

Envoy salutes Thatcher on South Africa

Guardian
1/7/86

By John Carvel

Mrs Thatcher last received the dubious benefit of praise from the South African ambassador for her espousal of "positive measures" rather than sanctions to encourage the Pretoria regime to eliminate apartheid.

The ambassador, Mr Denis Worrall, told MPs in Westminster that she had adopted "a more constructive approach than beating the hell out of the white South Africans."

His remarks, on the eve of today's Commons statement by the Prime Minister on last week's EEC summit on the South African issue, seems certain to inflame the Opposition's attack on British action to minimise the EEC's response.

They will also make it harder for the Prime Minister to carry with her the liberal wing of her backbenchers, some of whom yesterday announced an autumn trip to Lusaka for talks with leaders of the African National Congress.

Mr Worrall's intervention came in evidence to the Commons foreign affairs committee when he was asked what concessions the South African government might entertain to speed a settlement.

"The possibilities of concessions arise when in fact there is a more realistic assessment on the part of so many critics of South Africa of the internal

situation in South Africa," he said.

"It is one thing to focus on the deficiencies of South African society. It is one thing to focus on the immorality of apartheid. It is another altogether to make constructive suggestions and to want to play a constructive role in the post-apartheid society."

The campaign against South Africa had been the best financed and best orchestrated of the second half of the 20th century. "The reason that it has failed so dismally is that it has not taken account of the self interest of the white South Africans."

He went on: "I sense something emerging in Mrs Thatcher's attitude and in the difference between economic measures which would cause economic damage and measures which would assist to eliminate apartheid."

"And that to my mind is a more constructive approach than beating the hell out of the white South Africans."

Earlier, the shadow foreign secretary, Mr Denis Healey, said that the mission to South Africa of Sir Geoffrey Howe had been greeted with unanimous derision in South Africa. Mr Healey, who has just returned from the country himself, predicted that the Foreign Secretary would come back "like a latter-day Neville Chamberlain."

Likening Mrs Thatcher's

stance on apartheid to the pre-war Conservative Government's appeasement of Adolf Hitler, he forecast that Sir Geoffrey would "alight from an aircraft on his return from Pretoria carrying a scrap of paper saying: Peace In Our Time."

Mr Worrall's remarks had been made as he sought to develop the argument that South Africa is in a difficult period of transition from classic apartheid towards a multi-

racial society. There were no precedents.

One person one vote in a unitary state was unacceptable to white South Africans who at best would then become like the Basques and at worst like the Palestinians.

Compromise was essential. "The blacks are going to have to realise that the final constitutional form should take account of the community character of South Africa. And

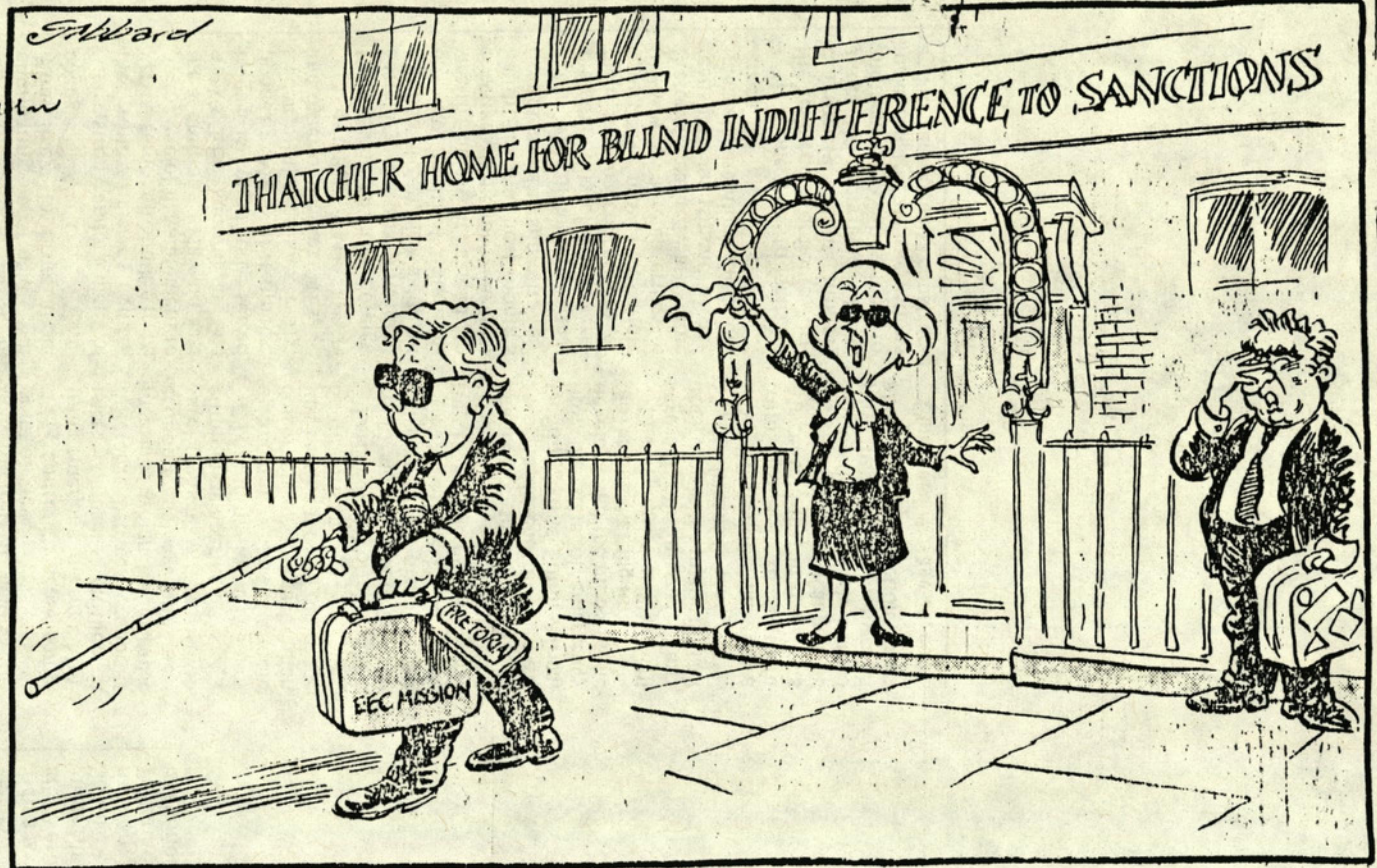
the white South Africans will have to accept that numbers, in the final analysis, are going to be extremely important."

Sanctions were already hurting, notably the informal action taken by the banks. But psychologically the effect was to stiffen resistance.

The Tory MPs Hugh Dykes, Robert Adley, and Tim Rathbone, said they would probably visit Lusaka in September to see leading officials

of the ANC. Another Tory backbencher, Mr Peter Bruilvels, accused them of "supping with the devil."

After a meeting of the Liberal International in Helsinki had called for coordinated selective and progressive sanctions Mr David Steel, the British leader, said: "The stand is in marked contrast to the foot dragging approach which Mr. Thatcher has forced upon her EEC colleagues."



"Have a lovely trip — and do make clear to them that you haven't come waving a big stick!"

South African envoy praises Thatcher line

By Richard Evans and Philip Webster

Mr Denis Worrall, the South African Ambassador to Britain, last night went out of his way to praise Mrs Margaret Thatcher for her "constructive" approach to his country's crisis.

He told the Commons foreign affairs select committee that her ability to distinguish between damaging economic sanctions and positive measures that would assist in eliminating apartheid was more likely to bring about change.

His strong endorsement of the Prime Minister's controversial stance on South Africa, on the eve of her statement to the Commons today on last week's EEC summit at The Hague, is bound to be seized upon by Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party, and other opposition MPs.

Meanwhile, Mr Denis Healey, the shadow Foreign Secretary, said that President Kaunda of Zambia was intent on leaving the Commonwealth unless it agreed to effective sanctions against South Africa at next month's Commonwealth summit.

Mr Worrall told MPs that the possibility of his Government making concessions or constructive moves was more likely when foreign critics of Pretoria reached a "more realistic" assessment of the internal situation in South Africa.

"It is one thing to focus on the deficiencies of South African society and the immoralities of apartheid. It is another thing altogether to make constructive suggestions and to want to play a construc-

tive role in creating a post-apartheid society."

The anti-South Africa campaign, which he claimed was one of the best financed and internationally orchestrated, had resulted in little change. "The reason it has failed so dismally is that it does not appeal or take account of the self-interest of white South Africans. It ignores his particular interest; it ignores his point of view."

He added: "I sense something emerging in Prime Minister Thatcher's attitude, a difference between economic measures which would cause economic damage and measures which will assist in eliminating apartheid."

"That to my mind is a new distinction... and is a more constructive approach than just beating the hell out of the South Africans."

Earlier Mr Worrall said he could not speculate on the outcome of the planned visit to South Africa by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and the EEC initiative's chances of success. "That is going to depend on when Sir Geoffrey visits South Africa, how the state of emergency develops and the mood of the Government at the time."

But he insisted: "We will sort out our internal affairs according to the interests of all South Africans."

Mr Healey, on his return from his visit to southern Africa, said that in five hours of talks with Dr Kaunda he had tried to persuade him to stay in the Commonwealth and fight for action from

Thatcher line praised by Pretoria envoy

Continued from page 1

within. He had warned him against the danger of a split.

But he disclosed that Dr Kaunda had expressed the feeling that if the Commonwealth summit did not come up with sanctions there was no point in staying in.

"He said that he could not bear to sit again at a table with Mrs Thatcher if she vetoes Commonwealth action for a second time. It is a worrying matter that if Zambia decided to leave the Commonwealth a number of other African countries and some Asian countries might do the same," Mr Healey said.

In a series of interviews and at a Westminster press conference, Mr Healey said that in South Africa the proposed mission of Sir Geoffrey to Pretoria was received with unanimous derision both by

supporters and opponents of apartheid. He had been told that no black leader would be prepared to talk to a member of Mrs Thatcher's Government in the present situation.

"It is a hopeless and damaging mission," Mr Healey said.

Mr Worrall was unable to tell the select committee when the present state of emergency would end. It was essentially a temporary measure intended to restore stability so the South African government and people could get on with reforming.

He insisted that the country was going through a period of major transition "from the apartheid of the past to a multi-racial future."

"There are people who are determined to create circumstances of disorder, whose objective it is to make certain areas ungovernable."

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SA sanctions can deal 'killer blow' to Blacks

NEW YORK. — Western sanctions against South Africa could amount to a "killer blow" against many of the so-called frontline states, says the US magazine Time.

The United States has already made it clear to these states that it cannot compensate them for their possible losses, says the magazine.

In a report on "A boy-cott's hidden victims" in yesterday's issue, the magazine says that many Western countries fear that if they do impose sanctions on South Africa, they would have to "bail out" the Black nations struck by South African reprisals.

President Kenneth Kaunda is one African frontline leader who has repeatedly called for economic sanctions against South Africa and has even threatened to withdraw from the Commonwealth if Britain fails to punish Pretoria, says Time.

Yet, if the West were to impose sanctions on South Africa, "economic necessity, compounded by a sense of vengeance," would probably move Pretoria to stop its substantial economic links with Zambia. The result could virtually paralyse the country, which is already suffering its worst recession since independence in 1964.

That "sad paradox" is repeated and indeed intensified throughout the Black nations of the region, and particularly in Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho, says the magazine, recalling last year's warning from British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher when Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe called for South African sanctions: "If you want to cut your own throat, don't come to me for a bandage." — Sapa.

Cyrus Vance in SA for race probe

CAPE TOWN. — A former United States Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance is in Cape Town as leader of a Yale University delegation to assess racial attitudes of American-owned companies operating in South Africa in which Yale owns stock.

The delegation was also looking for ways to strengthen Black education in South Africa.

At the end of its visit, the delegation will recommend to the university whether its investments in the companies should remain or be sold. — Sapa.

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Mob stones Soweto man to death

By ANDREW
THOMSON

TWO armed Black men were shot dead by a guard outside the

home of a Soweto Councillor on Saturday and another Soweto man was stoned to death by a mob on Sunday, the Bureau for Information said yesterday.

The deputy director of foreign media liaison in the Department of Information, Miss Ronelle Henning, told a news conference at the Union Buildings in Pretoria, that a fourth man had died at Tembisa on the East Rand after a clash with police.

In the Bureau's unrest report for the period from 6 am on Saturday to 6 am yesterday, the following incidents were related:

● Two Black men, Abram Maleki (19) and Martin Maseko (19), armed with knives, were shot dead by a guard at 5.30 pm on Saturday outside the home of a Soweto Councillor after they had threatened him. Both the dead had lived at 2649 Emdeni Extension.

● A Black man, Mr Magwandile Bantjies (20), was stoned to death by a group of about 20 men outside his home on

She said no-one had been arrested in connection with the attack on a bus in Soweto on Sunday at 4.30 pm after a mass rally which was addressed by KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Miss Henning said police investigations had revealed details of the incident.

It appeared that four buses and a kombi were travelling one behind the other when a crowd of youths stoned and petrol-bombed the leading vehicle. The driver, Mr Edward Makhanya, jumped out of the bus after his clothes caught alight.

The driverless bus then ran into two pedestrians, killing them outright, before crashing into the wall of a nearby petrol station.

A Black youth is alleged to have shot at the second bus, while bus passengers are alleged to have stabbed one of their assailants to death.

Of the 48 people injured in the clash, 36 are still being treated in Baragwanath Hospital, including Mr Makhanya.

Sapa reports gunmen stormed two Soweto homes over the weekend, killing three people and injuring others.

An unidentified 42-year-old man was killed on Saturday when a mob armed with handguns and pangas stormed his home in Pinville, police added.

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Maggie is still firm against sanctions

LONDON. — The British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, repeated her opposition to sanctions against South Africa yesterday but urged Pretoria to open talks with its Black opponents to restore stability to the country.

Mrs Thatcher also called for the release of Nelson Mandela, jailed leader of the African National Congress.

"There are some people who say nothing has worked, therefore sanctions will work. Sanctions have not worked

throughout history. They won't work in a country like South Africa with enormous internal resources, a strong economy and an immense coastline," Mrs Thatcher said on British commercial television.

Her comments coincided with threats from Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda that he would leave the Commonwealth unless the 49-nation grouping agreed to sanctions against South Africa.

Opposition Labour Party politician Mr Denis Healey, who returned from a visit to South Afri-

ca and Zambia, said yesterday President Kaunda had told him: "If we do not get sanctions at the Commonwealth summit I do not ever want to sit at the same table with the British Prime Minister again."

"And so he threatened to take Zambia out of the Commonwealth," Mr Healey said.

Mrs Thatcher said the South African Government needed to lift its ban on the ANC and release Mandela to allow negotiations with the opponents of apartheid to get under way.

"It is worth trying," she said.

Mrs Thatcher said there should be a suspension of violence on all sides for the dialogue to go ahead.

It would be futile to try to force Pretoria to introduce further reforms by threatening it with sanctions. "It does not work with the Government of South Africa," she said.

Mr Healey said the Commonwealth summit in August would provide an ideal forum to adopt punitive measures against South Africa and thus force it to drop apartheid.

BUSINESS DAY, Tuesday, July 1 1986

Mandela ready to team up — Buthelezi

LONDON — KwaZulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told Britons yesterday that ANC leader Nelson Mandela had made it clear he could see no problem in working with him (Buthelezi).

Mandela had expressed this view to both the Commonwealth Eminent Persons' Group and Progressive

Own Correspondent

Federal Party MP Helen Suzman, he said.

He said in a BBC radio interview that if UK Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe wanted to see him during his visit to SA "then, of course I would see him".

He added: "I don't see how I could ignore talking to a

foreign minister of the stature of Sir Geoffrey Howe."

He said he would advise Howe against sanctions. He had this mandate from his followers.

In Durban on May 1 about 100 000 people had rejected sanctions. Everywhere, when he moved among blacks, there was this same rejection

of sanctions, Buthelezi said.

Considerable TV coverage was given to Buthelezi's rally in Soweto at the weekend.

Regarding his apparent interest in the proposed national statutory council, Buthelezi said it was nothing new that, under certain conditions, negotiations were to be preferred to violence.



M BUTHELEZI

Bomb blast over Durban freeway

Business Day Reporter

TWO limpet mines planted on a pedestrian crossing over a Durban freeway exploded early yesterday. No-one was injured by the blasts — bringing the number of explosions to nine since the declaration of the state of emergency.

The Bureau for Information said eight people died in township unrest on Sunday.

The expulsion of West German ARD television reporter Heinrich Buettgen by Thursday night yesterday drew protests from Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher who called for the order to be lifted.

The first Durban limpet mine blast occurred at 3.15am in Westville, with the second exploding 15 minutes later.

The blasts ruptured two pipelines, although damage was reported as slight.

The bureau also said three people died and 48 were injured at the weekend when youths petrol-bombed and threw stones at buses carrying Inkatha supporters from a meeting of Kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi in Soweto.

In other incidents on Sunday, the bureau reported:

- Two black men aged 19 were killed when they apparently threatened a guard with knives at the home of a councillor in Soweto. The guard gunned down his attackers in self-defence;

- A 20-strong mob stoned to death and knived the body of a black man in front of his home in Soweto;

- A black man fired a shot from his house at a police patrol in Tembisa on the East Rand. Police retaliated with birdshot and teargas, which eventually set the house alight. The attacker then shot himself;

- A black railway policeman, saved from being neck-laced on Saturday in Tembisa, died in hospital.

Business
Day
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Another 7 have died in unrest, says Bureau

ANOTHER seven people have died in unrest, bringing the death toll to 93 since the state of emergency was declared on June 12.

And the Government's Bureau for Information says there were two mini-limpet mine explosions near Durban yesterday.

The blasts damaged two water pipes in Dunkeld Road, Westville. No-one was injured.

In other incidents reported by the Bureau:

- Three people died in Soweto on Sunday after Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi addressed a meeting at Jabulani Stadium.

The deaths occurred after

youths threw stones and petrol bombs at four buses and a combi transporting people back from the meeting.

The driver of the leading bus, Mr Edward Makhanya caught alight and jumped off. The driverless bus then ran over and killed two pedestrians.

After the bus crashed into a wall, a youth allegedly fired shots at the second bus. The driver stopped, and there was a multiple collision involving three buses and a combi. Forty-eight passengers were injured. A youth was then stabbed to death, allegedly by passengers.

- A Railway Policeman, Constable J Rampete has died in hospi-

tal, after he was necklaced in Tembisa on Saturday.

- Two Soweto men were killed at the home of a councillor by a guard on Saturday afternoon after they allegedly threatened the guard with knives. The dead men are Mr Abraham Maleki (19), and Mr Martin Maseko (19).

- On Sunday about 20 men stoned Mr Mazwandile Baaitjies (20), to death in front of his Soweto home and knifed the body.

- The Bureau also says that a Tembisa man fired at a police patrol from his house. Police fired back and shot tear smoke at the house, which caught alight. "The man then shot himself".

Sowetan 1/7/86

US IS REVIEWING ITS SA POLICY

SA threat to stop debt repayments

LONDON. — South Africa's Ambassador Mr Denis Worrall said yesterday that if international economic sanctions are imposed against South Africa, the Government would consider freezing its international debt repayments in retaliation.

"We are able to reciprocate with sanctions," the ambassador told British MPs.

"We could cause chaos in Southern Africa, something which is not sufficiently recognised."

TO PAGE 2

WASHINGTON.

The Reagan administration is reviewing its policy on South Africa because the situation has deteriorated since the imposition of a state of emergency on June 12, the State Department said yesterday.

A review of US policy could include a search for increased aid to Black nations in the region, Secretary of State Mr George Shultz said today.

Mr Shultz also claimed that Congressional cuts in Pres Reagan's R50 billion foreign-policy budget request could harm US ef-

forts to improve the South African situation.

He told reporters that the Reagan administration is aiming to complete the study by late July and is likely to make the findings public in Congressional testimony.

According to accounts published at the weekend, the administration is seeking better ties with Black groups in South Africa, notably the African National Congress.

Mr Shultz said an important element of US policy could be to help several Black states that border South Africa and depend economically on their powerful White-led neighbour. Among the countries in this region are Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique.

In recent criticism of Congressional moves to impose tough economic sanctions on South Africa, Mr Shultz has said such measures would hurt

SA threat on debt

the release of jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

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Mr Worrall told the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee that if there were full international economic sanctions against country, "the South Africans certainly would consider not repaying their international loans".

He said sanctions could slow down the rate of apartheid reform, increase unemployment and heighten the risk of violence in South Africa.

The ambassador also told the MPs that his Government might find it difficult to comply with British and European Community demands for

Mr Worrall said he sensed that Mandela's release was in the interests of South Africa, but such a decision would have to be justified to the country's White electorate.

"Every car bomb that goes off in Durban or Johannesburg, killing people indiscriminately, and every speech made for the maiming of civilians makes it more difficult for the Government to release this obviously important figure if he persists in his view that the armed struggle is necessary," the ambassador said.

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Johannesburg Tuesday 1 July 1986

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No comment on Sisulu detention

A MINISTRY of Law and Order spokesman would not comment yesterday when asked whether detained newspaper editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu would be charged with any offence.

The Ministry earlier confirmed that Mr Sisulu was detained on Friday, breaking its policy of not publicly confirming detentions, to reject allegations that he had been abducted from his home by men wearing balaclavas.

Asked if publication of Mr Sisulu's fortnightly newspaper, the "New Nation," would be stopped, the Ministry spokesman

yesterday said that this would be "considered on merit" and that no decision had been taken.

According to the emergency regulations a person may be detained if this is deemed necessary for the maintenance of public order, the safety of the public or of the detainee, or for the termination of the state of emergency.

The Minister of Law and Order may, without hearing any person or notifying anyone, subsequently order the person to be detained for any period. No charges need be brought. — Sapa.

Gun at rally: Man in court

A DURBAN man who was allegedly found with a firearm near the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto, where Inkatha president and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsba Buthelezi, addressed a rally on Sunday, appeared in the Soweto Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr Gordon Zungu (24) of Umlazi, Durban, pleaded not guilty to possessing the firearm and three rounds of ammunition. He said the firearm was not found in his possession.

The case was postponed to July 15 and he was remanded in custody pending his payment of R200 bail.

THE SA Catholic Bishops' Conference is to take legal action against the police if Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of the Johannesburg fortnightly newspaper, the *New Nation*, is not released after 14 days in detention.

THE Cape Town City Council would make a formal proposal regarding the post of facilitator to former PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert "within the next two weeks", a council spokesman said yesterday.

POLICE vesterday arrested

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THE CITIZEN

Howe bent on SA 'mission impossible' — diplomats

By PETER WILSON

LONDON. — Diplomats are calling it "mission impossible."

Unless there are some dramatic changes within the next few weeks, that seems a reasonable description on the task facing the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, when he sets out to persuade the South African Government to release Nelson Mandela and negotiate with the ANC.

Sir Geoffrey did not think much of the idea when the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, last week ordered him to undertake the European-backed peace mission — the "last attempt", as government sources put it, before decisions have to be taken about imposing sanctions.

Considering the South African State President, Mr P W Botha's recent assertions that South Africa won't be pushed around by threats of sanctions, and the Government's stated reasons for not talking to the ANC, his doubts seem well-founded.

Whatever the outcome, Mrs Thatcher has bought some time. The EEC problem over sanctions

has been shelved for a while. For her, the crunch comes at the beginning of August when she meets other Commonwealth leaders in London and faces intense pressure for sanctions following the "eminent persons" failure to succeed at what Sir Geoffrey is going to try to do.

Now reconciled to his task, Sir Geoffrey is aiming at doing the best he can. "We are deliberately not going armed with a threat, a big stick, a weapon of that kind because it is the judgment of the European Community that the South African Government is not best calculated to respond to that kind of approach," he said at the weekend.

His objective, he said, was to persuade the South African Government "to go down the road which the Eminent Persons Group so much wanted them to do".

The South African Government must recognise "the extent to which opinion around the world is moving more and more solidly against them".

It is not only against the

South African Government that opinion is moving. Stirred up by the Commonwealth Secretary-General in London and leaders of the Black southern African states, the Commonwealth itself is showing signs of becoming increasingly hostile and impatient with Mrs Thatcher over her persistent opposition to sanctions.

The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Sir Shridath Ramphal, who is determined that there will be sanctions, has warned the Queen about the danger to Commonwealth unity and has declared that member governments would have "no part of the EEC's equivocation over apartheid". The visit was "misguided and contradictory and the world, including many Europeans, will not acquiesce in it", he said.

Mrs Thatcher's problem is that she really doesn't believe in sanctions, and she does not back down easily.

Although the EEC communique issued last Friday after the summit meeting in The Hague stated the sanctions situa-

tion would be reviewed in September, and referred to specific measures which "might" be taken, Mrs Thatcher was quick to point out that their imposition was not automatic.

Already there is confusion about the 12-nation EEC agreement. Governments which wanted sanctions believed they have secured agreement that Britain and West Germany would not block them if Sir Geoffrey's mission failed.

That is clearly not what Mrs Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl believe. — Sapa.

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Reagan to look over new plans

US shifts policy on ANC contact

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration is opening up contacts with the African National Congress (ANC) as part of a policy shift to stimulate "productive dialogue between blacks and whites" in SA.

Spurred by domestic election concerns as well as the situation in SA, the Reagan administration has its National Security Council and the State Department working on new ideas, top officials confirm.

All aspects of the new policy will be ready for approval by President Reagan "in a matter of weeks", a senior White House official said at the weekend.

He characterised it as a "shift in emphasis", rather than a major revision of the constructive engagement policy that has drawn heat to the point where even some hard-core Reagan loyalists are calling for it to be scrapped and punitive action taken against Pretoria.

But sanctions are not being addressed in the current review which, if approved by Reagan, will be formalised as official policy in a National Security directive, the official intimated.

RICHARD WALKER

Much of the shift seems to be toward greater and more open contacts with the ANC and other groups shunned in the six years of constructive engagement.

A top official with the President in Santa Barbara, California, maintained lines had already been opened to certain leaders, including ANC president Oliver Tambo.

These contacts were more to "gather information" than to start serious dialogue, he said.

"We think it's important to find out what they are thinking about, what their ideas are."

"Defining the ideological power balance within the ANC, and the potential impact and following of a freed Nelson Mandela loom large in the quest."

"It would be interesting to know what would happen if he were released ... how much support he'd have," the official continued.

"He may very well be an important ingredient in a solution."

US reviewing SA policy

FROM PAGE 1

the neighbouring countries.

In a challenge to Congress, Mr Shultz said yesterday: "Do they plan to do anything to help Botswana or just let them decline?"

"I would think if you are as concerned about

the problem as those who want to rip (criticise) South Africa seem to think they are, you would want to address yourself to the problems of Southern Africa generally," he said.

Though he declined to outline what the Reagan administration's review might lead to, the impli-

cation was that an element could be increased financial assistance to Botswana and perhaps its Black neighbours.

"Those who feel the way to bring about change in South Africa is to bring the South African economy down as much as they can, must realise that in doing so they bring down the economies of the surrounding states, which depend on South Africa," Mr Shultz said.

Mr Shultz, who has for months been criticising Congress for cutting his Budget, for the first time linked expenditure cuts to the South African situation.

"I suppose if people get around to examining what it really means to put the pressure on South Africa in terms of what you do for Botswana, that costs money," he said. "If

you're not willing to put money up, you don't have as much to say."

The administration's request for R50 million in this year's budget for foreign aid and other state department programmes was cut to (about R40 billion) in the senate and (about R38 billion) in the Lower House. A 17.5 billion dollar (about R39 billion) compromise was reached.

Mr Shultz said he understood the need for economy, but "totally pulling the rug out from under it (Foreign Policy) is something different".

Under the House Sanctions Bill passed two weeks ago, most US economic activity with South Africa would cease six months after enactment of the legislation.

100 trucks

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