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"We would by now already have had the State President's dreamed of constellation of South African States," Chief Buthelezi said.

"It was KwaZulu's rejection of independence which forced on the Government the necessity of rethinking their homeland policy."

He had told (Cabinet Minister) Dr Koornhof at a meeting in Ulundi that if the South Africa Government attempted to force KwaZulu to take independence at the point of a gun, KwaZulu would respond with a gun.

"I was quite prepared to lead my people into an armed defence of our South African citizenship. I have often

been accused by Cabinet Ministers of sabre-rattling."

Could this political track-record be described as "moderate"?

His people did not support it as moderate and he had not got a mass following of more than one million paid-up members of Inkatha because he was a moderate.

Fraser calls for sanctions aimed at Whites

International sanctions against South Africa could be structured to hit the heart of the White community, Mr Fraser told a Press conference at the end of his brief fact-finding mission to the country.

Summing up the impression he had gained during his talks with Government and opposition leaders, Black leaders and many others — as well as scenes he had witnessed — he said his views against apartheid had been "intensified and strengthened".

He added that apartheid was a "brutally enforced system ... which denies any semblance of human dignity".

There was probably only one other regime in this century which had been as racist, he said.

Asked if he was referring to the German Nazis, he told

reporters they should make their own deductions.

Mr Fraser was en route to the United Nations to serve on a commission to investigate and recommend rules for the operation of transnational companies operating in South Africa and SWA/Namibia.

Mr Fraser said that nobody wanted "blanket sanctions" but that these should be "phased and stepped" to achieve the desired result.

He believed sanctions could be so structured as to go to the heart of the White community in the Republic.

An example of this was the recent financial crisis caused by international bankers refusing to roll over short-term loans.

Mr Fraser said he felt the "sands of time were running out" for South Africa and that "drastic action" should be taken by the Government.

Tutu envisages a system of socialism in South Africa

A socialist system is the ideal that the Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, envisages for South Africa.

The Nobel Peace Prize recipient was quoted in an interview in the Star of September 3 that he did not like capitalism.

He told reporter Estelle Trengrove that he believed that in the system he envisaged, there should be a bill of rights — individual rights, not group rights, protecting a specific group.

"I would prefer a system closer to socialism than to capitalism," he said.

"I don't like capitalism. I'd like a system in which you have caring, compassion, sharing..."

Turning to reports that the jailed

African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, had said the time for a national convention was over, Bishop Tutu said he and Mandela shared the same dream of a future South Africa but that did not mean he supported Mandela on every point.

Referring to his threat that he would leave the country if the violence in the township against those branded as "collaborators with the system" did not stop, Bishop Tutu said:

"People must realise that was an unpremeditated remark which expressed the depth of my feeling and my abhorrence of all violence. I was trying to say to people that violence is something that discredits a worthy and noble cause."



Reform will rescue SA economy, says Howe

If the South Africans wanted to maintain the strength of their economy they would have to make political changes, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said in a recent interview.

He said Britain had no intention of becoming South Africa's "solitary protector".

He also made a distinction between punitive sanctions and "judgements of the real world and the market place".

Sir Geoffrey acknowledged the role of international pressures being brought to bear "through economic judgements on the political consequences of what is being done in South Africa".

But he again ruled out "mandatory and coercive sanctions" as an effective instrument for bringing about reform.

He said punitive sanctions would "drive the SA government in the wrong direction at the cost of damage to African interests."

Pressure and judgements of the market place, which had led to the rand crisis, could only be avoided by political changes.

"The South African government has got to get into meaningful dialogue with the Black leadership in South Africa."

Britain wanted to see fundamental changes in SA, Sir Geoffrey said.