle ko-
kwazi ukuthi ukuphathe-

Mand'eld |

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kwamaphupho ethy es/i_9v/ktÂ\$wela ezindlebenj

â\200\224

â\202¬zizwayo, !
_"Ngiyaphinda futhi,
bonga wena, iSilo
neNkatha ngomyalezo
wenu onginika intshise-
kelo. Ngikufisela okuhle
noMndlunkulu.

G 0 ngeqiniso

Madiba, " o
EPHAWULA ngalencwa-
di nomyalezo ewupqu-
kethe, uDr, Buthelezi
uthe inomyalezo okufa-
nele ufafazwe kubanty
akukhathalekile noma
bangamalunga eNkatha
noma gha,

UDr. Buthelezi uthe:
"Ngicabanga ukuthj
ungomunye wabaholi
ababalulekile lona okhu-
lumayo. Ukhuluma je-
ngomholi olithanfdayo
izwe lakhe futhi oyindo-
dana yeqiniso yase-
Afrika. Akagxeki uhla-
ngothi oluthile kepha
usinxusa sonke njenga-
bafowabo nodadewabo,
Akazami ukwehlulela,
Nginothando olujulile .
ngoDr. mandela, Ungu-
mfowethu emzabalazwe.-
ni. Lomyalezo awuthu-
melayo kubobonke aba-
ntu bethu udala uthando

nokumhlonipha, "

Sentence imp
burned

PIETERSBURG.

The ANC has reacted
angrily to the sentence
imposed on a badly
burned 16-year-old
youth sentenced to ju-
venile prison for steal-
ing a TV set worth
R750. .

The boy was sentenced
in the Magistrates Court
on Wednesday to be kept
in an institution for juve-
niles until he turned 21.

The youth, who cannot
be named because of his

age, was welded to a steel
table, doused with petrol
and set alight by Messina
farmer, ' Johan van der
Westhuizen, in 1989.

He was found to have
broken into a house near
Messina in 1989 from
which a television set was
reported missing.

â\200\234I cannot understand
why a young boy who
already has undergone a

CaTrven

yout

traumatic experience such
as this, should be sub-
jected to yet another or-
deal,â\200\235 said ANC regional
media officer Mr Stanley
Motimele yesterday.

h angers
ANC, lawyers |

â\200\234The whole matter has

racist connotations and it
seeks to deviate the atten-
tion from the brutality
done against the boy.â\200\235

Van der Westhuizen
was fined RS 000 (or two

/%%/

(ears) and received a sus-

â\200\224

osed on

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pended sentence of five
years.

The youth was awarded
R40 000 damages.

In a later statement,
Lawyers for Human
Rights said the organisa-
tion was appalled by the
sentence and appealed to
Correctional Services
Minister Adriaan Vlok to
order the youthâ\200\231s release
immediately.

LHR said Mr Vlok had -
- the statutory power to or-
der the boyâ\200\231s release â\200\234â\200\234and
we urge him to put it to
good useâ\200\235â\200\231,

The youthâ\200\231s mother
said yesterday she feared
her son would die in jail,

Mrs Johanna Lefoka of
Venda said her son had
suffered from asthma
since the assault.

â\200\234He is always coughing
and cannot walk long dis-
tances. Now he must be
taken away from me.â\200\235

She said she was not
told where her son would
be held or the length of
the sentence. - -

â\200\234What sort of sentence
is this?â\200\235

Her life had been
changed by the assault on

-her son, and a probation

officer said in court that
â\200\234â\200\230she was an armâ\200\231s length
from being an alcoholicâ\200\235.
She had left the farm
where her son had been
assaulted, and where she
had worked as a domestic
servant.

â\200\234I live for him. Now |
they are taking him away
from me. My son lived
through hell and only

mothers will understand
what I'm talking about.â\200\235

Mrs Lefoka said she
had been informed that

â\200\230Azapo had approached a
lawyer to appeal against
the sentence. â\200\224 Sapa.

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Mandelaâ\200\231s nationalisation remark jeopardising foreign investment

Germany warns
ANC over policy

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Daily News
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: The ANC
has been bluntly warned that
its recent spate of remarks
about nationalising industries
and reconsidering the honour-
ing of foreign loans was jeop-
ardising investment in this coun-

try.

This rebuke came yesterday from
German Deputy Economic Co-oper-
ation Minister Michaela Geiger.

She said during an interview: â\200\234This is
not a good way if you want capital to
come into your country. You must not
say these things.â\200\235

Mrs Geiger was referring to ANC
president Nelson Mandelaâ\200\231s remark
last Friday that the ANC was still con-
sidering nationalising mines and finan-
cial institutions and secretary-general
Cyril Ramaphosaâ\200\231s statement this week
that the ANC would â\200\234not be keenâ\200\235 to
honour foreign loans granted to the
apartheid government.

The ANC last night showed further
signs of being in a muddle on its offi-
cial stance on the loans issue.

A statement issued by its depart-
ment of information and publicity said:
â\200\234â\200\234The national working committee of
the ANC wishes to reaffirm that the
secretary-generalâ\200\231s statements on the
issue of .loans accurately reflects the
ANC position.â\200\235

Several ANC officials have, however,
said that Mr Ramaphosaâ\200\231s view did not
reflect official policy.

The deputy head of international re-
lations, Stanley Mabizela, said a new
government would have no choice but
to honour foreign loans granted to the
National Party Government.

In its statement last night, the ANC
claimed Mr Mabizela â\200\234was expressing
a personal view which does not reflect
policyâ\200\235.

Mrs Geiger said she hoped that Mr Ramaphosa's remark would not discourage other German and foreign banks from making loans. She believed they would investigate the ANC's position further before making decisions. ¶

¶ But what is worse is (Mr Mandela's statement about) nationalisation. That's already had a negative effect. If you want the economy to grow you must create the right climate for investment. ¶

Mrs Geiger said, however, that Mr, Ramaphosa had explained to her that Mr Mandela's remarks were not the ANC's final position on nationalisation.

She said she told Mr Ramaphosa that nationalisation had been the policy pursued by eastern European countries such as Czechoslovakia and Poland ¶ and all of them had gone bankrupt ¶.

¶ He understood that word, even in German. ¶

Asked if she had made any decision about further German Government development aid for South Africa, Mrs Geiger said she had a problem because the Republic was not officially defined as a developing country and her Ministry was only responsible for development aid.

Freedom of Bo

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Sapa and Citizen Reporter

IT was â\200\234not only laughable but sickeningâ\200\235 that

~the Save Boksburg Com-

mittee (SBC) could grant

- Mr Nelson Mandela the

- freedom of the town, Mr

~ Andries du Toit, CP chief

whip in the Boksburg

Town Council, said yes-

terday.

Reacting to reports that

Mr Mandela would re-

ceive the freedom of the

town at a function in

Reiger Park on Monday,

~ Mr Du Toit sald the SBC

â\200\234is just trying to get pub-

_ licity and have no man-

date whatsoever in Reiger

Parklen .

A spokesman for the

SBC insisted that they

were acting on behalf of

the majority of Boksburg

residents, and that the

gesture was â\200\234not a gim-

mickâ\200\235 but rather â\200\234a sin-

cere attempt to honour

one of our countryâ\200\231s most

popular leadersâ\200\235.

â\200\234How can they think

they have the authority to

give anyone the freedom

of the town?â\200\235 Mr Du Toit

Â\$sburg %

ela â\200\230laugâ\200\231hable

said.

â\200\234They havenâ\200\231t even got .

one representative on the

local government of

Boksburgâ\204ç.

â\200\234If the SBC can act in
this manner, then it
should also be possible
for me in my capacity as
chief whip to grant the
freedom of Reiger Parkâ\200\231
to President De Klerk.â\200\235

Boksburgâ\200\231s mayor, Mr
T J Ferreira, accused the
SBC of â\200\234trying to create
more antagonism in
Boksburg through this
â\200\230unofficial actâ\200\235 :

Press

Wrw 2
Rama

ANC general secretary
Mr Cyril Ramaphosa
has accused reporters
of misinterpreting re-
marks he made at a
news conference on
Tuesday.

This follows reports that
he said an ANC govern-
ment would not necessarily
honour loans inherited
from the present Govern-
ment.

In his denial he said: â\200\234I
emphasised the right and
moral duty of any future
democratically elected
government to re-evaluate
loans that the apartheid re-
gime entered into and the
conditions under which
they have been obtained,â\200\235
he said.

The ANCâ\200\231s deputy head
of international relations,
Mr Stanley Mabizela, was
more emphatic - a new gov-
ernment would have no al-

ternative but to honour such
loans.

The furore surrounding
the organisationâ\200\231s eco-
nomic policies first erupted
last Friday, when ANC
president Mr Nelson
Mandela told the Western
Cape Regional Congress in
Somerset West that an
ANC-led government
would nationalise key pri-
vate enterprises to correct
the imbalances created by
apartheid.

This immediately elic-
ited cries of â\200\234foulâ\200\231â\200\231 from
business leaders who con-
demned Mandelaâ\200\231s state-
ments as old-fashioned.

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ANCâ\200\231s economic planning
department, attempted fur-
ther â\200\234damage controlâ\200\231â\200\231
when he told SABC-TVâ\200\231s
Agenda the organisation

was not wedded to nation-
alisation.

It merely viewed the
concept as an option.

Ramaphosa reignited the
debate when he warned a
future democratic govern-
ment â\200\234would not be keenâ\200\231â\200\231
to honour loans granted to

_ the apartheid government.

__-Sapa

In abid to quash growing

criticism from the business
sector, the ANC said
Mandelaâ\200\231s remarks were
merely intended to draw
attention to socio-eco-
nomic imbalances.

On Tuesday night, Mr

Trevor Manuel, head of the

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