

NWC
Annexure Five :
President's
U.N. Address

STRICTLY EMBARGOED UNTIL 19H00 ON FRIDAY 24 SEPTEMBER
1993

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS,
NELSON MANDELA, AT THE UNITED NATIONS: NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 24,
1993.

Chairperson; Your Excellencies, Ambassadors to the United Nations;
Ladies and gentlemen:

We are most grateful to the Special Committee against Apartheid and its distinguished Chairman, His Excellency Professor Ibrahim Gambari, as well as the United Nations as a whole, for enabling us to address this gathering today.

We have, together, walked a very long road. We have travelled together to reach a common destination.

The common destination towards which we have been advancing defines the very reason for the existence of this world Organisation.

The goal we have sought to reach is the consummation of the yearning of all humankind for human dignity and human fulfilment.

For that reason, we have been outraged and enraged that there could be imposed on any people the criminal system of apartheid.

Each and every one of us have felt our humanity denied by the mere existence of this system. Each and every one of us have felt brandished as sub-human by the fact that some could treat of others as though they were no more than disposable garbage.

In the end, there was nobody of conscience who could stand by and do nothing in the search for an end to the apartheid crime against humanity.

We are here today to convey to you, who are the representatives of the peoples of the world, the profound gratitude of the people of South Africa for your engagement, over the decades, in the common struggle to end the system of apartheid.

We are deeply moved by the fact that almost from its birth, this Organisation has kept on its agenda the vital question of the liquidation

of the system of apartheid and white minority rule in our country.

Throughout the many years of struggle, we, as South Africans, have been greatly inspired and strengthened as you took action both severally and collectively, to escalate your offensive against apartheid rule, as the white minority regime itself took new steps in its own offensive further to entrench its illegitimate rule and draw tribute from those it had enslaved.

In particular, we are most grateful for the measures that the United Nations, the OAU, the Commonwealth, the Non-Aligned Movement, the European Community and other intergovernmental organisations took to isolate apartheid South Africa.

We are deeply appreciative of similar initiatives that individual countries, non-governmental organisations, local communities and even single individuals took, as part of their contribution to the common effort to deny the apartheid system all international sustenance.

This global struggle, perhaps without precedent in the inestimable number of people it united around one common issue, has helped decisively to bring us to where we are today.

Finally, the apartheid regime was forced to concede that the system of white minority rule could no longer be sustained.

It was forced to accept that it had to enter into negotiations with the genuine representatives of our people to arrive at a solution which, as agreed at the first sitting of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, CODESA, would transform South Africa into a united, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist country.

This and other agreements have now been translated into a specific programme that will enable our country to take a leap forward from its dark, painful and turbulent past to a glorious future, which our people will strive with all their strength to make a future of democracy, peace, stability and prosperity.

The countdown to democracy in South Africa has begun. The date for the demise of the white minority regime has been determined, agreed and set.

Seven months from now, on April 27, 1994, all the people of South Africa, without discrimination on grounds of gender, race, colour or belief, will join in the historic act of electing a government of their choice.

The legislation has also been passed to create the institutions of state, the statutory organs that will ensure that these elections are held and that they are free and fair.

As a consequence of the creation of these statutory instruments, we have arrived at the point where our country will no longer be governed exclusively by a white minority regime.

The Transitional Executive Council, provided for in this legislation, will mark the first ever participation by the majority of our people at governmental level in the process of determining the destiny of our country.

It will be the historic precursor to the Interim Government of National Unity which will be formed after the democratic elections of April 27th.

The other structures now provided for in law, the Independent Election Commission, the Independent Media Commission and the Independent Broadcasting Authority will themselves play their specified roles in ensuring a process of transition and a result which our people as a whole will accept as having been legitimate and therefore acceptable.

We must however warn that we are not yet out of the woods. Negotiations are continuing to agree on the interim constitution, according to which the country will be governed as the elected national assembly works on the final constitution.

There will therefore be continuing need that this Organisation and the world movement for a democratic South Africa as a whole, sustain their focus on the transitional processes, so that everybody concerned in our country is left in no doubt about the continuing determination of the international community to help see us through to democracy.

The reality is that there are various forces within South Africa which do not accept the inevitability of the common outcome which all humanity seeks.

Within our country, these forces, which seek to deny us liberty by resort to brute force, and which have already murdered and maimed people in their tens of thousands, represent a minority of the people.

They derive their strength not from the people but from the fear, insecurity and destabilisation which they seek to impose through a campaign of terrorism conducted by unknown killers whose hallmark is brutality and total disregard for the value of human life.

There are other forces, which because of narrow, sectarian interests, are also opposed to genuine change. These are engaged in other actions which seek to create obstacles on the way to a smooth transition to democracy.

We believe that it is critically important that these forces too should understand that the international community has the will and determination to act in concert with the majority of the people of our country, to ensure that the democratic change which is long overdue is not delayed.

The apartheid system has left a swathe of disaster in its trail. We have an economy that is tottering on the brink of an even deeper depression than the one we are experiencing now.

What this means practically is millions of people who have no food, no jobs and no houses.

The very fabric of society is threatened by a process of disintegration, characterised by high and increasing rates of violent crime, the growth in the numbers of people so brutalised that they will kill for a pittance and the collapse of all social norms.

In addition, the absence of a legitimate state authority, enjoying the support of the majority of the people, immensely exacerbates this general crisis, emphasising the critical importance of speedy movement forward to democratic change.

In sum, acting together, we must, at all costs, resist and rebuff any tendency of a slide towards another Somalia or a Bosnia, a development which would have disastrous repercussions extending far beyond the borders of South Africa.

What we have just said is not intended to alarm this august gathering. Rather, it is meant to say - now is the time to take new steps to move

us forward to the common victory we have all fought for!

We believe the moment has come when the United Nations Organisation and the international community as a whole should take stock of the decisive advances that have been made to create the setting for the victory of the cause of democracy in our country.

We further believe that the moment has come when this same community should lay the basis for halting the slide to a socio-economic disaster in South Africa, as one of the imperatives in ensuring the very success of the democratic transformation itself.

In response to the historic advances towards democracy that have been achieved; further to give added impetus to this process; to strengthen the forces of democratic change and to help create the necessary conditions for stability and social progress, we believe the time has come when the international community should lift all economic sanctions against South Africa.

We therefore extend an earnest appeal to you, the governments and peoples you represent, to take all necessary measures to end the economic sanctions you imposed and which have brought us to the point where the transition to democracy has now been enshrined in the law of our country.

We further urge that this historic step, marking a turning point in the history of the relations between South Africa and the rest of the world, should not be viewed as an act of abstention but one of engagement.

Let us all treat this new reality as an opportunity and a challenge to engage with the South African situation in a way that will advance the democratic cause and create the best possible social and economic conditions for the victory of that cause.

The Special Committee against Apartheid has itself led the process of preparing the United Nations and its specialised agencies for the new reality that is the fruit of our common struggle. We trust that the UN family will therefore not delay in engaging the people of South Africa in a new way.

We trust also that the governments across the globe, that have been so central in the effort to defeat the system of apartheid, will do what they can to help us ensure the upliftment of our people.

A similar appeal extends the millions of people organised in the broad non-governmental anti-apartheid movement themselves to remain involved in the continuing struggle for a democratic South Africa and to add to their programmes the extension of all-round development assistance from people to people.

We hope that both the South African and the international investor communities will also take this opportunity themselves to help regenerate the South African economy, to the mutual benefit.

As you know, our people have not yet elected a democratic government. It is therefore important that the white minority government which remains in place in our country should not be granted recognition and treated as though it were representative of all the people of South Africa.

The Transitional Executive Council provides the appropriate mechanism for such interaction as should take place between ourselves and the international community in the period between now and the formation of the new government.

We should here mention that within the ambit of the diplomatic sanctions which many countries imposed, we also believe that such countries may now establish a diplomatic presence in South Africa to enhance their capacity to assist the people of our country to realise the common objectives.

This Organisation also imposed special sanctions relating to arms, nuclear matters and oil.

In this regard, we would like to urge that the mandatory sanctions be maintained until the new government has been formed. We would leave the issue of the oil embargo to the discretion of the Committee of the General Assembly responsible for the enforcement of this particular sanction.

We would further like to request that the Security Council should begin consideration of the very important issue of what this Organisation should do to assist in the process of organising for and ensuring that the forthcoming elections are indeed free and fair.

This, naturally, should be accompanied by a review of the important contribution that has been made by the UN Observer Mission to South Africa, which is helping us to address the issue of political violence, to ensure that this contribution addresses adequately this continuing problem.

We cannot close without extending our congratulations to the PLO and the government of Israel for the important step forward they have taken which, hopefully, will lead to a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East question.

To them and to the peoples and governments of the region as a whole, we extend the good wishes of all the people of our country and the assurance of our support for their noble effort to establish justice and peace.

We continue to hope that progress will be made towards the just resolution of the outstanding issue of Western Sahara.

Angola continues to bleed. We urge this Organisation and especially the Security Council to leave no stone unturned to ensure that the killing ends and the democratic process is respected.

We are encouraged by the steps that have been taken to bring peace to Mozambique and trust that no new obstacles will emerge to deny the people of this sister country the peace, stability and prosperity which they have been denied for so long.

Our common victory against the only system to be declared a crime against humanity since the defeat of nazism is in sight.

The historic need to end this crime as speedily and peacefully as possible requires that we, the peoples of the world, should remain as united as we have been and as committed as we have been to the cause of democracy, peace, human dignity and prosperity for all the people of South Africa.

Standing among you today, we continue to be moved by the selfless solidarity you have extended to our people. We are aware that by our

common actions we have sought not only the liberation of the people of South Africa but also the extension of the frontiers of democracy, non-racial, non-sexism and human solidarity throughout the world.

Understanding that, we undertake before you all that we will not rest until the noble cause which unites us all emerges triumphant and a new South Africa fully rejoins the rest of the international community as a country which we can all be proud of.

Thank you.

NWC
Annexure Six :
Housing
Agreement

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

TO: NATIONAL WORKING COMMITTEE
FR: WILLIAM COBBETT, NATIONAL CO-ORDINATOR,
LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING
DATE: 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1993

SUBJECT MATTER: HOUSING AGREEMENT

DECISIONS REQUIRED:

1. For the Department to be mandated to formally convey ANC endorsement of the agreement, following the recent NEC;
2. To accept or reject the Department's nomination of Cde William Cobbett as the ANC representative on the National Housing Board.

(Notes:

- i) We are expected to nominate an alternative to the NHB. As yet, the Department has not decided on a nomination, although Cde Tiishang Makgabo, recently employed, may be well suited;
- ii) Minor alterations have been made to the Agreement, which is due to be served on the Cabinet this Wednesday, with a possible public announcement on Wednesday evening;
- iii) In reality, no funds are likely to be committed until early 1994. However, project proposals will be solicited shortly after the public announcement;
- iv) The NWC will shortly be requested to endorse nominations for the Regional Housing Boards, where the decisions over expenditure will be taken).

TO: NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
FR: WILLIAM COBBETT - NATIONAL CO-ORDINATOR
LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING
DATE: 26.08.93

=====

SUBJECT MATTER: PROPOSED AGREEMENT ON HOUSING

=====

DECISIONS REQUIRED FROM NEC:

1. IN-PRINCIPLE SUPPORT FOR PROPOSED AGREEMENT
 2. MANDATE TO DEPARTMENT TO FINALISE WORDING WITH NATIONAL HOUSING FORUM AND GOVERNMENT
- =====

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Attached you will find a draft 'understanding' which has been provisionally arrived at between the National Housing Forum (NHF) and the Government (Department of National Housing). The inclusion of 'own affairs' and the bantustan budgets awaits further developments at Kempton Park.

This agreement has the following essential components:

- i) It provides for Multi-party control of the Department of National Housing, including a budget of approximately R1,7bn, which amount is to be committed in this financial year;
- ii) To achieve this, the existing National Housing Commission will be replaced by legislative amendment with a National Housing Board (NHB) comprising, inter alia, the Government, ANC, PAC, AZAPO, COSATU, SANCO. Because decisions will be taken on the basis of "sufficient support" in the absence of consensus, the IFP is currently reserving its position;
- iii) Decisions on the expenditure will be taken within a set of guidelines negotiated between the NHF and the Government;
- iv) The NHB will be constituted for a period of 24 months, but can be re-constituted by an interim government;
- v) If approved by all parties, the Agreement will be implementable from the 1st October.

THE DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDS THE AGREEMENT TO THE NEC