

Extencea Page

1 MM-ngqvnm 3

SPEECH BY STATE PRESIDENT F W DE KLERK: BUDGET VOTE DEBATE,
PARLIAMENT. 23 APRIL 1992

The overwhelmingly positive result of the referendum on March the 17th has given new momentum to the process of change in our country, Nobody doubts its irreversibility any longer. The debate is no longer on the question whether a new and just order should replace the Old; nor about whether it should include all South Africans.

. 1

The full focus is now on the question now the new dispensation should look:

Also in respect of this the referendum produced a clear verdict on several fundamental points of departure - on fundamental issues which together form a clear framework for a new constitution as well as for a transitional dispensation. To that I shall return later.

First, however, I wish to focus fully on the impact of the process of change itself and on its implications.

On that which is clearly apparent we do not have to dwell too long. We are experiencing the good and immediate fruits of reform with gratitude. They include, to name but a few examples:

our return to international sport;

the normalisation of our international relations in Africa and world-wide;

growing exports, without which unemployment would be a much greater problem than it is at present;

newly opened doors for South Africa in the fields of science, academe, arts and culture.

There are other good fruits which are less visible at this stage, but which are, undoubtedly, already there. They include:

new investments, also from abroad;

the availability of foreign loans;

growing tourism to South Africa, with the enormous potential it entails.

woven about us.

There are also invisible fruits. To this I am able to attest from the numerous penetrating discussions I have had with world leaders and opinion-makers in many spheres. They are the fruits of changed thinking about South Africa, of new understanding of the complexity of our problems, of support for fundamental concepts - concepts such as power-sharing without domination; the necessity of constitutional checks and balances; the protection of minorities and interests such as private property ownership, security of tenure for employees of the State, language and cultural rights; the unacceptability of a winner-takes-all solution; the wisdom of devolving power to regions and to local government. In short - there is a broad understanding and growing international support, specifically for those fundamental points of departure which are part of the mandate we obtained in the referendum. Nonetheless, the fruits of reform are not confined to our international relations. Domestically, too, we are reaping good fruits already. The most important of them is certainly the process of negotiation itself.

Naturally, the implications of change and reform are of particular interest to all South Africans. No party or individual is able to escape them. Adjustments are required of all and everyone is facing choices.

The best evidence of this statement is what we are finding and experiencing here in Parliament.

In the House of Representatives there has been a change of administration.

In the House of Delegates matters are seething and smouldering.

In the House of Assembly differences of principle and policy are erupting openly in the ranks of both opposition parties - with resultant expulsions. And we know the end is not in sight - that more has to ensue.

I do not wish to indulge in petty politics about this. No-one who appreciates the gravity of the moment would wish to do that. If we wish to secure a stable and prosperous future for our children, we will have to ensure, among other things, a stable and continuous democratic process within a new constitutional system - *Thenefone, theuque\$tiaw_i\$'*

.___-

What do we have to do, now in 1992, to ensure exactly what for the future? *a .. V -Li Huddo 4 w'*

:33. c ubl'Ihhbgcw (dgu o(uda vvuiwi Sl, . bub s

'0 Firstly; I lieve that everybody realises, with a View to the future, that unnecessary party-ggiiit;ggl_splinhezing is unwise .V G and may even be dangerous for democracy.

quite different to that of the Tricameral Parliament.
divisions, often rooted in history,
The same applies to racially-based p
racially-oriented political policies
Old

olitical divisions and

the rest of the world.

mainly in two broad mainstreams .

economic policy directions will become

— — —

Those broad-mainstreams are already evident in South African

together from inner conviction, should come together.5bbs NV. 0

way of co-operating instead of fighting and weakening one

i However, it is asking too much if the National Party is

i Currently, the National Party is the political party inside

national(political) movement with, in addition, a dynamic growth

potential among 31 South Africans.

In saying that, I am not being derogatory of other parties and

their supporters. I am merely stating a fact that is accepted

by friend and foe alike and confirmed by scientific research.

And because that is so, the National Party will continue

actively and purposefully, to expand and broaden its support

base. One does not liquidate a winner. On the contrary, you

ensure that it is developed to an optimum state of readiness

All who are able to associate themselves with the National

Party's principles and policies are welcome to join us and help

us grow into an even more powerful political movement - a party

which will build a mighty bastion against radicalism and play a

1 leading 6nd decisive part in a new dispensation.

"W-11 -

Those who, for particular reasons, prefer to maintain a

particular identity in another party, but nonetheless wish to

co-operate more closely with the National Party on the basis of

shared convictions, are equally welcome to enter into a

discussions with us. In fact, such discussions, particularly

with extra-parliamentary parties, are developing well already

However one thing is certain. Our old mutual differences and

the age-old competition along set lines are politics of the

past. In terms of the expressed will of the vast majority of

honourable members, this Parliament,

is on its way out. The Keep and serious divisions of the past

:33?e beenw6liminEEEEd to a large extent Only the Conservative

Party still clings to the essential elements of the old

dispensation - and many of its members know that that is

senseless? So far only one of them has had the courage to

admit it openly and bear the consequences

T'D

ax (U

'by the NC to honourable members of other smaller parties.1NUMA L
t1

ape 2: '92 16:32 THE RRGUS 855 pg4

- 4 -

All of this places us before a new reality. If negotiations proceed as desired, we who are sitting here will not be fighting only one anghth; again in another election. New players are coming to the fore and they are not waiting for the new dispensation - they are part of Parliament already. Through pro-ANC elements in the Labour Party and the five former houuuiable membels of Lhe Democractic Party who have joined the ANC, the scene has already begun to change. There are rumours, too, of all manner of political offers being made. Therefore, the party political process of the new dispensatiOn to come has already begun. The party political rivalry within the current parliamentary dispensation is becoming less relevant by the day. This fact, incidentally, led to the k I National Party's decision to refrain, as a general rule, from m/

L/ 05 i

W

. 133W,

C

taking part in House of Assembly by-elections tor the time _being in cases in whiEh_EHe_seEthaa_beep"ng_in the general election h?i3'hemner o: EEC openitith" 'Niturally, 55 feierve thei?ighfttowTEViEe_this decl5lon'fh_fhe light of new circumstances.

In the House of Representatives, in which the National Party still has to prove itself conclusively at the polls, the situation is different. In the House of Assembly, the position has become so stabilised, especially after the referendum, that participation in by-elections is notfneCEEEETYT ;_ n .:

e /(:K (t ; Jan 0x WLW'V I/ L/L/W'JY (wal 17

New challenges are awaiting all of us in a new dispensation - challenges the will demand a fresh and courageous approach of every indivtd _ and party. 'm Marffm t. om. c/gmmgwu

The time for this, for parties and members who are still caught up in an old rut, is becoming short. I think it was Augustine ,who said the difference between a rut and a grave was merely .its depth!

This call to every party and honourable member assumes a different dimensicn in the case of the Conservative Party. That is so because the Conservative Party is still clinging officially as a party to r ce as the oornerstonehof igiq th't p existence and solutions. 3 X7ul, w W wtwbrf .

L w? J M513 NJ Kgftcwf SC?

The honourable members of the Conservative Party who are u" looking ahead in an effort to interpret the result of the . a? referendum realistically, know that a racial a proach is

a

dead-end street. (Law aWVL(1\$V e (I 1 tJXYSJnge Q4

p

I , m 0/

'Yet they do nothing about it. They merely continue to live with the dualism and contradictory ramblings of the Conservative Party - the indefensible confusion of thinking about an "Afrikaner Volk" and a White nation; a White "volk" and a "Boerevolk"; a White territory with minimal border adjustments and an ' frikaner Volkstaat" drastically scaled \$ dOwn in terms of its extent and dimensions.)qmg& g3 \$3: 6(uy2mt /I M (HAWK (m

- 5 -

There are Conservative Party members who shudder at the fascism and nazi-like bombasm of the AWB. And yet they do nothing about it, but continue to blow hot and cold without putting a clear and comprehensible point of view against it.

These are Conservative Dorty mcmbcro who view with concern the way in which their party's refusal to make use of the negotiation opportunities of the moment, is depriving them of any capacity to influence the course of events in any way whatsoever. And yet the do nothing about it and stand waiting on the platform while thi train of history passes them by.and -the radicals beat the drums of violence. /d/-V Q#Wg

0% MW

In mentioning all of this, I am not trying, tongue i check, to sow division in the ranks of the Conservative Party. We are long past that stage. What I would like to see is that the entire caucus of the Conservative Party is persuaded by its 7 more realistic member to adopt-a fresh, realistic and more____/% ;#ge courageous approach.lehat is what the referendum demands of 4 them. That is what the gravity of the moment requires of them 6 and that is what their Supporters ought to demand of them. That is what the leaders of "volkstaat"-oriented groups are , seeking to do in ways different from the Conservative Party's T habit of slandering any denigrating its fellow-Afrikaners. My door remains open to discussion and negotiation. That is the responsible route.

Mr Speaker, it is not the Parliamentary parties only that are facing new challenges, however. And it is not the Parliamentary parties only from which a fresh and Courageous approach is required.

"('% 0.67 nsi

,.

q
Every extra-parliamentary political party and organisation is confronted by the same challenge.

CR

(5
In this respect I wish to turn to the ANC in particular. As an (important actor, the ANC now has a great responsibility to adapt to new circumstances and really begin peaking the

,
language of reconciliation. Ljf 2LlVh1 bu? 7c wa3% . fhw7
Especially in respect of two matters the ANC is out of step giw& with reality at present.

I (
In the first instance, the ANC avails itself of misleading 9J5 rhetoric. as if apa:theid were still the policy of the , 7 Government and the National Party. Day after day and :At"Mfopportunity upon opportunity it continues to ride the hobby 'JUx 'wghorse of apartheid - regardless of what has been done already , 1 U Ito abolish it and the hard work that has been undertaken Aj' together to bring about a new constitutional dispensation SANL devoid of)racial discrimination. Reconciliation and racial harmony axe not promoted at all by an ANC that will not let

,7
1 'ii'

7 '-
aparthei die.
Lugbuil

1 _ 6 _

Secondly, the ANC is still failing to purge itself of a political philosophy which has led to stagnation and the suppression and disadvantage of the masses wherever it has been applied.

Wherever it has been instituted, communism has placed power and financial privileges in the hands of the party elite, suppressed real democracy and destroyed economic progress. It is a failed and antiquated political systi3 that has landed on the junk heap throughoutAf ica as w.ll. 00 S'NWZ KECMAa a

0

CZhUAv%gi.e6Vk %%5'0VI&WV Kub4 ' 6/4tk (4ngQJa Ahi'jz:

The ANC knows thisiand is being reminded regularly of it by the international community And yet the ANC continues to permit 3; itself to be used by th SACP which has practically no su port / of its own. U 0w (.41,me . sz/v

K

The ANC knows that investments, without which it will not be able to honour its election promises, will hardly be forthcoming unless investors are safeguarded from precisely those economic policies which the SACP advocates. And yet the ANC remains reluctant to come into line with the rest of the world in respect of economic policy.

In both these matters the interests of all South Africans demand that the ANC should adopt a fresh an innovative approach. Reconciliation and development are being retarded by its failure to do so.

(lcu&bJ 914a; WWW L4H vath / hi4uJ quuq MAiLQ fault
6mm . AK 36101) L41. ?LJNEC (4/5th awn? (E&wr
1308V i j

955m

conshmxom AFFAIRS

As was to be expected, honourable members devoted some attention to constitutional matters.

Three topics were touched upon.

Firstly, the question of local government.

In yesterday's debate the honourable member for Pniel sought to accuse the National Party of continued discrimination at the local-level of government. He tried to indulge in petty politics on a difficult question. I have always experienced him as a politician who has a strong sense of the necessity of stability and who understands the dangers entailed in domination of minorities and communities. Yesterday, however, he sounded like an advocate of a winner-takes-all dispensation. I do not think either that the honourable member did justice to the National Party's approach to the franchise and other matters at the local level.

The national Party's published guidelines for constitutional government in a participatory democracy, spell out clearly that is essential to create a framework for good order and co-operation, particularly at the local level, where people live, work and relax every day.

As in the case of the first tier of government, the basic point of departure is that a single non-racial local authority - with a single administration and a single tax base - should be established within the boundaries of every city or town on the basis of universal suffrage for all. It goes without saying, however, that on this level, too, there have to be checks and balances to maintain specific interests within the community practically and fairly on a non-racial basis. This would include matters such as the protection of property rights and safeguards against domination and disadvantage.

It is, unfortunately, at the local level where the great disparity between developed and backward areas comes to the fore most strongly. It is the kind of situation in which confrontation and power struggles thrive. For that reason, precisely, we believe that a dispensation has to be established, also on the local level, that is politically fair in a balanced manner to all - to those who have much to lose and to those who have a lot to catch up. And let me say at once that this point of view has nothing to do with race or colour. In all our population groups there are stable members at the local level who actually carry the whole community. It is they who care for their families, acquire a house or pay their rent regularly, and faithfully meet their obligations to the local authority. Does the honourable member not want their interests to be looked at? "

THE RRGUS

-2-

This may be achieved in a variety of ways, among them by:

- electing the local authority on the basis of ward representation;
- determining the franchise with due consideration of the interests of all lawful residents, as well as of the special interests of owners, lessees and ratepayers:
 - # accepting property valuations and voter numbers in a fair proportion to one another as a basis for the delimitation of wards;
- considering a combination model in which, for example, half of the Councillors are elected on the basis of a voters' roll on which the names of all the lawful inhabitants appear, and the other half on a voters' roll containing only the names of owners, lessees and ratepayers. .

These options offer a fundamental framework for further negotiations on the issue and it should be clear to the honourable member that there is no intention whatsoever to disadvantage any segment of the community in an unjust manner.

As far as the tragic lot of squatters is concerned, the honourable member need not preach to us. He knows how many millions of rand have been spent and are still to be spent to alleviate this problem. Everyone wishes to see that the problems of urbanisation, squatting and poverty receive real and effective attention. In 1992, the Government (V 2A.. vum 40 LL-M'uly 1992, tau iwlzu #710 1 C: WM; kukhufer

One thing I do know: the suppression or disadvantaging of the stable section of our population will merely aggravate the problem. el lg? fcw _

/

Secondly, there were references to transitional government and the negotiations in that connection. On this I wish to deal briefly with the Government's point of view and make a relevant announcement.

I wish to begin by saying that the honourable Leader of the Official Opposition in the House of Assembly is wrong in maintaining that the Government was against interim government initially and then accepted it later under pressure.

We said from the outset that transitional arrangements were necessary and that a transitional government was an option which could be negotiated. (Lay 50w! but CGfNL' QJfMUBJS Vt "JLWLV At CODESA 1 we, in fact, did go further and expressed our preference for a phased approach - an approach which would include an early transitional government as well as a transitional legislative authority.

'92_ 84/23 16:14

I 821 45394? PARLY

l

P

i

l 3 I

This brings me to the National Party's proposals in this connection. In the negotiations on this, our concern is in a constructive build-up: to create constitutional circumstances in which all of us may live our lives in peace and security; raise their children, develop their talents and retain that for which they have worked hard. Ultimately, it concerns a constitution under which everybody may feel safe because not only majorities but minorities as well will have a meaningful voice in the government of the day; and also because that constitution will entrench the values and principles that are needed for fairness and justice, for peace and security. We believe it is possible to achieve this by dividing the next step into two phases: the first being a preparatory phase to transitional government and the second the institution of a transitional constitution in terms of which a transitional executive authority and parliament may be elected.

In the preparatory phase, the participating parties will be committed by their participation in executive structure: to maintaining a climate in which there will be political participation and elections free of intimidation and political violence. In this phase all the necessary preparatory work will be done for the just institution of a new government according to new constitutional provisions.

This phase does not entail a transitional government. Two central governments cannot exist side by side. Only in the second phase will we arrive at the transitional government itself. 1

In my opinion, this, in particular, has been a cause of some confusion. In some circles, the Government's proposals on transitional councils - later renamed preparatory councils - have been interpreted to constitute our proposal for a form of transitional government. That is not and never was the case. Transitional government has to be instituted in terms of an amended constitution and as we have undertaken, we shall announce more detailed proposals soon. ;

In this context, nonetheless, I do wish to lift the veil a little in respect of certain aspects which are providing certain facts now already.

I

As is known already, our proposals will provide for a legislature or parliament consisting of two chambers.

The first chamber or National Assembly will be elected on the basis of proportional representation. -

The Second chamber or Senate will be constituted jointly to give regions equal representation and to ensure that parties from regions are given meaningful co-responsibility.

Our point of view on this are well known already and will now be submitted in greater detail. f

62

'92 0\$125 16115 8 921 e53947 PQRLV

unluo

When it come: to the Executive. our proposal. will, indeed, contain a significant new element and it is about thit that I wish to inform honourable members. ; . catil now. we have been talking about a Presidency tth will function through consensus and appoint a cabinet. among other things. The first change in our proposals 13 one of terminology to eliminate confusion. Our detailed proposals will now propose an Exnnnkiln Cannil. '

I

,This Executive Council will replace the present State President and will catty out the functions of the Head of State and the Head of Government. The Executive Council will rencn its decisions through consensus. as has been our proposal From the beginning. ' s

S

3

The chairmanship of the Executive Council will rotate. six-monthly in the transitional government. and the member who is chairman will be known as the President and will also fulfil the ceremonial Functions of the Head of State. When it come: to the composition of the Executive Coencil. our new proposal differ: in a very important respect from prevnoua proposals.

I

We are now proposing that the Executive Council of tie interim government should be elected directly by all South African citizens who will be entitled to vote on the basis of a new. negotiated eleCtoral act. Furthermore. every party will be able to nominate one candldate and everyone who qualities for the franchise shall have one vote. The three to five candidates who receive the highest number of votes will be elected as members of the Executive Council. Considerably greater detail will become apparent itch the documentation to be issued shortly. ' -

This important adjustment in on: proposals, namely or the direct election of an Executive Council of three to tive mombers.is not merely a novelty directed at strategic aims. No, it is an honest attempt to find a reasonable solution to sevotel key problems. ;

l

Ameeq the most important advantages of the direct ejection or an Executive Council are the following: v Democracy is maintained and. in fact. expandedl Leaders with ptoven support are identified andlacquire a direct responsibility to those who elected then.

U

The separation of the Legislative and Executive Authorities is strengthened. ;

;

'92 "34/23 16:13 x 321 4539\$7 ?RRLV

'34

l

u

!

_ 5 _ .

t

A,phosod approach in which the axocutivo authoritvaill b. nhl-
to ba te-conatituted :eaaonably rapidly at an oarly stag; and
apart from parliament. became: possible.

cne could add a great daal. For that. however. thSto will b.
enough time during the process of negotiation.

In conclusion, some words on the question of transitional
government. '

History worldwide has taught us that transitional haunt may be
very dangerous. Destabilisation in struttire: of overnmont
offer opportunities to adventurers Who wish to takt over power
- usuallynadventurers who maintain that they wish to take over
power in the name of and on behalf of the people. but than
proceed to use that power as their an power in thhir gun
right. We have seen the misery this has brought tb peoples and
nations. Africa and Eastern Europe have provided recent
examples. T

. I

For that reason. we do not wish to leave South Africa without a
Inannnnihln Government at any time during the procbaa of
democratisation; responsible because the responsibility to
govern is entrusted to it by the voters and its mandate has to
be revised regularly in general elections. The prisont
constitution. with its limited basis of representation.
contains controls over the executive authority. AhY form Of
transitional executive authority without such controls. will
give it unlimited dieLaLorial powers. which is unabceptablo.
In additon, any ensuing government also has to remhin subject
to other checks and balances and to athez values abd principles
entrenched in a constitution. In the process. we May not at
any time move from an inparfact constitution, (whibh the
present one certainly is) to an even more imperfect one. we
have to get a 93:32; constitution, never a worse one.
Precisely because our next Constitution will be a transitional
one. it has to provide for more representative andL theretora,
reponsibla government; it has to be. in patticulai. a
powar-shating constitution so that minoritis: may teal sate
under it and may have an equal vaice in tho plannihg and
determination 0: further :on5tltutational development; it has to
still embody a 3111 o: Fundamental Rights and a constitutional
court will have to be instituted. '

1314V

SECRET FUNDS AND PROJECTS '

I also wish to refer to the question of secret funds and secret projects.

Since Parliament was prorogued last year, a storm erupted about them. At the time I provided certain explanations and gave certain undertakings and feel obliged to inform Parliament briefly about the further course of events.

Honourable members will recall that I nominated a private sector committee. I wish to express my appreciation again to Professor Ellison Kahn and the other members of the Advisory Committee on Special Secret Projects. The Government was particularly privileged to be able to depend on the investigation and advice of people of proven capability and high esteem in respect of such a sensitive matter. I especially appreciate that they were prepared to undertake a difficult task in a thorough manner and complete it within a short space of time.

UNDERTAKINGS

The undertaking given on the part of the Government on the question of secret funds and covert actions amounted, in brief, to the following:

- It was my declared objective to limit actions and projects of this nature to an absolute and essential minimum.
- I also envisaged that those actions which had to be continued in the national interest would not only be subjected to stringent financial control, but also to firm cabinet management.
- I stated that it was Government policy that secret funds might not be used to favour one political party or organisation above another.
- The revision of legislation appertaining to secret funds was envisaged.

I am pleased to report on the way in which these undertakings were honoured.

SCALING DOWN

Since I stated as a point of departure, here in Parliament in March 1990, that covert actions had to be confined to an essential minimum": there has been a drastic reduction every year in the number of special secret projects, that is to say projects which fall outside the strict line "functional terms of

M

x

9,.

Pa

9.

- 2 _

- MP scam; w

reference of departments, and in the expenditure on them. At an international press conference on July the 30th 1991, I had this to say in this connection:

It remains the Government's aim to restrict special secret projects to the minimum. Once again the scalpel has cut deeply."

Since then, Professor Kahn's committee has found that the departments involved have clearly striven to give heed to the intention of the Government, to terminate or scale down not only special secret projects. but, in some cases, also a number of ordinary COVBLt projects which fall outside the definition of special secret projects.

The decline in activities of this nature was such that the National Intelligence Service, the South African Police and the Defence Force have now terminated all special secret projects and are confining themselves only to the line functional task entrusted to them by law. WWI

CONTROL

Apart from internal auditing and strict auditing by the t// Auditor-General, the conduct of secret projects is subject to cabinet control. A committee of four ministers under the chairmanship of the Minister of Finance controls the content of every special secret project and overall security of the secret projects. Therefore, a sound and effective cabinet control has been established in this connection."

& _ _.... _ . ____ . -.1..._--.____, . -_-_..

THE POLITICAL PLAYING FIELD

Professor Kahn's committee's original terms of reference were to subject special secret projects to the ensuing guidelines:

- no political party may be favoured or disadvantaged by such a project;

- it has to be in the broader national interest: and

- it has to play a positive part in promoting peace and combatting intimidation and anarchy.

The committee found that the continuing projects of a secret nature complied with these guidelines. Whenever the committee recommended the termination of a project, the committee confirmed as well

that departments of which it is the normal task to occupy themselves with covert actions in their line functional

context, should continue to do so.

(aw my M Maw W W4

I wish to put it plainly once again that it remains the Government's policy that there should be no political advantage by means of secret funding. The political playing field in South Africa is level and the Government's commitment to a just and equitable solution through negotiation is above suspicion. However, the government is not only committed politically to the process of negotiation, but, as the Government of the country, also bears a great responsibility in this respect. The political playing field also has to be kept level. It is in this context that the functions by institutions such as the National Intelligence Service, the Police and the Defence Force of their statutory obligation to see to the maintenance of law and order, has to be viewed. No person, group or institution that engages in political violence is exempted from this. That is the case in any democratic society. The institutions involved and the Government deal with information gathered in this respect with great circumspection and with full consideration of their undertaking and responsibility to keep the playing field level.

LEGISLATION

Finally, I am able to announce that the revision of the legislation on secret funds is now in the process of being finalised. The new legislation being envisaged is to be tabled in Parliament as soon as possible.

1523t

nr-rx .1.) "mi 15:53 FHE QRGUS 855 P13

ANTWOORD OP DIE LEIER VAN DIE AHPTELIKE OPPOSISIR IN DIE
VOLKSRAAD SE BEWERINGE OOR KOMMUNISME EN '3 VVO TAAKMAG
Kommunisme bly vir die Regering 'n verfoeilike ideologie en
daarom is die Regering verheug dat kommunisme as magsfaktor in
die internasionale politiek vernietig is. Uit die agbare lid
se argumente wil dit egter voorkom of die Konserwatiewe Party
nie van goeie nuus sou nie - veral nie goeie nuus wat nie by
hulle negatiewe politiek inpas nie. Alle moontlike syfers word
aangebied om te p009 om kommunisme lewe in te blaas. Chris
Hani moet besonder opgewonde wees oor dis soort aansporing
vanaf die Konserwatiewe Party.

1

M33: mees nog: in sy poging om kommunisme belangrik voor te
stel, maak die agbare lid wesenlike foute. Rooi Sjina was
byvoorbeeld nie die hoofbron van steun aan die ANC of die SAKP
nie. Laasgenoemde het hulle ondersteuning meer van Moskou
gekry, terwyl China eerder die PAC ter wille was. Verde: sou
dit goed wees as die agbare lid kennis neem van verwickelinge
in en om Rooi Sjina. Daar is allerlei strominge. Die Republie:
van Sjina, met wie ons sulke goeie verhoudinge het, bels
miljarde in veral die Suide van Rooi Sjina. Daar is rede vir
vertroue dat die Republiek van Sjina se goeie demokratiese
invloed ten goede inwerk en die potensiaal het om groot
verandering te bewerkstellig.

Die ANC se verbintenis met die SAKP en die feit dat die ANC
toelaat dat sy eie bestuursposte deur lede van die SAKP gevul
word, het ek reeds vroeër vandag en dikwels in die verlede as
onaanvaarbaar uitgewys. Juis hierdie verbintenis is 'n
struikelblok. Anders as wat die agbare lid probeer voorstel,
is daar geen bondgenootskap tussen die Regering en die ANC nie
en dus ook nie onregstreeks met lede van die SAKP nie.

Die feit van die ANC se band met die kommunisme is egter nie
net vir die Rgering onaanvaarbaar nie, maar ook vir die
internasionale gemeenskap en toenemende getalle Suid-Afrikaner
van kleur. As die ANC wil volhou met sy kommunistiese bande,
is dit derhalwe tot die politieke voordeel van die
anti-kommunistiese politieke partye in Suid-Afrika. As die AB
sou toelaat dat sy uitvoerende besture gevul word met SAKP-led
(wat nie bereid is om onder hulle eie vaandel aan die politiek
ptosesse deel te neem nie), werp dit 'n skaduwee oor die
organisasie. ,

W fb WWW

Hierdie dilemma van die ANC moet Apenuit word tot voordsel van
OOVVJ% die gematigde partye, en die Nasionale Party sien hierin 'n
uFt geleentheid. Die aghare lid, \$003 so dikwels, deins terug Var
\$\$L b die uitdaging. Waarom? Omdat hy weet dat sy party 59 beleid
L

ON nie die vermoeë om nige steun bui e Blanke geledege ts

L _ - . , An-t . v Lug

UJUoga/Wimonster nie. & (MM 4% J P&W g9

Die agbare lid se insinuasies 00: 'n VVO-taakmag Waraan die
L ' Regering Qf die Weermag sou meewerk, is eintlik te veggssog Or
g I op te reageer. Die agbare lid laac hom verlei deur tigiese
K verdagmakende propaganda wat waarskynlik aan hom voor5len wor(
U k&' deur persona wat eens in die militsre hisrargie gestaan bet as
QNA tans heeltemal daarvan verwyder is.

d_ _.,.wu .H- n,-u...uq

855 .914

- 2 -

nie aan die neus rondgelei te word nie.

gLo wat hulle hoor nie. Hulle moet ook nie so geneig wees om die advies te aanvaar wat uit allerlei oorde aan hulle gebied word nie. Instansies soos die Instituut vir Strategiese Analise van genl Tienie Groenewald en nuusbriewe soos die Aida Parker Newsletter en die McAlvany Intelligence Adviser laat die Konserwatiewe Party growwe foute maak. Daar bestaan 'n sterk moontlikheid dat inligting wat uit daardie bronne kom, nie volgens die klassieke inligtingsetiek bedxyf en aangebied word nie. Inligting word die wêreld ingestuur om die politieke bonafides van deelnemers aan KODESA so te probeer bevraagteken en onmin tussen die Regering en die Veiligheidsmagte te saai. Hie, deur word 81.8 5 6'1; 914C exlmsyerzeekopers pevoordeel. #3744; .. I l

'6 zupvuz t r u&m);

Wat bet ef d e posisie Von die vgili heidsmagte en die Regering se verantwoordelikheid om stabiliteit te verseker, nou en in die oorgangsfase, wil ek herhaal dat die Regering nie beteid is om onkonstitusionele beheer oor die Weermag en Polisie toe te laat nie. of cm die veiligheidsmagte te beperk in hulle verantwoordelikheid om stabiliteit en wet en orde binnelands te verseker nie.

Suid-Afrika is 'n soewereine staat en dit is die Regering se verantwoordelikheid om die veiligheid van die staat te uorcokor. Aannprako op intarnasinn213 herrnkkanhnid hy dip handhawing van binnelandse veiligheid is onvanpas en word deur .die Regering verwerp.

Nie net die Konserwatiewe Party is besig met skewe propaganda 1/ L&i nie. Die propaganda wat deur sekere kerkleiers aangebied word /1&L / na aanleiding van gister se kerkeberaad, naamlik dat die o/ u5b(r Regering in die huidige begroting R5 miljard toegeken het vir ,f ' - geheime projekte en spesiale magte, is net so skeef. Hierdie L stelling is totaal onwaar.- Verkrygings vir die Weermag word 0 'n Spesiale Verdedigingsrekening gedoen. Dit is aan normale ouditering deur die Ouditeur-generaal onderworpe. Dit is 00: die jare so gedoen as gevolg van die wapenboikot teen die land en dit hat to make met toerustingverkryging. Dit is vermoedelik heirdie rekening waarna verkeerdelik verwys word.