

# S. African Envoy to Britain Resigns; Bid for Parliament Seat Expected

By Karen DeYoung  
Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, Jan. 30—South Africa's ambassador to Britain, Denis Worrall, resigned today, saying he wanted to return to his own country and "reenter national public life."

Although Worrall did not specify his plans, informed speculation here said he intended to leave South Africa's ruling National Party and run as an independent candidate for Parliament. President Pieter W. Botha said today in Pretoria that the whites-only elections would be held on May 6.

Worrall, who took up his post here 2½ years ago, has long been considered one of Pretoria's most articulate spokesmen in Europe,

and his resignation is viewed as a blow to the Botha government. Despite his effectiveness in defending the government, sources said that he had made no secret of his disagreement with some of its policies, particularly with what he considered the slow pace of reform of South Africa's system of racial separation, or apartheid.

At the same time, Worrall, an English-speaking academic, is believed to have been disappointed not to have received an appointment to Botha's all-Afrikaner Cabinet. Recent speculation here indicated that he believed he was under consideration to replace Foreign Minister Roelof F. (Pik) Botha.

In a statement released by the embassy, Worrall said: "For some

time now, my government has known that it has been my wish to return to South Africa and reenter national public life. The international experience of the last four years has convinced me more than ever that South Africa has a great future and I would like to make my contribution to its realization.

"In particular, I believe that this is a time for 'bridge-builders' within all communities in South Africa to make themselves heard."

A spokesman for Britain's opposition Labor Party, which has been in the forefront of antiapartheid political activity here, said that Worrall had resigned "because he couldn't live with himself" any more while supporting his government.

Liberal Party leader David Steel,

who recently returned from a trip to South Africa, called him "a very plausible apologist for apartheid."

Worrall himself did not comment aside from his written statement, which said that he would "not be making any further statements to the press or giving any interviews" until he is ready to leave Britain. An embassy spokesman said he was expected to return to South Africa within the next several weeks.

One South African journalist here described Worrall's resignation as "the beginning of the growth of what has been called a centrist movement" within the ruling white establishment and said that Worrall is "not the only one."

Although Worrall, 51, is considered part of the "liberal wing" of the

National Party, he has served in several senior government positions. He was elected to Parliament on Botha's National Party ticket in 1978 and later served as a government-appointed senator. In 1983, he served as president of the government-named committee that rewrote the South African constitution to provide for a tricameral legislature, with separate chambers for whites, Asians and Coloreds, or people of mixed race.


Although the new constitution was part of a reform package aimed at improving the status of blacks, the new parliamentary system gave them no representation.

In frequent speeches and television appearances in Britain, Worrall argued that reform was coming but

that South Africa's problems could only be solved by South Africans themselves, both black and white. He praised Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's opposition to economic sanctions against Pretoria and lobbied tirelessly in the British Parliament against outside interference in his country.

In the past year, however, as the pace of reform slowed and actions like Pretoria's military raids on neighboring black-ruled states and press censorship increased, Worrall's job became more difficult.

"He felt out of the loop," said one western diplomat. "He was spending a lot of time defending decisions that he didn't have any part in making. He had a feeling that events were moving out of control."



## Pastor Jailed In 'Homeland' Is Released 1/31/87

\* Washington Post Foreign Service



Lutheran Dean Tshenurwani Simon Farisani has been released from prison in the South African tribal "homeland" Venda where he had been held for two months, Amnesty International reported yesterday.

Cathleen Smith, a spokeswoman for the human rights group in New York, said Farisani had told Amnesty representatives by telephone that he had been "intensively interrogated" during his imprisonment and had lost 30 pounds but was not tortured. His arrest followed his return from a tour of Europe and the United States during which he spoke about torture he had undergone during earlier imprisonments in 1981 and 1982.

Farisani, 39, is leader of the Evangelical Church in Venda, one of several territories set aside for blacks by the white South African government.

The State Department had expressed concern to South Africa about Farisani's arrest, and protests were made by members of Congress, churches and officials of other nations.

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# Pretoria Hints Changes in Ties With Nations Applying Sanctions

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Foreign Service

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Jan. 30—South African President Pieter W. Botha said today that he will reconsider both the "content and direction" of his country's relations with nations that have supported punitive sanctions.

In an oblique threat to the United States, Botha said, "No foreign nation, nor the United Nations or any other international organization, has the slightest right whatsoever to meddle in our domestic affairs."

Speaking to the Parliament, Botha said he would reconsider "both the content and direction of our foreign relations."

When asked whether the president meant a severing of diplomatic relations with the United States or other countries supporting sanctions, Botha's chief spokesman said that South Africa was merely reassessing the benefits of normal diplomatic relations with countries that have applied pressure on Pretoria to dismantle apartheid.

Stoffel van der Merwe, deputy minister for information, also acknowledged that foreign intervention in domestic affairs would be a major issue in the upcoming national election of white members of South Africa's Parliament. Botha announced today that the election of white members of Parliament

will be held May 6. The last parliamentary election was in 1981.

"I don't think any party would be able to resist bringing foreign interference into the campaign. I think that is foreshadowed by what the president said in this speech," van der Merwe said.

Botha complained that last year, "undisguised attempts at interference in our domestic affairs reached unprecedented proportions. It is a principle of international law and conduct that no self-respecting, sovereign country should be subservient to any other."

Botha's 30-minute speech appeared to be a harbinger of the upcoming election campaign, in which

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## Botha Hints Retaliation

SOUTH AFRICA, From A9

his ruling National Party will seek a reaffirmation of the electoral mandate it has held since 1948.

The president paid little attention to reform of the system of apartheid, or strict racial separation, although he reaffirmed his invitation to black nationalists to negotiate a formula for power sharing.

But Botha made it clear that negotiations with the outlawed African National Congress, the main guerrilla force battling white rule, could only be held once the ANC unequivocally renounces the use of violence.

The president, moreover, expanded upon the conditions of negotiations, saying that talks with the ANC could only be held if the organization publicly severs its links to the South African Communist Party, abandons violence and agrees to participate "as peaceful South African citizens in constitutional processes in South Africa."

When asked what constitutional processes might be available to exiled leaders of the ANC, van der Merwe suggested that a multiracial Statutory Council of elected advisers to the government could be such an outlet. So far no credible black leaders have said they would serve on such a body.

Van der Merwe denied that Botha's speech represented a "reduction of the government's commitment to reform." The omission of specific reform proposals, he said, reflected the president's belief that presenting a blueprint for political change at this time would be a tactical mistake because it might be rejected out of hand by black leaders, thereby stopping the reform process "dead in the water."

Senior advisers to Botha said that beyond power-sharing on an advisory level, South African blacks could expect little more than modifications of the 1949 Group Areas Act that enforces residential segregation by race. Van der Merwe said that while a local option for integration of certain urban neighborhoods might be offered to blacks after the election, "clearly a total abolishment of the Group Areas Act is not in the cards."

The government, he said, would attempt to eliminate the "sharp edges that hurt people," but would not abandon the principle of residential segregation.

Botha, noting demands that South Africa embrace universal suffrage and one-man, one-vote, declared, "In our circumstances, this demand cannot lead to a just dispensation in a multicultural society."

## Barclays disinvestment from South Africa deals stunning blow

**W**hatever the reasons may have been for Barclays Bank's decision to withdraw from South Africa, the move has undeniably dealt a heavy blow to the South African government, has resulted in a setback for the British government's anti-sanctions policy – and has whipped up a favourable dose of US publicity for Barclays, which has its eye on a bigger share of the American market.

It was on 24 November that the Barclays bombshell came, although Barclays chairman Sir Timothy Bevan disclosed that the decision had been taken two months earlier and that the deal had been signed on 21 November.

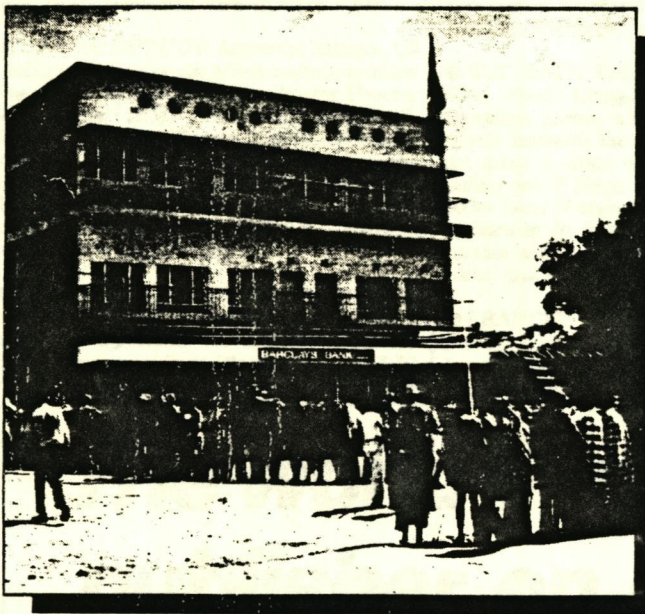
### Editorial comment

The well-kept secret was broken when Barclays announced it was to sell its 29.28m shares (40.4% of the equity) in Barclays National Bank (Barnat), the largest bank in South Africa, for 18 rand each. The sale, then, is worth R526.97m, which works out to £81.61m (\$115.64m) at the applicable financial-rand rate.

Most of the shares were brought by Barnat's other three main shareholders, all South African firms: Anglo American Corporation, De Beers Consolidated Mines and Southern Life Association.

Barnat will now have to drop the word Barclays from its name.

Barclays will be allowed to remit the proceeds of the sale, but only at the considerably less attractive financial-rand rate under



Barclays Bank's branch at Narok, in Kenya: Both Barclays and Standard have branches scattered throughout Africa.

South Africa's two-tier exchange-rate system (R4.35=\$1 at the financial rate, as against R2.23=\$1 at the commercial rate), and only over a period of several months so as to minimise the downward pressure on the flagging South African currency.

As for the South African government, the governor of the South African Reserve Bank (the central bank) proclaimed that Barclays' withdrawal "is not expected to exert any adverse effect nationally or internationally on the South African banking system". Few business observers on either side of the disinvestment issue could comfortably talk themselves into believing that, if this single remittance exercise alone has to be staggered over several months, to say nothing of other disinvestments which most observers expect to follow.

### Thatcher keeps her distance

British Conservative Party Leader Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and top Tory leaders were noticeably quiet in their comment, cautiously keeping a low profile in the face of approaching elections and leaving it to backbenchers to wave the anti-disinvestment flag.

One, Teddy Taylor, MP for Southend East, even suggested that "those concerned about the future of South Africa and the ending of apartheid should now seriously think about removing their accounts from Barclays". This call assumes that the British public are actively in favour of companies' staying in South Africa rather than just basically apathetic.

The South African issue, even in the run-up to elections, has not engendered anything like the popular feeling it has created in the US, and although the other three major UK political parties have clearly come out in favour of sanctions, none of them have pushed the issue to the forefront.

As for Barclays itself, it is mostly a question of semantics whether a company cites political or commercial reasons ("basically commercial", declared Sir Timothy), for the two are inextricably linked in South Africa. Social Democratic Party Leader David Owen credited British students' withdrawal of funds from Barclays with having precipitated the move; Anti-Apartheid Movement President Bishop Trevor Huddleston quickly and proudly claimed that 17 years of AAM pressure had finally borne fruit.

Sir Timothy himself summed up the action most succinctly – and gave the most telling reason yet why other companies *will* follow suit. Said he: "Clearly, it is better to make an investment in the US than in South Africa, which is uncertain and disapproved of by the rest of the world." And the time when a company could waltz into the US mega-market totting a portfolio full of South African holdings has passed.

Barclays Bank is not yet quite home and dry, however. The parent company still holds some £700m (\$992m) worth of loans to South Africa which have not escaped the attention of anti-apartheid organisations on either side of the Atlantic.

### What, no African Business?

If you find your news agent runs out of copies before you get there, why not subscribe? See page 4.

# Schultz faces demo over Tambo talks

WASHINGTON — Oliver Tambo, head of the outlawed African National Congress, calls on US Secretary of State George Shultz this week and the planned encounter is generating strong conservative opposition.

Shultz agreed to meet with Tambo, even though the Secretary of State opposed the ANC's advocacy of violence and its close links to the Soviet Union.

But Shultz has said the United States must maintain contact with all parties to the South African conflict.

Several conservative groups are planning a protest demonstration on Wednesday when Tambo meets with Shultz at the State Department.

At a news conference last Monday, Republican congressman Danny Burton said: "The Secretary of State should no more meet with Tambo than with Yasser Arafat . . . he is a terrorist with strong ties to the South African Communist Party and the Soviet Union."

In addition to his meeting with Shultz, Tambo (69), will talk with the congressional Black Caucus, the Senate mittee and other groups. He also plans visits to Los Angeles and Chicago.

Some conservatives in President Ronald Reagan's administration have said privately they believe Shultz is making a mistake by meeting with Tambo.

Constantine Menges, a former special assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, said the ANC "has used mostly teenaged 'comrades' to burn alive and hack to death many hundreds of moderate black community leaders and other totally innocent blacks."

## LETTERS

The Citizen PO Box 7712  
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# Time Govt called Mandela's bluff

IT is time that the Government called Mandela's bluff. The convicted traitor's supposed refusal to accept release from prison only on condition that he renounces violence is clearly a transparent smokescreen to hide the pathetic image of a prisoner frightened for his very life.

Mandela must be acutely aware that if he emerged from the comparative comfort and safety of his prison cell, he would immediately become a prime target by political opponents for the "necklacing" method of extermination which his militant wife Winnie apparently approves — but, of course, for others!

If this so-called leader of Black political opinion should agree to forsake his pampered existence in Pollsmoor Prison, he would quickly find that

those millions of his race out there are not all his ardent admirers. Indeed, many may be mortal enemies, for so many have suffered dire hardship and bereavement due to the activities of the so-called "Comrades" and other savage revolutionaries who claim to be Mandela's supporters.

Understandably the Government is anxious to prevent further trouble through Mandela's being hailed as a national hero upon his release — or, even worse, from being mourned as a martyr if opponents succeed in taking their revenge by killing him. But calls for this prisoner's release have become so universal and strident that I feel the Government should now take the bold step of freeing him unconditionally whether he wants to be set free or not — and

leaving him to the tender mercies of his own people.

ANDRÉ  
WATERMEYER  
Cape Town

## Misleading headline

AS a strong supporter of your newspaper, I must register a protest when I think you are at fault.

The front page headline of Wednesday December 31 1986 stated in bold black print "World's Top Oil Firm Quits SA".

This statement was I believe true, but the firm in question is not by far the largest US oil operation in SA, judging from your comments.

Therefore while you can claim that your headline was indeed truthful, the impression given was entirely different and, unless a reader troubled to read the article relating to the headline, your statement could prove very misleading at a time when misleading or mis-statements are very much against the national interest.

K JOHNSON  
Fordsburg

## Discretion needed in reporting