

## The Daily News

# Shultz's gamble

MUCH heat is being generated, both in America and in South Africa, over the prospect of the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, sitting down to a meeting with the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, next week.

This is understandable. After all, it is a characteristic of the Reagan Administration that it firmly opposes communist aggression and takes a tough line on terrorism — including such action as the retaliatory bombing of Libya. And the ANC is a terrorist organisation, freely armed by communist bloc supporters, heavily dominated within its councils by known communists and openly responsible for continuing atrocities and acts of violence in South Africa in which innocent people have died.

Apart from this, it may well be suggested, if the US government is prepared to talk to Mr Tambo does this not mean it should also be talking to Mr Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, possibly the world's best-known terrorist organisation?

Mr Shultz is taking a major political gamble in meeting Mr Tambo. The danger is that he will simply be used to bring respectability to a terrorist organisation and emerge rebuffed. On the other hand, it is fair to speculate that he would not pursue such a politically sensitive course if he did not entertain some reasonable hope of persuading the ANC (or elements of it) to renounce violence and see the folly of their nonsensical claim that the only matter to be negotiated is a handover of power.



Adv. 20/1/87

### Archbishop Tutu

**S**IR — The Rev. David McCall (*The Advertiser* 14/1/87) is "astounded at the remarks" made by me in calling for Archbishop Tutu to establish for whom he was speaking, when he called for the imposition of punitive sanctions.

As head of the Anglican Church in South Africa, the archbishop could be said to speak for its fewer than 1m members. However, according to reports, many Anglicans are leaving the church, protesting about the archbishop's advocacy of sanctions and the adverse effects these have on employment, particularly among the blacks.

Others have withdrawn their financial support, and it appears that the church has a potential loss of more than \$1m in 1986. At best, the archbishop speaks for less than 1/25th of the population.

Bishop Mokoena of Johannesburg is the life president of the Reformed Independent Churches, which has a membership of more than 4.5m over the age of 15. He publicly and internationally disagrees with the archbishop over sanctions.

Barbabas Mekinganyane, head of the Zion Christian Church, the largest independent black church in the world with more than 5m members, visited the US to tell church leaders that Archbishop Tutu did not echo the opinion of the majority of blacks when he called for sanctions.

Chief Buthelezi, leader of the 7m-strong Zulu nation, and head of the 1.3m-strong Inkatha political party, the largest black political party in South Africa, disagrees with the archbishop over sanctions.

Lucy Mvubelo, the founder and

general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers; Percy Qoboza, a leading black journalist and implacable foe of apartheid; Moses Maubane, the chief executive of the African Bank; and Dr Sam Motsenyane, president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, all oppose Archbishop Tutu's call for sanctions.

Having regard to this opposition from significant black South Africans, I do not regard it as a "monstrous absurdity" for me to ask for whom Archbishop Tutu speaks when he urges Australia to destroy the economy of South Africa with the consequent suffering of the poor people of that country.

DONALD S. JESSOP,  
Liberal Senator for SA.



1 MK STAR 20-1-81

US conservatives lash ANC over terrorism

# Tambo's visit sparks protest

By Alan Dunn, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Conservative Americans launched a public protest against the high-level meeting between the United States and the African National Congress as ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo arrived in the country.

One analyst even suggested that President Reagan, distracted by the Iran arms row, did not fully realise the implications of talks between Secretary of State Mr George Shultz and Mr Tambo tomorrow.

The Coalition Against ANC Terrorism, a newly-formed alliance of 34 groups, yesterday heard and aired views on Mr Tambo and his organisation — all of them harshly critical.

At a gathering in a congressional hearing room, they said it would be a mistake for Mr Shultz to meet Mr Tambo.

## 'Working with communists'

"This causes us a great deal of concern, because Mr Tambo supports the use of terrorism in bringing about change in Southern Africa," said Indiana Congressman Mr Dan Burton. "He is also working with a number of communists over there on the ANC executive committee to bring about the goals of the Soviet Union in Southern Africa."

Mr Burton also said Mr Tambo had trained with the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Beirut in 1980.

Mr William Pascoe, a policy analyst for The Heritage Foundation, a leading conservative Washington "think-tank", said Mr Shultz was meeting Mr Tambo because he apparently believed the ANC would eventually win.

He said the ANC was too deeply allied with the communists for the Americans now to make inroads. "We simply cannot hope to gain influence with the ANC."

## State Department angered

Mr Pascoe speculated that Mr Reagan did not, in the middle of the Iran crisis, clearly understand the implications of the Shultz-Tambo meeting.

A full-page newspaper advertisement and pamphlet being issued by the Coalition Against ANC Terrorism has angered the State Department. It claims the department's third-ranking official, Mr Michael Armacost, called the ANC "the legitimate voice" of South Africa's black majority.

It is understood Mr Armacost was livid at this. A State Department spokesman immediately moved to smother it with an outright denial: "It has long been our policy that the ANC is one authentic voice of South African's black community, though not the only one..."

## US turnabout a boost for SA

The decision by the United States to exempt 10 strategic minerals from its sanctions list could mean an extra R4 000 million a year for South Africa, said the director-general of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Dr Louw Alberts.

He was quoted by Sapa as saying the Americans appeared to be waking to the realities of sanctions and the position of South Africa regarding the Western world's mineral supply.

He said the US had tacitly acknowledged it could not do without South Africa and its minerals were of strategic importance.

### EXEMPTED

The exempted minerals are: andalusite, antimony, chrysotile asbestos, chromium and ferrochromium, cobalt, natural industrial diamonds, manganese, ferromanganese and ferrosilicomanganese, the platinum group metals, rutile and titanium-bearing slag and vanadium.

Br  
to  
co  
we  
tin

de  
ti  
a  
"



## COMMENT



Vause sees it through

Vause Raw: looking back over 40 years in politics

# He has always been loyal to his beliefs

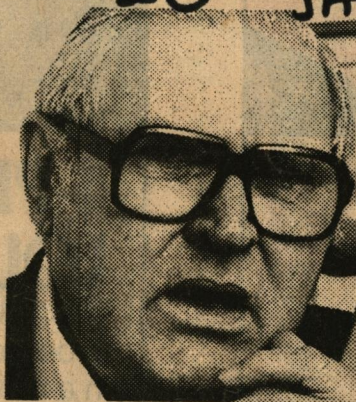
Bruce Cameron

Political Correspondent  
CAPE TOWN

**S**URVIVAL and loyalty rank high on Vause Raw's list of attributes: a survivor both politically and physically of almost 40 years in the rough and tumble of politics. A multifaceted character, he can be an unforgiving political hatchetman one moment and a soft-hearted sentimentalist the next.

Mr Raw, the 65-year-old MP for Durban Point, looks back on an eventful career, now drawing to a close with his announcement not to defend his seat in the coming election.

He has stuck to his beliefs throughout, despite whatever people think of him. What has been important to him has been



Vause Raw

loyalty to a cause, and what has angered him has been desertion from the NRP to the Nats.

Some people will be sorry to see him go, particularly his constituents; others will be pleased. But what probably puzzles many is that he has not chosen to join the National Party. Loyalty again.

When the now deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, and two other NRP MPs, defected to the Nats during his leadership, it represented a personal low point in politics. And the low point, he considers, was the breakaway of the Young Turks in 1974 and the subsequent formation of the PFP.

Had this not happened, he feels, the UP might well have not disappeared and might have beaten the Nats in 1977.

But the NRP's decision, under his leadership, to support the Yes vote in the 1983 referendum campaign was the definite high point of his career.

Mr Raw has been an important witness and sometimes an influential factor over events, but he has never dominated them.

He entered politics when the United Party fell from power in



1948 and has over the years watched its disintegration.

In hindsight he believes the decision to support the Government was correct because it was

a choice between the then status quo of total white domination or including other groups for the first time.

He said he had been disappointed by the way the Government had used the referendum mandate — a mandate he believed the Government might not have received without NRP endorsement.

A favourite of cartoonists and the butt of jokes, he is an old-time politician, conservative and given to political brawls rather than academic debates.

Originally a Natal boy, he matriculated at Pretoria Boys High and majored in Zulu and comparative black languages at Wits University. He had intended to go into black education — but World War 2 intervened.

He volunteered to serve and saw action in East Africa, Egypt, Italy and Austria, where he was mentioned in dispatches.

He returned to South Africa to farm with his father near Cullinan.

It was from this point that he started to be drawn into politics. He helped in the 1948 campaign but only really got stuck in during the provincial campaign the next year.

In 1950 he became involved in the organisation proper when all the UP organisers were sent to South West Africa to help fight the elections in the territory.

He ran the Pretoria office in their absence. In quick succession he became UP Transvaal rural secretary, northern Natal secretary and then provincial secretary for Natal.

He stood for election in Dundee in the 1953 election campaign — where his wife, Elaine,

was killed in a car crash after addressing a political meeting on his behalf.

Vause Raw continued with the campaign but lost a tough and often violent contest against Mr Theo Gerdener, who was later to become a founder member of the NRP.

(Mr Raw married his present wife, Barbara, a UP youth secretary, late the next year.)

In 1955 the NP used the political chicanery of enlarging the Senate to oust Coloured voters.

The UP was allocated eight of almost 100 extra seats — one of which went to Mr Raw.

At this time he was also involved as a founder member of the Torch Commando in Natal.

In 1958 he won the Durban Point seat unopposed. Since then he has beaten all-comers soundly with his solid reputation as a constituency MP. Mr Raw said he would miss constituency work more than any other aspect of politics.

Over the years he has taken up thousands of cases of individuals, not only within his constituency but also far beyond.

On his reputation as a hawk on security issues, Mr Raw said he based his position on loyalty to South Africa and what he believed to be in the security and defence interests of South Africa. It was this interest in the defence force that probably contributed most to his being the only serving Opposition leader awarded the Decoration of Meritorious Service.

In the leadership stakes, Mr Raw had more downs than ups.

When he tried for provincial leadership of the NRP in Natal in 1977 he was defeated by Mr Warrick Webber — but a year later was elected national leader.

He started off well, leading his party to a resounding success in a South Coast by-election.

But then came the Edenvale by-election — which, he agreed, was the turning point of the NRP.

Mr Raw said he was still optimistic about the future of the country and would continue to work for his political ideals.

"I do not intend to join the PFP or the NP."

Jan 20 1987