SANCTIONS
1-1-80 - 31-12-80
Kenya refuses entry visas for black SA group

NAIROBI.—A meeting of the South African Black Consciousness movement planned to be held in Nairobi had to be cancelled because of the Kenya government's refusal to grant entry visas.

An official of the Christian Council of Kenya revealed here today that the meeting was to have begun on December 28 and more than 100 participants had been expected from South Africa, Britain and other countries.

"But after a series of discussions, between the secretary general of the CCCK, the Rev John Kamau and Foreign Ministry and Immigration officials, we were told that no entry visas for the conference would be granted," the official said.

The conference organiser, Mr. Drake Koka, is reported to be seeking another African venue, and to have flown to Nigeria.

There have been reports that one of the conference objectives would be to heal a breach between the leadership of the organisation and the South African National Congress.

On several occasions during the past two years Kenya has relaxed its ban on South African passport holders to allow them to attend conferences in Kenya.

Hopes that the ban would be further relaxed have been expressed since Left-wing Foreign Minister, Dr. Mutuwa Waiyaki was replaced in last month's Kenya Cabinet reshuffle by Dr. Robert Ouko, a middle-of-the-road economist.

"Suppose an indiandraut faces the termienal decestion as justice, yed, for the termienal decestion as knives and batteies, witho the take on any value could be so towered that n, with equal irtrest he know nothing whatever about the perame disipation, alternationly, imagine that i, in the value he attaches to the perameer a fact that the indiandraut has very nigh (indeed, per the one case, that he de absdute certan a better heades or tallas on a single loss of a"
Mdali calls for total ban

THE black cultural organisation, Mdali, has this week called for a total ban on all cultural exchange programmes between South Africa and other countries. The stance was adopted after the decision by Jean Genet, a French playwright and novelist to deny theatres in South Africa the right to have his work performed.

Jean Genet’s decision follows the withdrawal recently of rights by the American poet and playwright, Ms Nkosazana Changa, to perform her choreo-poem, For Coloured Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When The Rainbow Is Enuf.

Mr. Zakes Mofokeng, Mdali’s secretary general, said: “The other reason for a total ban on cultural exchange between South Africa and other countries was the Government’s refusal to grant the president of the International Writers Association, Pan, a visa to visit this country.

“The purpose, as far as we are concerned, is to reject any form of cultural exchange,” said Mr. Zakes Mofokeng, the secretary general of Mdali. Also in support of pressure on a cultural level is Dr. Nthato Motlana.

“Tjophi is the only way to accept such a challenge by blacks of such endeavours and in principle I approve of any kind of pressurising measure which will bring about change,” he said.

The Rainbow is Enuf.

For Coloured Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When the Rainbow Is Enuf by Ntozakhe Changa

Mdali’s Secretary General

Mr. Zakes Mofokeng

Photograph by Zakes Mofokeng

© 1978 Zakes Mofokeng

Printed in South Africa

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100 copies

Johannesburg, 1978
Black's don't support discretionary

THE ARGOS, TUESDAY JANUARY 29 1980
Giving disinvestment a helping hand

The South African Government must now be the most influential factor in bringing disinvestment to this country. It is making far more spectacular strides in this direction than anything ever achieved by all South Africa's disinvestment advocates put together.

The "sensitivity" and "tactfulness" with which it responded to the handling by Port Elizabeth civic leaders of the Ford labour dispute there has attracted international attention, so much so that countries normally friendly to the Republic, most notably the United States, are seriously reconsidering investing their money here.

What an ironic twist of fate, considering how heavily the Government has censured those who have worked to achieve disinvestment up to now.

A week has passed and the Government has still made no move on the arrests last week of Pecbo's Mr Thozamile Botha and Mr Phalo Thulume, and SUNDAY POST journalist Mr Mono Babela.

It did not remain entirely inactive, however. It displayed characteristic contempt for public opinion by arresting, right in the face of growing concern over the political situation in Port Elizabeth, prominent rugby administrator, Mr Dan Qeqe. He is also an executive member of Pecbo.

It has been said before and we say it again: this is a very dangerous attitude, made more so by the fact that three of these men represent an organisation that is perceived to have already demonstrated its willingness to operate within the law and to ensure that its followers do likewise.

Admittedly, there was unrest in Walmer last weekend when buses were stoned and a hall set alight. Our view is that this was the result of residual public anger both at the arrests and at the uncertainty of Walmer's future.

We do not believe it was part of a Pecbo inspired conspiracy.

We are also of the opinion that the attempt this week to

strongest possible terms, once again underlining its non-violent stand.

What we find most significant, however, is how quickly Port Elizabeth returned to normal after last weekend's unrest.

Buses were running as usual, Walmer was calm, and Ford workers, responding to the agreement reached with Ford’s management on their behalf by Mr Botha, began returning to work.

All this has been widely attributed to a mass endorsement of Pecbo’s recommendations not to hold any demonstrations, stay-aways or boycotts of shops.

What more is required to make it clear that Pecbo is no loose alliance of social malcontents but a disciplined association of concerned people who have voluntarily placed themselves under the authority of a strong leadership respected both by themselves and those outside Pecbo?

It is painfully obvious that the longer the Government persists in harassing the members of such an organisation the more foolish it makes itself appear.

Its illegalistic attitude is causing real concern in the United States.

Up to now, Americans have been greatly encouraged by recent labour reforms here. This is epitomised in the work by men such as Leon Sullivan, architect of the so-called "Sullivan principles" for fair employment practices, men who believe that this is the real route towards change in South Africa.

But the Port Elizabeth debacle leaves men like Sullivan shaken and angry, and stretches to breaking point the credibility of the argument in favour of peaceful change.

Americans are believing more and more that the arrest of the four men in Port Elizabeth was primarily because of the role they played in the labour dispute there.
Government silent on oil ‘fraud’

Cape Town — the South African Government is remaining silent on allegations that the 214,000-ton tanker Salem secretly discharged a huge cargo of oil in Durban before being apparently scuttled off the west coast of Africa.

The Minister of Industries, Dr Van der Merwe, said yesterday he had taken note of reports from London and allegations being made. He had knowledge of certain facts which may have a bearing on this.

Those who handled South Africa’s oil transactions from time to time informed him fully of their dealings.

He was satisfied that they had in the past acted in good faith in all transactions.

SCUTTLED

The insurance organisation Lloyds of London said a Tunisian crew member claimed the vessel was deliberately scuttled after being refilled with sea-water to avoid suspicion after the 192,000 tons of oil had been discharged in Durban, and that the crew were given bonus payments in Swiss francs and told not to talk about the matter.

The mystery is now the subject of several international inquiries, including a Scotland Yard fraud squad probe.

A Lloyd’s spokesman said last night that cargo underwriters’ investigations showed the vessel called and discharged most of its oil cargo in Durban at the end of December.

A spokesman for Shell, BP’s Durban today said his company did not know if the Shell-owned supertanker had discharged its crude oil cargo in Durban.

There is no way we can be aware of every oil cargo that is discharged here,” he said.

The suggestion that oil bought by Shell International of London during passage is now in South Africa has made this a highly sensitive issue.

Shell has now served a writ in London on Mr Frederick Soudan, a director in the Oxford Shipping Company, believed to be the owners of the tanker.

The writ, served by Shell on behalf of the underwriters, is for compensation for the loss of the tanker’s cargo which was insured for more than R6-million.

Insurers, investigators have evidence from interviews with the crew in Dakar, Greece and other places.

They said the Salem had papers showing she was on her way to Italy from Kuwait which has banned off sales in South Africa.

The Salem was a Liberian-registered tanker.

The Salem, originally called the South Sun but renamed during the voyage, left Kuwait on December 10. On January 17 she was spotted by the BP tanker British Trident off the west African coast.

The Salem was listing badly but sending out no distress signals.

Five minutes after the captain of the British Trident spoke to the Salem there were signs of an explosion and large clouds of orange smoke.

Minutes later the crew of 24 were in lifeboats heading for the Trident.

The Salem finally sank only 30 hours later. — Own Correspondent, The Star’s London Bureau.
Tanker mystery probe spreads to four nations

A Liberian investigator questioned the captain and failed to crack his story. Interrogators probed into the movements of the Salem before its sinking and tried to find out who had charted the tanker's course into a world of oil and gas, and why it had not unloaded its cargo on time. Asked why, if there was a confirmed oil spill, there had been no damage to other vessels, he said he did not know what had happened. The claim of the oil spill had been made by the ship's owner, expected to be expropriated in London tomorrow and denied suggestions that his master's licence, which entitles him to be master of a Liberian vessel, was not in order.

The Trident reported that the oil slick was about 20 km long and 8 km wide — much smaller than would have been expected from the Salem's huge cargo. Liberian authorities have taken samples of the oil slick to establish whether it was crude oil or fuel oil from the Salem's engines. Shell has served a writ on the owners of the supertanker, claiming compensation for the light crude.

Shell, which bought the 193,000 tons of crude during the voyage — a common practice in the industry — said the captain had been issued with a permit to transport. Mr. Frederick Soudan, a director of the tanker's owners, Mr. Soudan's Oxford Shipping Company Ltd., said.

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**Spotted**

The tanker was spotted by the British ship "Trident" off the west coast of Africa.

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ONE of the most perplexing mysteries of modern maritime history surrounds the tanker supertanker Salem, and her missing crew's oil cargo — worth £30 million. Lloyd's of London insurers suspect massive international fraud.

There are allegations that the ship was attacked on January 17. Her crew was reported to be in deep water off Dakar on the west coast of Africa. This week, Lloyd's claimed that the Salem secretly discharged its oil cargo at a port off Dakar.

The Minister of Industrial and Consumer Affairs, Dr. S. Grant, stated emphatically that South Africans had no part in the alleged fraud.

He said that, for certain facts, that might concern the matter, but he could say no more at this stage.

The Salem mystery has sparked off intensive inquiries involving land and air searches and a large number of inquiries by insurance investigators.

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**From Page 1**

is centred in Monterrey, where the Salem was registered, and has another office in Houston, Texas.

Oxford Shipping bought the 214,000-ton tanker a few days before it left the Middle East port, changing its name from Blue Sun to Salem.

The vessel was then chartered to a shipowner in Indonesia, which leased it to a re-charterer in the Philippines, which issued the re-charter to another company in Indonesia.

The Independent investigation is looking into the ownership of the ship.

The Salem's Greek master, Captain Constantine Christoforou, and his Dutch first officer, who was in charge of the ship, were not on the scene when the explosion occurred.

A foreign officer on the ship alleged that the oil spill was caused by an explosion and that it had not unloaded its cargo on time.

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The photograph shows a tanker at sea.


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Panorama A Unique Service "...

..."
SA kan wereld hard slaan met eie boikot

fer vir die Weste wil klein, trept van die vinnige ontwikkeling van substitute en van die opberging van voorraad. Die olikrisis, seers ses jaar oud, het getoon dié argument het nie veel om die lef nie. Die probleme verbonde aan die omkaaling van grondstofbron na 'n ander in 'n hoog-ontwikkelde tegno-ekonomiese opset, is oorvloed met deur saam getrede, en in opklimmende of byna watter bedrywe dié minerale gebruik word. Dan moet die vraag gestel word of enigiets anders al gevind is wat die plek van dié minerale vinnig en doeltreffend kan inneem. Hy het die rol van die eerste vier komma-die deeltel in die tabel, naamlik platina, vanadium, mangaan en chromo, vir die deel van die groep van platinië met die korteweg ppm is motore en vir die kragop- wekkingsgetal vir ruim- tetuie.

**Staal**

Vanadium word hoofsaaklik in die vervaardiging van staal gebruik. Omdat dit staal verder sodat die taalheid en die trek- en wringsterkte verhoog word. So word van- dium benodig vir die hoës.

**Onmisbaar**

Chroom en palladium word as staal verbruik om die hardheid, kracht en treksterkte te verbeter. Dit is nodig om die staal te maak wat nodig is om die voorraad van staal te beheer. Verder is dit noodafsien dat die staal verder ontwikkel word.

**Katastrofiese onwêreld**

Die ekonomie van 'n nasleep wat oor baie jare streek. Toe die olikrisis in 1973 ontstaan, was mobiele elek- triese vervoer lank en dood bekend, maar elektriese motorvoertuie en trekkers word vandag nog op geen noemenswaardige skaal gebruik. Batterye met 'n ligte massa vir dié doel is al bekend, maar massapro- dukte is aangenaam geraak. Buite- dien moet die ekonomie ge- skied met dié stand. Dié draai kwam in gevestigde belange in die motorbedryw, wat op die binnebrand-masjien ge- grond is.

Die strategiese waarde van Suid-Afrika is minera- le produsent wat die Weste kan die beste aangetoon word, deur aan te dui in van besondere belang, omdat belangrike eienskappe soos 'n hoë smeelpunt, behoud van vorm by hoë temperature, weerstand teen oksydasie en korrosie, elektriese ge- leidingvermoë en katalis- tiese eienskappe in geen ander metaalgroep, soos hier, verenig is nie.

In die VSA word die ppm veral in die volgende wyhervar met: Die chemiese en petroleum- bedrywe, die motorbe- dryf, en die elektrisiteits en elektronika-bedryf.

Meer as 50 percent van dié wat in die VSA gebruik word, is dus on- ontbeerlik vir die ge- noemde reekswyverheid; almal sleutelwynhervar in enige hoogontwikkelde wyhervaar.

Platina word ook in die bekleding van nektronus- se van ruimteprojektleute gebruik, asook in reus- trekterekte-staal vir die vervaardiging van onder meer krievleer onderdele van vliegtuie, vliegtuie en motorvoertuie. Belangrik in 'n strategiese verband is ook die gebruik van vanadium in die "superlue- gerings" van straalmo- lever en -wille. Daar- bewes is vanadiniun 'n baie belangrike katalisat- tor in die chemiese bedryf.

Mangaan is op sy beurt die onontbeerlikste van alle legierings- en elemente wat by die vervaardiging van staal gebruik word. Dit is daarom al die oorsprong van ma- teriale is vanaf die 19de eeu. Dit voorkom saam te trekster- tek, "taalheid, styfheid en hardheid" en maak dit ook meer teen snaagte be- stand. Sonderrine mangaan is bv. ultra-hoësretterekte-staal vir misleite, vliegtuie en kanonne nie vervaardigbaar nie.

Byna 55 percent van al die onvindbare mangaan word in die staalbedryf ge- bruik, en is vir hierdie bedryf net so onontbeer- lik as ysterner die koppies van volkhervasens word mangaandiek- sied ook vir die maak van droë dieelbatterie en in die chemiese bedryf gebruik.

Omdat mangaan deur niks anders verwar kan word nie, kan 'n moderne nywerhersing nie daer- sonder klaarkom nie. "UIT die tabel van reserves is dit duidelik dat as Suid- Afrika se mangaan deur Rusland beheer sou word, dit 'n onhoudbare toest- stand vir die Weste sal spek," het dr. Muller gesê.

Chroom is feitlik net so krities soos mangaan, omdat dit staal 'n weer- stand teen korsie, en oksydasie gee. Dit verhoog ook die hardverbaardheid en sterkte van staal by hoë temperature en trekkers met koolstof maak dit staal meer bestand teen snaagte en skuring.
DR. TOM MULLER... Ons kan bekostig om ons uitvoer van strategiese minerale vir 'n jaar of twee te staak, se hy.

vervangbare legeringslement.

Naas Suid-Afrika beskik Rhodesië oor die grootste chromoertereserves ter wêreld en dit is dus begryplik waarom pres. Carter van alle kante in die YSA onder skoot was om aansluiting teen Rhodesië op te hê, het dr. Muller gesê en die stelling gemaak dat die opbreking van slegs een of twee van dié minerale, vir 'n jaar of twee, onvrijwillig en selfs rampspoed vir die res van die wêreld kan beteken.

Volgens die Mineralieburo van Suid-Afrika in 1978 in die vorm van erts en legierings chrom ter waarde van R247 miljoen en mangaan ter waarde van R197 miljoen uitgevoer. Vanadium ter waarde van R3 miljoen is in 1977 uitgevoer.

Indien die staat die uitvoer van een of meer van dié minerale sou wou staak sonder om produkte te benadeel, kan die produksie gekoop en geborg word, want 'n bedrag van 'n paar honderd miljoen rand per jaar sou beteken. Gesien in die lig van Suid-Afrika se oorske van meer as R2 000 miljoen op sy lopende rekening, meen dr. Muller die land sal so 'n stap kan bekostig.

"Dit sou die wêreld loon om op hierdie harde feit te let," het dr. Muller gesê. Hy aanvaar egter dat die Regering slegs in 'n uiterste geval 'n stap van dié aard sal oorweeg.
SUID-AFRIKA kan dit bekostig om die uitvoer van strategiese minerale, wat lewensbelangrik vir die Weste is, vir 'n jaar of twee te staak. Dit sou die wêreld laat kennis neem van die harde feit dat nywerheidslande nie sonder die minerale uit Suid-Afrika kan klaarkom nie.

Só het dr. Tom Muller, voorsitter van Ysker, in 'n eksklusiewe onderhoud met RAPPORT gesê. Hy het 'n uiteensetting gegee van die gebruik van minerale uit Suid-Afrika in die mees strategiese en belangrikste nywerhede van Westerse lande en daarop gewys dat Suid-Afrika dit wel kan bekostig om die produksie vir 'n tydperk te berg.

Nogtans is hy oortuig dat die Regering slegs in 'n uiterste noodgeval dit sal oorweeg om tot 'n drastiese stap oor te gaan. "Maar dat hy fisies en finansieel daartoe in staat is, staan soos 'n paal bo water. Dit sal die wêreld loon om op hierdie harde feit te let," het hy gesê. Dr. Muller het verwys na wat die Eerste Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, verlede jaar gesê het oor die belangrikheid van Suid-Afrika se minerale en die strategiese wapen wat dit aan ons verskaf. Sommige oorsee kommentators het dié saak probeer afmaak met "stellings" soos bv. dat plaasvervangers vir dié minerale gevind sal kan word en dat Suid-Afrika dit nie sal kan beskotig om die uitvoer van dié minerale te staak nie.

Om helderheid oor dié saak te kry, het RAPPORT by dr. Muller aangedoop.

Hy het 'n uiteensetting gegee van minerale reserves in Suid-Afrika en daarop gewys dat Rusland feitlik die enigste alternatiewe verskaffer van sommige van die belangrikste minerale is.

Dr. Muller het verwys na die tabel, op hierdie bladzy, soos gepubliseer in Van Rensburg en Pretorius se boek "South Africa's Strategic Minerals," en gemeld dat in die geval van chroom, krommer, die oorheersende reserves feitlik alles in Rhodesië voorkom. Dit is ook opvallend dat in die geval van soweel van dié aantreklike minerale wat genoem word, Suid-Afrika meer as Russeland het.

Indien Rusland beheer oor Suid-Afrika en Rhodesië se minerale sou veroor, sal dié land 'n onbetwiste oorheersende monopolie ten opsigte van platinum-metale, vanadium, mangaan en chroom hé en ook ten opsigte van goud en vloeiispaat die positie feitlik oorheers.

**Nasleep**

Dr. Muller sé diegene wat Suid-Afrika se strategiese waarde as mineraalverskaf-
ANGLO South African road hauliers who helped Rhodesia at the height of sanctions in the bad times say they are now being stabbed in the back by their colleagues across the Limpopo — who are snatching their markets.

And because of the row, the South Africans this week revealed to the Sunday Express details of the sanctions-busting operation that have hitherto been kept a close secret.

The South Africans claim that a cartel of Rhodesian hauliers, who were aided during sanctions, have subsequently acted to stop South African transport companies from getting permits.

The cartel included companies with dual registrations in South Africa and Rhodesia, who obtained their South African connections with no objection from hauliers in this country, a Johannesburg haulier told the Sunday Express.

Thus, a senior officer in the Rhodesian Ministry of Roads and Road Transport described the allegations as 'absolute bunkum'. Rhodesian hauliers had 'no pull whatever' and no applications from South African operators to transport Rhodesia had been received in the last few months.

The Johannesburg haulier disclosed how South African hauliers helped Rhodesian sanctions by transporting Rhodesian goods to countries in Black Africa — with documents declaring they had been in this country.

In a new development, a spokesman for the Johannesburg-based International Hauliers' Association told the Sunday Express that Rhodesian firms were 'colluding not only our transport business but our export markets as well'.

'Now that sanctions against Rhodesia have been called off and road routes to the north opened, these companies are preventing South African companies from using the Rhodesian route,' he said.

They threatened to get a Supreme Court interdict to prevent us getting permits, yet these same companies operate throughout South Africa — and we have never objected.'

This association transported 170-million worth of South African exports to and from Zimbabwe.

Mr Fulton this week disclosed to the Sunday Express that they also transported goods manufactured in Rhodesia in an 'all-out attempt to help Rhodesia at the height of sanctions'.

He described to the Sunday Express how, in a dangerous sanctions-busting trip in late 1977, a giant 76-tonne 100-km\(^2\) was collected in sections from an engineering works in Salisbury and transported to Zaire, via Johannesburg and the Botswana route over the Kazungula ferry.

But the fact that the kiln was made in Rhodesia was kept secret by the issue of false documents declaring that it was made in South Africa.
Truckers tell of secret trip that beat sanctions
Pirates’ in world shipping racket

The Star Bureau

LONDON

The high incidence of fraud at sea suggests there are now professional scuttling crews operating on a highly organised international basis.

Greek authorities are investigating claims that the captain of the supertanker Salem may be a professional pirate responsible for the scuttling of other ships over the past year.

The Sunday Times, of London, said yesterday that Captain Dimitrios Georgoulis, master of the Salem, had been involved in the biggest act of piracy in marine history and that he was a fake.

Mr Georgoulis secretly delivered 178 000 tons of Shell’s oil to South Africa last December, then scuttled the Salem, the paper claims.

The paper says:

- He is not a captain at all, but is using a forged Liberian master’s certificate.
- A year ago, he masterminded a similar, massive smuggling fraud. In January 1975, the freighter Alexander was loaded with a load of sugar bound for Sandi Archibald, he never arrived.
- More specific information — from Greek authorities — is that Mr Georgoulis sold the sugar cargo, of the: Alexander last January, then blew up the ship outside Beirut, claiming the vessel had fallen victim to a Palestinian attack.

Experts at the United Nations Trade and Development Conference — who are investigating flags of convenience and the problems of international fraud — are canvassing the idea of scuttling crews.

“Fraud at sea has become quite common in the last few years,”

‘Fraud’ oil tanker reports banned

Certain reports about the oil tanker Salem and its alleged links with southern Africa have been banned by the Ministry of Industry in terms of the Petroleum Products Act.

This is despite the fact that the reports are being published and broadcast overseas.

The Minister of Commerce and Industries, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, was not available for comment at the time of going to press.

Earlier he issued a statement saying South Africa would do everything possible to help clean up any question of fraud, if there was any, involving oil allegedly to have been unloaded at Durban from the Salem.

Has slowed down.

attis and Monis is the factory which produces leading Record flour; Self-raising flour, C

Flowers flour, Wheatley Treat flour; Mille pack — mealie meal; all products wit

hese include icecream cones, cake cups, wat
do small shells, pasta Ribbons — broad, na
tines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pa

g brand names; Princess, Pot’O’Gold, Pick

Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of o

These include the Good Hope Bakery in Eswi

n Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.
Key men in Salem sinking for questioning

The Star Bureau
LONDON — The two men who hold the key to the mystery of the oil tanker, Salem, will be answering questions in Athens "any day."

Captain Dimitrios Georgoulias and First Engineer Alexandros Kalomipoulos are still being held by the State Police in Dakar, Senegal.

But Mr. Anas Tsamis, chief representative of the Liberian Maritime Bureau in Athens, said the captain will be extradited from Dakar to Greece shortly, and First Engineer Kalomipoulos is expected there at any moment.

Both men will face a great number of searching questions. Apart from the Senegal authorities and the Liberian Maritime Bureau, investigations are being carried out by Scotland Yard detectives, Lloyd's Insurance underwriters, Shell International and several major newspapers.

In addition, Captain Georgoulias is wanted by the Greek authorities in connection with an alleged piracy incident last year.

The captain has in Dakar denied all allegations that the Salem was deliberately scuttled after her 183,000 ton oil cargo was discharged off Durban.

Twelve Greek crew members of the ship have now completed testifying before Liberian Bureau representatives in Athens. The Salem was Liberian registered.

Mr. Tsamis of the Bureau said all the crew members gave identical accounts. "Simply, they heard an explosion, saw smoke and abandoned ship as soon as the alarm sounded," he said.

MOUTHS SHUT

But at least one crew member, a Tunisian, has testified that the oil was discharged off Durban, the tanker deliberately scuttled, and the crew given bonuses in Swiss francs to keep their mouths shut.

With the insurance figure alone running to about $100 million, the incident is already being called one of the greatest shipping swindles in recent history.
RALPH KIRSCH

7. HEALTH NEEDS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

My objectives for this paper are: To define health; to discuss some of the processes involved in promoting health; to identify some of the problems facing those responsible for promoting health; and to discuss some of the solutions to these problems.

Health has been defined as a "state of complete physical, mental and social well-being - and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". The processes involved in promoting health have usually been examined through the eyes of the doctor as opposed to the patient. Indeed, it is said that the word "patient" appears only six times in the 1972 Grey Book on reorganisation of the Health Service in Great Britain, and appears approximately ten times in our own Health Act.

Seen from the doctor's point of view, health may consist of prevention, cure and rehabilitation, and while most doctors will concede that "prevention is better than cure" - that cure, at best, is expensive and wasteful of human life, not to mention quality of life and that rehabilitation is seldom optimal; the majority of practitioners still shy away from the processes involved in prevention. Why are doctors indifferent about preventative medicine? In part, this lack of enthusiasm is due to ignorance. The learning process in medicine, as in the case of any other subject, is best achieved through repetition, and, in the setting of teaching hospitals charged with curing disease, the few lectures on preventative medicine are soon forgotten. However, ignorance is not the only factor. An examination of health from the public's point of view will show that adequate nutrition, housing, employment, and education, form the cornerstones of good health. Indeed, with the addition of family planning facilities and ante-natal as well as post-natal services to these cornerstones, most of the health needs of the community will be met. It follows therefore, that "health development is essentially a political and social process that should start off with the acceptance of the social function of health and should ensure that health technology is developed and applied in harmony with this social function". It also follows that health is linked to the general level of the community and not to the structure of the health care system, however important this system may be. Despite the above, most doctors remain loathe to involve themselves in what others may call political matters and this, when added to the lack of education to which I have referred, probably accounts for the lack of interest which most practitioners have in the promotion of health.

Fortunately, there is now a world-wide swing towards preventative or community based medicine. This has applied to South Africa as well. The Minister of Health has called for a comprehensive health care delivery system. Opening a symposium on Health he stated: "No longer does it logically occur that the attention and most planners have inverted the represented by the broad at the top. Primary health care are adequate for meeting and which can and should be the primary services which comprehensive health care system enables access to the sector. This statement is extremely misses the increase in expenditure of only 2% of the total expenditure services."

It is interesting to examine health services in developed countries, doctors from Europe, century, before public health. Thereafter, public health and medicine and largely ignored Africa, a doctor would real obstetrics and surgery, bu health. Doctors first came to see facilities for this. They and the need they saw around vision of curative services: outpatient department and remained hospital-based and remained hospital-based and remains within easy reach in Africa, where the population reached by hospital based services.

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Salem: Shell suing SA parties

The Western Cape High Court on Tuesday ruled that Shell must pay $1.7 million to the SA parties. The court found that Shell defrauded the SA parties in the sale of the SA ship. Shell had sold the ship to the SA parties for $1 million, but later claimed that the ship was worth $2.7 million. The court ordered Shell to pay the difference and interest. Shell has appealed the decision.

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London: Shell under attack for its oil spill in the North Sea

Shell has faced criticism over its oil spill in the North Sea. The spill, which occurred in 1989, released 250,000 tons of crude oil into the sea. The company has been accused of lax safety procedures and of failing to report the spill promptly. Shell has denied these accusations and has filed a lawsuit against the SA parties for $1 billion.
Shell to go
Salem oil

London - The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, announced yesterday that the British government had decided to proceed with the takeover of the British-registered oil tanker, the "Salem," from the Italian oil company, Shell. The decision was made after extensive discussions with the Italian government and other key stakeholders.

The "Salem" was seized by the British authorities last month in the South Atlantic Ocean, where it was operating under the flags of Neutral Spain and Liberia, respectively. The United States and Italy had warned that the ship was involved in illegal activities related to the supply of oil to South Africa, which the British government viewed as a violation of British law.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, stated that the decision to proceed with the takeover was based on legal advice and the need to prevent the ship from being used to support apartheid in South Africa. He added that the British government was prepared to face any consequences that may arise from this action.

The Italian government, which owns a majority stake in Shell, had protested the British action, but ultimately, the British decision was upheld. The Italian government has indicated that it will seek compensation for the seizure of the ship.

This is not the first time that the British government has taken such a step. In the past year, similar decisions have been made in response to similar situations.
Workers have called on the government to act for a boycott of all Fallets and Fauterie products. A boycott of the factory's products was called by the South African Council of Sport (SASCOC) and called on all South Africans to boycott Fallets and Fauterie's products unless there is negotiation.

The Western Province Traders' Association says it will insist that the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

Workers at the factory are demanding that management replace machines and that they were part of a class action. The management has agreed to negotiate with the union. It is not clear if the workers will go on strike.

Although those dismissed were "docked", they have been kept on the payroll for the past three months. This is in addition to the 10,000 workers who were docked.

Workers at the factory have been on strike for almost a month. They have been out for 100 days and say they will continue the strike unless there is negotiation.

The factory produces bread, brown bread, white bread, and flour products. The bread is baked under the following brands: Apartheid, Pioneers, and Yellow Arrow.
Salem—a story of untold import

A MOMENTOUS news story is unfolding—a story of suspected maritime piracy of extraordinary impudence involving some R50-million or more.

All the facts are not yet clear, but what is known points to a hijack of 175,000 tons of oil (worth R46-million) and a fraudulent scuttling of a 213,928-ton oil tanker.

There is a South African connection.

Because of the Petroleum Products Act, The Argus is prevented from keeping its readers abreast of developments—even when these are reported abroad. The Act, passed by Parliament last year, forbids the publication of practically any information about our oil supplies without permission of the Minister or the Controller of Petroleum Products.

Onus on papers

The Minister has placed the onus on newspapers to ensure that they don’t break the law. Offenders are liable to a fine of up to R7,000 and jail up to seven years. This is why South Africans must rely on foreign media to know the full story of the Salem.

The Argus is well aware that South Africa faces an international oil boycott and that to beat it we need to conduct our oil business in secrecy, as far as possible.

and in South Africa as well. The Government remained silent on the reports, first published in The Argus on February 1. On February 6 The Argus published a report that Shell International Petroleum was starting legal proceedings against unnamed parties.

It is not the kind of news a South African paper should withhold from its readers. But on the same day the Minister of Industries, Dr S W van der Merwe, said the report had been referred to the Attorney-General for possible action if it infringed the Act.

Whether or not our report offended against the letter of the law, it is plain that the report, containing information that is public knowledge abroad, could not have damaged South Africa’s security interests.

In fact, any doubts about the South African connection have been removed by Dr van der Merwe who, according to the (London) Observer, gave an interview to one of their reporters on Saturday. The Minister, besides other statements, denied South African involvement in any act of fraud or South African condonation of such an act.

It was reported earlier that South Africa was prepared in every way possible to assist in the Salem investigations, and that this had greatly interested the authorities in Liberia where the ship was registered.
But when details of a suspected oil theft are known to the world, there is no sense in keeping South Africans in ignorance.

It is especially to be deplored that a Cabinet Minister, having invoked the Act to persuade South African newspapers to be silent, should give an interview to a foreign newspaper confirming facts he prevents his own country's newspapers from publishing.

**Legal proceedings**

Argus readers know something about the Salem affair. The tanker, newly owned by an American company and crewed by Greeks, left Kuwait for Italy on December 10, with oil apparently billed for Italy. On the way Shell International Trading bought the cargo, expecting it to be delivered to Italy. Later it was reported that the oil had been discharged. On January 17 the ship sank in suspicious circumstances in deep water off West Africa. Shell asked for a police inquiry.

Allegations of where the oil was discharged were prominently reported in British newspapers.

**In the dark**

We accept that the South African Government is not involved in fraud. But it is plain enough that fraud on a huge scale has been committed. Several countries are involved and are conducting inquiries into various aspects of the matter — Britain, Kuwait, Liberia, Senegal and Greece among them — and it is unacceptable that South Africans, alone in the world, should be kept in the dark about a matter that is 'obviously' of concern to them.

Any fool will understand the need for secrecy in oil procurement. But newspapers are quite capable of judging what information should not, in the national interest, be published.

In any event newspapers not employing oil spies, are likely to be apprised of important 'secret' information only when it is no longer secret.

Our immediate concern is that Argus readers, perhaps seeing certain things in foreign newspapers freely circulating in this country, should understand why we cannot supply them with the full story.
Moves against SA firms grow

By J.M. ERODES West

Fattis & Monis insist that there is no 'dispute'. However a director of the firm says he is worried about the calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks as much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has been slowed down.

Who are Fattis & Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: All Record flour products including self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unslifted flour, Ujastic Treat flour; All products with the Fattis & Monis brand name including ice cream cones, wafers, cake cups, macaroni, spagetti, large & small shells, ribbon noodles - bread, narrow, plain and green, rings and dilatines; All the above noodles and spagetti under the following brand names: Pick 'n Pay, Pot O' Gold, Princess, Checkers and Roma; Philadelphia flour and Kroeberg HiLo pack mealie meal. Fattis and Monis also control a number of Bakeries including Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory, Good Hope Bakery in Eisle River and Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

Published by Comm Comm.
Sharpeville will be marked by US pressure groups

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — As the eighteenth anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings approaches, a string of 27 organisations are planning a major assault on banks, businesses and industries which do business with "racist" South Africa.

While many of the organisations are small and while every success they might claim is small, the cumulative effect of their actions could seriously restrict the amount of American money available to South Africa. This week, a package went out from the Interfaith Centre on Corporate Responsibility in New York to groups in different parts of the United States in anticipation of the flood of annual stockholders meetings in the country in April and May.

The American Express Company has already informed the centre that it will not extend any loans to the South African government or its agencies. The campaign to oppose bank loans to South Africa, which is run from New York by South African exiled former journalist Dumi Mkhize, is preparing for a "week of action" from March 16 to 21 — to climax on March 21, the 19th anniversary of Sharpeville.

The 27 groups are planning their own activities which will include picket lines, forums "withdrawal of protest". The National Council of Churches has started the process of transferring its $7-million dollars a year salary account from Citibank in New York to another bank because Citibank would not change its attitude towards doing business with South Africa. The council's policy is based on the end of all economic collaboration with South Africa until majority rule became a fact in that country — and it could no longer do business with a bank which did not support that policy.


Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement ucele ukuba efekri yenzi uphando nothethathwathwano kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho walapha ekapa oyi National African Federated Chamber of Commerce ubhalile wakuphuma isatemente ukhaya abasebenzi abagxothiweyo.

Fattis & Monis uphikile ukuthi akukho ngxabanayo nakungevani kulefekti. Kodwa ke lawo ungumphathi wefem le uthi, ukuthazekile xa kusithiyo imveliso yabo mayingathengwa ngabanganye xenkolo le kwenza ukuthi le mvelo lwakabo baselwama. Abaphathi bale Fesu bazidwana abasebenzi abagxothiweyo ukuba basebenzie endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo ukuze kubeleko imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile

Ngubani Fattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yilFekti enezimveliso zilandelayo:
- Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, Record Bread Flour, Record Sifted Flour, Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flour; Philadelphia Flour; Nooderg
- Mille pack Maallie Meal; Fattis & Monis Icecream cones, wafers and cake cups;
- Fattis & Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines;
- Princess macaroni, spaghetti, shells, rings, ribbons, dilatines;
- Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spagetti, rings, ribbons, shells, dilatines;
- Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory; Good Hope Bakery, Elsies River; Ultra Bakery, Somerset West.

Published by Comm.Comm.
Printed by S.R.C. Press, U.C.T.
Salem: 16 other ships scuttled

Shipping Reporter

MARINE insurance investigators believe that at least 16 ships have been "disposed of" by scuttling over the past two years.

This disclosure follows the alleged scuttling of the 214,000-ton Liberian-registered tanker Salem off the west coast of Africa a few weeks ago.

Investigators of Ferit (The Far East Regional Investigation Team) say that 60 ships have sunk in its area during the past 10 years — 48 having "disappeared" mysteriously.

Of the 48 which warranted further investigation 28 had sunk in the past two years and 16 were believed to have been scuttled.

LLOYD'S

Ferit, set up by Far East marine insurers, the Institute of London Underwriters and Lloyd's Underwriters Association, also says that insurance claims in the Far East area have exceeded R100 million over the past two years.

Ferit says that there has been a large number of unexplained or mysterious sinkings over the past few years, most insurance claims have been for cargo. Details of the Ferit report are still confidential because of pending court cases.

The organisation says it does not believe the fraudulent business is run by a single international body but by a number of groups.
SA may rejoin world group

By PETER BAYER

There is a strong likelihood that the Medical Association of South Africa will return to the World Medical Association (WMA) later this year, South Africa resigned in 1976 from the organization it helped to found in 1938.

The resignation was prompted by the fact that the WMA was becoming an anti-apartheid platform for its increasing Third World members.

The Secretary-General of the WMA, Dr Andre Wyben, said yesterday that after touring the country, visiting hospitals and meeting with top officials, he felt it necessary for South Africa to return to the WMA.

He said he had succeeded in amending the WMA's constitution two years ago and the Third World nations now wielded less power in the association.

Dr Wyben said what he had seen showed that South Africa had a great deal to contribute to world medicine and had the most sophisticated medical care on the continent.

Secretary-General of MASA, Dr Marius Vrijen, who visited Dr Wyben in the country, agreed that South Africa should rejoin the WMA as an exchange of ideas was necessary to maintain a high standard.

This does not mean we have already agreed to rejoin WMA," Dr Vrijen said.

However, after Dr Wyben has presented his report, MASA will reconsider rejoining at this stage. I see no reason why we should not go back.

The American Medical Association, which resigned from the WMA shortly before South Africa, for the same reason, has rejoined since then.

Canada, which also resigned, has also rejoined and the Rhodesian delegation is apparently reconsidering rejoining. However, the Scandinavian delegation resigned after the amendment was made.
Oil tanker Salem

*21. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the
Minister of Industries:

Whether he has in terms of the Pet-
roleum Products Act, 1977, issued any
injunction to the news media in connection
with the oil tanker Salem: if so, (a) what is
the purport of the injunction and (b) what
are the reasons for issuing it?

†The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES:

No. I have, however, pointed out to the
news media that in any possible press
publicity in regard to the matter the provi-
sions of section 4 of the Petroleum Pro-
ducts Act, 1977 (Act 120 of 1977), must
strictly be borne in mind.

(a) and (b) fall away

Mr. I. F. A. DE VILLIERS. Mr Speaker,
arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply,
may I ask whether within two or three days
after his warning to the local newspapers he
granted an interview on the same subject to a
reporter of The Observer of London?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I did not
grant an interview to a reporter of The
Observer. I had to reply to him because he
telephoned me. I then told him exactly what I
told our newspapers. Any conclusions he
drew from that are his own business.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ. Mr. Speaker,
further arising out of the hon. the Minister's
reply, is he aware of the report relating to this
matter which appeared in the last issue of
Time Magazine and which referred to alleged
actions by the South African Government in
regard to the oil and the disposal of that oil?
If he is aware of it, is he taking any action in
that regard?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not
aware of that report. Is it a South African
newspaper?

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Time is an Ameri-
can publication circulating in South Africa.

The MINISTER: Then the question does
not fall within my duties.

Mr. SPEAKER. Order! That is in effect not
a question arising out of the hon. the
Minister’s answer.
Salem: 'No injunction to the Press'  

Political Correspondent

NO injunctions had been issued to newspapers against the publication of news concerning the sinking of the oil tanker Salem, the Minister of Industries, Dr S.W. van der Merwe, told the Assembly yesterday.

Answering questions put to him by Mr D.J. Dalling (FFP, Sandton), Dr van der Merwe said he had, however, pointed out to the news media that provisions of Section 4 of the Petroleum Products Act of 1977 must strictly be borne in mind.

The Minister was asked by Mr J.P.A. de Villiers (FFP, Constantia) whether he had, within two or three days of pointing this out to local media, been interviewed on this subject by a reporter of the London Observer.

Dr van der Merwe said the man had telephoned him and he had simply told the reporter what he had told local reporters. He was not responsible for whatever construction the reporter had placed on the conversation.

Mr H.H. Schwarz (FFP, Yeoville) asked Dr van der Merwe whether he was aware of a report in last week's issue of Time magazine which referred to alleged actions by the South African Government in regard to the oil and the disposal of that oil.

Dr van der Merwe said he was not aware of the report.

The Petroleum Products Act places restrictions on the publication of information on many aspects of South Africa's petroleum position.

THE ARGUS

Dr van der Merwe has indicated that reports appearing in two newspapers, including The Argus, have been referred to the Attorney-General.

In an editorial last Friday, The Argus pointed...
Injunction to press on Salem denied

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Industries, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, yesterday denied he had issued injunctions to newspapers against the publication of reports about the controversial sinking of the oil tanker Salem and allegations about the whereabouts of its cargo.

In reply to a question by Mr Dave Dolling (FFP Sandton), he said he had, however, pointed out to news media that the provisions of section four of the Petroleum Products Act should be borne strictly in mind by any possible press publicity about the Salem.

Dr van der Merwe was referring to the press-gagging clause in the act which prohibits the publication of information relating to the source, manufacture, transportation, destination, storage, quantity or stock level of any petroleum product stored or manufactured in the Republic.

Section four also prohibits publication of any statement, comment or rumour calculated directly or indirectly to convey such information or anything purporting to be such information.

Contravention of the act is a criminal offence carrying a maximum fine of R7,000 and prison sentence of seven years.

Dr Van der Merwe is already contemplating action against one Cape Town newspaper and has referred a report it carried on the Salem to the Attorney-General.

In a leading article last week The Argus described the Salem affair as a momentous story of suspected piracy involving R50 million or more. It was, however, prevented from keeping its readers abreast of developments, even those reported abroad, because of the Petroleum Products Act.

Articles about the Salem, which sank mysteriously off the West African coast last year without its cargo of oil, are circulating freely in South Africa in foreign newspapers and magazines.

In a supplementary reply to a question about a report in the Observer (London), Dr Van der Merwe denied he had granted the newspaper an interview. He had been contacted telephonically and the paper had drawn its own conclusions.
Pointless secrecy

THE Minister of Industries, Dr van der Merwe, has denied in Parliament that he told newspapers not to publish reports about the sinking of the oil tanker Salem and what happened to its cargo. But the Petroleum Products Act is sufficient deterrent to newspapers to prevent them furnishing their readers about certain matters concerning oil. The Act provides for a fine up to R7,000 and jail up to seven years for offenders. Furthermore, on the day The Argus published a report about the Salem affair it believed did not contravene the Act, the Minister announced that the report had been referred to the Attorney-General.

So there should be no doubtting the Minister's serious intent to keep the South African public in the dark about the Salem and its purported South African connection. Yet Dr van der Merwe was interviewed by telephone a few days later by a British newspaper and the reporter drew a conclusion from his replies that was published as fact in the paper and allowed to circulate in South Africa where the media are prevented by law from publishing the same alleged information. The Minister says he is not responsible for whatever construction the reporter put on the conversation. Which may be just as well because it would be embarrassing to the Government if one of its members of Cabinet Ministers were to break a law he is charged with upholding.

The Minister is not doing too well at it. Time Magazine carried a story about the Salem in a recent issue, circulating in South Africa as well as the wider world, and the Minister did not know about it.

This is a ridiculous law to have to implement. It should be scrapped because it has the effect of preventing the South African public knowing what is legitimately their business while the rest of the world is not so deprived.

The Act was supposed to keep certain facts from our enemies. When it is plain our enemies are informed, there is no point in further secrecy. In any event the country did well enough — up to last year — without such an Act.

The Cape branch of NAFOC — the National African Federation of Commerce — has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is 'no dispute'. However a director of the firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unslaughter flour, Wheaty Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack — mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spaghetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons — broad, narrow, plain and green, plain rings, pasta lines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names: Princess, Pot O' Gold, Pick 'N Pay no name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Eeiles River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.
Salem probe moves to SA

The Star-Bureau

LONDON - Two Scotland Yard officers leave London today for South Africa to carry out investigations into the Salem supertanker affair.

But apart from identifying them as Detective Chief Superintendent Peter Griggs and Detective Inspector R. Golding, the Yard would give no details.

A spokesman denied that Yard officers had visited Nigeria in the course of their investigations.

The, 21,400-ton supertanker sank off West Africa in January, allegedly after setting fire to her off-cargo.
Yard men in SA study over Salem

Crime Reporter

Two senior Scotland Yard detectives arrived in South Africa at the weekend to investigate the South African link with the 'super tanker Salem' which was apparently scuttled without its valuable oil cargo.

The policemen are Chief Superintendent Peter Griggs and Detective Inspector R. Gelding. They will spend the next few days conducting their investigations from John Vorster Square, with the head of the Johannesburg Commercial Branch, Colonel Nollie Hulme.

It is reported from Athens that investigations in Greece by Scotland Yard, the FBI and Interpol have concluded that the oil cargo of the Salem was sold to the vessel was scuttled.

The conclusion was reached after questioning of crew members.
Students in Swansea, Wales, which was once a centre of immigration, have launched a protest against the recruitment drive of the University of Wales. The University has announced plans to recruit students from overseas, particularly from the South Asian and African countries. The students are protesting against this decision, saying that it is discriminatory and will harm the local economy.

The students have formed a committee to oppose the recruitment drive, and have called on the University to reconsider its plans. They argue that the University should focus on recruiting students from its own region, rather than seeking students from overseas.

The University has反驳ed the students' claims, saying that it is important to have a diverse student body. They argue that recruiting students from overseas will bring new ideas and perspectives to the University.

The students have vowed to continue their protest until their demands are met. They have called on the University's governing body to reconsider its plans and to focus on recruiting students from its own region.
Protests at US-Saudi links
Illegal uranium deals alleged

Our Correspondent

LONDON — Thousands of tons of uranium — known as yellowcake — worth hundreds of millions of dollars is being shipped from SWA Namibia to Britain in an operation which dodges United Nations sanctions and defies international law.

This claim was made here last night in a television programme, "Follow the Yellowcake Road". The programme investigated the controversial background to this deal in which uranium it alleged, was being supplied to Britain's nuclear power stations by a secret backdoor route.

The yellowcake comes from a mine in SWA Namibia. Yet, the programme points out, for nearly two years Britain and other Western powers have been negotiating to get South Africa out of SWA Namibia.

Compromised

Mr. Sean McBride, Nobel Peace Prize winner and former UN commissioner for SWA Namibia, alleged in the programme that Britain's position in the negotiations over SWA Namibia had been compromised by the government's uranium contract.

The International Court of Justice has also warned governments against such deals. Despite this, the programme pointed out Britain continued to buy uranium supplies from the Rossing Mine in SWA Namibia in which the South African Government is a major shareholder.

O. Asked to comment, the Minister of Mines, Mr. P. W. de Klerk, said in Cape Town last week that yellowcake uranium was "just ordinary uranium", and that the metal was sold on the world market everyday.
UK gets secret uranium cargo

By Patrick Keating, Diplomatic Correspondent

The secrecy surrounding the shipment of processed uranium to the Rosario mine in Namibia by a British nuclear firm and the subsequent revelation of the location of the uranium have cast a shadow over the legal status of the transaction, according to a recent report from the Namibia Times.

The shipment was reportedly authorized by the British government in 1965, but details regarding its purpose were kept secret. The shipment was carried out by a British company, which was paid in full for the uranium.

The secrecy surrounding the shipment has raised questions about the legal status of the transaction. The Namibia Times reports that the shipment was made without the knowledge of the Namibian government, which has since been replaced.

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Sasol: Pressure on US Company

LONDON. Pressure against international links with South Africa's coal-to-oil Sasol project has intensified yesterday with a joint British-American protest against the activities of the US conglomerate, the Fluor Corporation.

A resolution attacking Fluor's massive $2.5 billion plant building contract for the Sasol project, was tabled for yesterday's meeting of Fluor shareholders in California.

In London, a picket demonstrated outside Fluor's city office and a letter to its president, Dr. R. Oberfell, was handed in by Bishop Colin Winter, the Anglican Bishop-in-charge of Namibia.

The letter urged Fluor to cease all investment and expansion in South Africa until the system of apartheid was ended. The letter was signed, among others, by the Rev. Harry Morton, general secretary of the British Council of Churches, and four UK bishops.

The letter was drafted by the UK pressure group, End Apartheid in Southern Africa (EASA), which Bishop Winter is the chairman.

Fluor, a petrochemical engineering group, was awarded the $2.5 billion contract for the construction of the second oil-from-coal project at Secunda in 1991. It is now a prime target for anti-apartheid protesters, who in the past had centred their criticism largely on the role of the major international banks.
London Bureau

LONDON. — Pressure against international links with South Africa’s vital oil-from-coal project, Sasol, was intensified yesterday with a joint British-American protest against the activities of the US conglomerate, Fluor Corporation.

A resolution attacking Fluor’s massive R2-billion plant-building contract for Sasol was tabled for yesterday’s meeting of Fluor shareholders in California.

In London, a picket demonstrated outside Fluor’s city office and a letter to its president, Dr R. Oliver, was handed in by Bishop Colin Winter, Anglican Bishop-in-exile of South West Africa.

The letter urged Fluor to cease all investment and expansion in South Africa until the “system of apartheid” was ended. It was signed by others, by the Rev. Harry Morton, general secretary of the British Council of Churches (BCC), and four British bishops.

The letter points out that the BCC recently decided to adopt a policy of progressive disenfranchisement from South Africa, until it was clear that there was progress towards African majority rights.

The letter was drafted by the British pressure group End Loans to Southern Africa, of which Bishop Winter is the chairman.

Fluor, a petrochemical engineering firm, was awarded the contract for the construction of the third oil-from-coal project at Secunda in 1979. It is now a prime target for anti-apartheid protesters who, in the past, have centred their criticism largely on the role of the major international banks.
London Bureau

LONDON — Thousands of tons of uranium — known as yellowcake — worth hundreds of millions of rands — is being shipped from South West Africa to Britain in a secret operation which defies United Nations sanctions and defies international law.

This claim was made in London in a television programme called "Follow the Yellowcake Road". The programme investigated the controversial background to this deal in which uranium, it alleged, is being supplied to Britain's nuclear power stations from the Hossing Mine by a secret back door route.

The programme points out that for nearly two years Britain and other Western powers have been negotiating to get South Africa out of SWA. Mr. Sean McCarthy, Nobel Peace Prize winner and former UN Commissioner for Namibia, alleged in the programme that Britain's position in the negotiations over SWA had been compromised by the government's uranium contract.

He claimed the deal was in breach of a UN decree outlawing removal of SWA mineral resources approved by the UN General Assembly more than five years ago.

The programme claimed that nearly half of the uranium supplies for Britain's nuclear power stations are being shipped in this clandestine operation. Uranium, it alleged, is flown into Europe by specially chartered jet, then hauled to Britain by ferry.

Former Energy Secretary, Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, said Britain should not have bought the uranium. He believed civil servants secretly switched a supply contract from Canada to SWA — an assertion strongly denied by Rio Tinto Zinc.

Mr. Benn said at first he thought the uranium was coming from Canada. It was only later he found out it had come from SWA. He said he did not do anything then because he felt once the papers had been signed and sealed, "you accept it".

Spokesmen for the Hossing Mine could not be reached for comment.
Bid to enforce international oil embargo on SA

**Own Correspondent**

THE HAGUE—A three-day seminar opens in The Hague today seeking an international embargo on oil exports to South Africa — but with little prospect of success.

A trader on the oil spot market in Rotterdam said: "South Africa will always manage to get oil. "They will come to the bargaining table with a heavy weapon in their hands — gold. By withholding gold, they could go a long way towards destroying the world economy, a fact that has hardly gone unnoticed by Western governments."

The seminar, organised by the Holland Committee on South Africa and the Work Group Kaos, will attempt to persuade delegates to urge their governments to impose the UN resolution calling for the embargo.

Holland's coalition government — Christian Democrats and Liberals — is determined to bring about an embargo.

A motion presented to the second chamber of Parliament in December resulted in a majority vote in favour of cutting off oil supplies to the Republic, and Foreign Minister Mr Chris van der Klaauw is tentatively scheduled to discuss the matter with his EPC counterparts in Brussels in June.

The world's spot oil market is based in Rotterdam, where 172 million tons of crude oil was discharged last year.

During the seminar delegates from 20 Western countries and a variety of organisations will hear addresses from a number of prominent speakers, including former Dutch Prime Minister Mr Joop den Uyl.

Among those expected to attend are Mr Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, representatives of southern African liberation movements, the Organisation of African Unity, and the All Africa Conference of Churches.
Oil men attacked for sales to SA

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — Oil companies, especially Shell, came under attack in Amsterdam yesterday when a three-day seminar on an oil embargo against South Africa began.

The seminar, organised by the Holland Committee on Southern Africa and the Work Group Kairos, is being attended by delegates from 20 countries, including several African ones.

Mr. Akporode, chairman of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, accused oil companies of "scheming with the racist regime to defeat existing oil embargoes against South Africa."

He added that with the co-operation of other multinationals they had been "constructing the Sasol project with a view to converting oil from coal."

He said the illegal regime in Rhodesia was "dead, buried, unsung and unlaunched," but the oil companies which did so much to prolong its agony "continued to aid and comfort its protector — the racist Pretoria regime."

The multinational companies had to be told in no uncertain terms that oil exporting countries would not tolerate the supply of their oil through open port spot markets such as Rotterdam to "the enemies of Africa and humanity."

He referred to the "shameful decision" of the United Kingdom Government last year when it authorised a swap deal with North Sea oil with South Africa, and attacked the manoeuvres of the British Petroleum oil group in continuing supplies to South Africa.

"These decisions are cynical and unethical, as recklessly affronted the people of Nigeria, that they had no alternative but to take over the assets of British Petroleum."
Arms man Beck gets free trip home

By RICHARD WALKER

AN ECSTATIC Richard Beck — first South African to be sentenced for violating the 17-year-old United States arms embargo against South Africa — is celebrating his way around Chicago with his passport in one pocket and a free ticket home in the other.

The party began on the steps of the federal district court and is gathering momentum today in the suburban village of Carpentersville, where he waited out the last 14 months of tortuous legal warfare.

It will climax when he is toasted aboard a homeward-bound jet on Wednesday night.

Nor will it end there. His defence attorney, Nan Nolan, the mayor of Carpentersville and some of the local police force, all plan to make the trip to Johannesburg to reciprocate the rejoicing.

Fare

Instead of the feared sentence of 12 years — and fines of up to $100,000 — the Bryantston arms dealer was given five years: "probably to be served" in South Africa.

Judge James Moran also ruled that the US Government should pay his fare home.

"That was a nice little stick-it-to-em," laughed Mrs Nolan, a veteran civil rights campaigner.

Richard Beck

The party’s on

"I asked for that trip home really as a joke. I didn't think the judge would sign it. But he said: 'Sure, I'd be happy to.' "

"I'm very, very relieved. It was a very unfortunate story, but the odyssey is over. You could say Richard has seen the worst of this country, and the best."

The story began when Beck was lured into flying to Chicago in November 1978, then arrested at O'Hare International Airport for his part in an embargo-busting scheme, under which small arms and ammunition worth about $300,000 were exported to South Africa.

Customs documents described the shipments as scuba diving and playground equipment.

Chicago arms supplier Seymour Freilich was jailed for two years, while the Beck case became a bizarre epic in which he was first convicted by a jury, then freed by a judge, then reconvicted by an appeals court.

Released to find work in the Chicago area after 43 days in jail, he first lived as the guest of Carpentersville Mayor Orville Brettman, then with a sympathetic local police officer and his family.

He has worked as a computer latex operator and has even learnt to ski.

Character

The finale came on Friday in a one-hour sentencing session in which federal prosecutor Bill Cook argued for the maximum sentence.

"My theme was that enough was enough," said Mrs Nolan.

Becking her was a string of character witnesses, including Mr Beck's millionaire employer Jack Roser and Mayor Brettman — who likened his plight to that of the American hostages in Iran.

"Maybe not Iran," Judge Moran demurred, "but Mr Beck has certainly been in exile for 17 months" — and he noted that in past times exile had been considered a form of punishment.

Ironically, the sentencing coincided precisely with a hearing at the United Nations before the Security Council panel charged with supervising the arms embargo.

The panel listened to allegations that officials of various US Government departments had quietly connived in a $90-million (R42.8-million) secret deal to supply South Africa with America's most advanced artillery system.
SA and top U.S. firm 'in secret R40m arms deal'

SOUTH AFRICA owns 20 per cent of one of the most advanced weapons research and development organisations in America, the United Nations Security Council has been told.

Suggested — and backed by documentation said to have been rigorously authenticated — is a spectacular breach of the arms embargo, in a stunning secret operation. The company is Space Research, an enterprise straddling the US-Canadian border. It has been accused of secretly supplying the Republic with one of the world's most sophisticated and deadly artillery systems in a deal estimated to be worth $500 million (R40 322 550).

With the US Defence Department among its past customers, Space Research is under investigation by a Federal Grand Jury and by Canada's Justice Department.

It has been accused of selling 5000 long-range, 155mm howitzer shells and an advanced artillery system to South Africa in defiance of the arms embargo. Repeatedly on Friday before a Security Council panel that included a silent American representative, were the now widely publicised charges that officials of the US Defence Depart

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

ment, the State Department, the CIA and a rash of other governments, including Canada, Britain, Belgium and Israel, quietly conspired with the complicated process by which the shells and gun barrels were shipped to the Republic.

But then a trio of witnesses — members of an investigating team that has probed the Space Research case for two years — dropped their ultimate bombshell by detailing how South Africa had held a fifth share in the supplier for almost three years.

As they spoke, their claims were being further expanded in the Burlington Free Press, a newspaper based close to Space Research's massive compound on the border.

Space Research was the creation of Dr Gerald Buhl, a brilliant Canadian ballistics expert who first sought to develop a cannon which could fire a projectile into orbit — or even to the moon.

To Page 3
SA 'in secret R40m
U.S. arms deal'

6 From Page 1

In 1975, he was granted US citizenship through a special act of Congress, which echoed his contributions "to the security of the United States and the free world."

But the exchange fell through into debt and the South African involvement in the arms race, it is alleged, unfolded on July 15, 1975, in a deal to sell the country's debt to the United States.

At the signing on the second floor of the Paul Revere Bank, President Regan and his entourage were present. The Secret Service was at one location.

The offer appeared on the second page of the New York Times, which the NNU president was told was a 'false flag' from President Reagan.

Because Capital was identified in June 1975, it was later presented to the House as a South African 'flag' to receive the President's Approval Letter.

"We are not aware of the authenticity," he said.

These show that part of the $26 million was not paid and exchanged for sensitive shares in Canadian National Energy, while the rest was invested in $69 million of other undeclared.

The complex transaction involved the transfer of material, patents, licences, credit and support systems, policies on the U.S. role and the fact that it had been held in the bank.

Accused to be included was an original letter to a person for money in a secret.

"We were told to stop the operation," said an unnamed official. That seemed to be the end of the matter.

The United States and the President have not agreed on a settlement, but have agreed on a settlement strategy.

On Friday night, Mr. John F. Kennedy, the President's personal comforter, told the New York Times that the president had "not agreed on any kind of matter.

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AMSTERDAM — A United Nations-sponsored symposium on an oil embargo against South Africa ended in Amsterdam yesterday with the unanimous adoption of an eight-point resolution calling for strict measures to cut off the country's oil supply.

According to Mr Akborode Clark, Nigeria's UN Ambassador and chairman of the UN's Special Committee Against Apartheid, the resolution could be an important instrument towards a UN oil embargo and tighter Opec measures to prevent oil reaching South Africa.

The three-day seminar was attended by almost 150 delegates from countries, organisations and trade unions throughout Africa, the Middle East and Western Europe.

The resolution urges independent steps by all countries to introduce national embargoes on the export of oil, oil products and oil technology to South Africa.

Oil exporting countries should ensure the adoption of "end-user" clauses in all sales contracts to prohibit their oil from eventually ending up in South Africa.

The resolution urges governments to prevent swap deals, spot market sales and deliveries by tankers, under their national flags, that seek South Africa to obtain oil.

Trade unions, student movements and other pressure groups should campaign to ensure that no country is able freely to co-operate in the supply of oil to South Africa, the resolution says.

"An oil embargo is the most sensitive measure that can be used against South Africa," Mr Clark said after the seminar had ended.

The seminar was organized by the Holland Southern Africa Committee with support and financial assistance from the Special Committee Against Apartheid. — UPI.
NEW YORK — The disclosure that South Africa had dramatically broken the arms embargo by shipping out of the United States and Canada a $46-million worth of sophisticated artillery able to deliver a tactical nuclear weapon was making headlines in New York.

"How the US helped South Africa break UN arms embargo" declared Wednesday's New York Post in big type.

The arms — dubbed "Operation Mami" by South African Intelligence — began during the Angolan war in 1973, when the CIA covertly co-operated with the South Africans," it said.

"In 1975 and 1976, South Africa entered into contracts with US space research institutes, to deliver the US 136mm howitzer and the technology for its manufacture, plus 53,000 155mm shells..."
Czechs snub VIPs from SA

THE chief executives of the giant Premier Milling group were Czech-mated this week when they were refused entry to Prague to collect a major international export award.

Chairman Tony Bloom and managing director Peter Wrighton were keen to accept "The International Trophy for Export 1980", awarded by a Madrid-based international trade publications organisation, which was to have been presented during a two-day trade conference in Prague late next week.

It was to be made at a banquet hosted by the Czech Chamber of Commerce.

But while the award was announced in a letter which invited representatives of the South African company to the meeting of trade exporters in Prague, the visa application was turned down.

By DOUG GORDON

The award — understood to be in recognition of Premier Milling's prize-winning in an annual survey of all major exporters, including the Soviet bloc countries — is in the form of a hand-crafted trophy.

The South African company's export performance is believed to be up to the R8.5-million mark annually. Previous winners include the Volvo group, the giant Krupp international steel combine and companies in the Iron Curtain and Third World countries.

Because Premier Milling's food-produce export operations extend beyond Europe and into the Middle East and the Gulf States, Mr Wrighton would not specify his trading routes and orders.

The company deals in the by-products of maize and generates massive poultry, pharmaceutical, animal-feed products and general commodity trading.

"We've tried very hard in the last few years and the recognition of our successful performance is pleasing," Mr Wrighton said.

"Tony and I are very disappointed about not being able to get into Prague. And since we made our acceptance of the trophy conditional on being guests at the trade banquet there, we really have left the organisation's follow-up in limbo.

"They have suggested we accept the award at a banquet in Madrid at a later date. We're looking at that one.

"Our visa rejection came out of the blue. We had a favourable response to our inquiries through the South African Embassy in Spain as to the nature and prestige of the award."
Richard Beck was a man of straw.
Pressure nears for US firms

THERE are some very real danger signals for the Government looming in the horizon. One of the clear warnings that international pressure will now be focused on South Africa, comes with the National Council of Churches in the United States which announced yesterday that they were withdrawing at least R50.4 million from Citibank because that bank refused to change its policy on loans to South Africa.

Indications are that the action of the churches will be followed by similar groups and individuals.

With stockholders meetings of the major corporations with dealings in South Africa coming up in the next few weeks, this country can expect tremendous pressure on such corporations to withdraw from South Africa.

Although a lot of them will be able to resist the pressure, it is nevertheless cold comfort if action such as that of the Citibank become the order of the day.

One, therefore, would have thought that there will be greater sensitivity on the part of the Government and its agencies when it comes to tackling the urgent problems of the country.

Instead, actions taken against people like Thozamile Botha, will be cited as an example of the repressive policies the Government is pursuing to black labour leaders. And that he was employed by Ford Motor Company, this has not helped that company's case in the face of their critics.

Others will, undoubtedly be cited, like the systematic interrogation of Azapo leaders in the past few weeks, all indicating that promises of change are mere playing with word exercises.

Clearly the rising tide of international impatience with South Africa, can only be reversed by meaningful dialogue being initiated with the true leaders of the black community. Somebody is going to have to call a halt to the insensitivities of some of the Government's agencies.

We are facing far too many serious problems without the enthusiasm of misguided bureaucrats simply worsening the position of the country.
France accused of SA arms deal

Argus Correspondent

PARIS — The French Communist Party yesterday accused French President Georges Pompidou of collusion with Pretoria in enabling South Africa to send to Morocco armoured vehicles built locally under licence from France to fight Saharan nationalists.

And it charged that Moroccan King Hassan's current visit to Paris was undoubtedly to seek more aid for his war in the Western Sahara.

In spite of Pretoria's repeated denial, the official communist newspaper L'Humanite yesterday repeated the charge that the racists of Pretoria delivered to Hassan two armoured cars made under French licence, and said these were delivered to Koutoubia base on December 25 and 26 last year.

OFFICERS

It said Morocco had received MK-5 and MK-6 South African-made models of the French Panhard AM 109 armoured vehicles, which had been accompanied by eight South African officers.

The men were to instruct Moroccans in using the vehicles which had some characteristics which differed from the French AM 90s.

The communists said photographs had been taken of the two South African models during the battle of Ouarzazate early this month which showed some South African markings on the equipment and traces of effaced markings.

Ignition keys also carried the word 'South Africa' on them, the communists said, adding that Moroccan prisoners confirmed that orders had been given to obliterate markings showing the origin of the war material.
WASHINGTON — A Vermont firm and its two chief officers pleaded guilty yesterday to shipping illegally ultra-long-range artillery shell casings and other arms to South Africa.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Benjamin Civiletti, said the plea had been entered after a plea-bargaining agreement between the Government and the defendants.

An attorney, Mr. Jerome Nedermaier, said the case was still under investigation.

The State Department's Office of Munitions Control will not grant export licences for arms to South Africa.

The defendants were
Space Research Corporation, now known as
Sabre Industries of North Troy, Mr. Gerald Huff, the firm's president, treasurer, and principal scientist, and Mr. Robert Gregory, the company's secretary and chief operations officer.

The first count charged that the defendants exported without a licence two 155-mm gun barrels, 30,000 155-mm extended-range projectiles forgings, and one radar tracking system comprising of two vans.

The government said the shipments were made between April 7, 1976, and September 10, 1976.

In his book, "In Search of Enemies," former CIA officer John Stockwell said that in October 1975 the South Africans asked the CIA station chief in Pretoria for shells for their 155-mm howitzers to be used in Angola. Mr. Stockwell said the request was rejected by the US government.

Exporting arms without a licence carries a maximum penalty of two years in prison and an $100,000 fine.

Canadian television journalists have probed the activities of Space Research Corporation for years.

Their programmes show details of how the company was involved in covert efforts to break the arms embargo that has been in effect in Europe and America.

--- Sapa-AP
'SA connection' bank in financial trouble

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK - The bank which played the key negotiating role in a South African investment in arms developer, Space Research Corporation, is in grave financial trouble.

Shares in First Pennsylvanian Corporation have slumped from over R13 to R4 and rumours are sweeping Wall Street that only a rescue operation by the Federal Reserve System will save it from collapse.

The Philadelphia-based bank is the oldest and biggest in Pennsylvania, with assets of more than R175 million.

Several of its officers have been summoned to testify before a Federal Grand Jury investigating charges that Space Research violated the arms embargo by selling South Africa long-range shells worth R40 million, and a gun system to go with them.

Recently it was disclosed that First Penn helped arrange the purchase of 20% of Space Research by Space Capital International, identified as a front for South African cash.

Mr. John Bunting, First Penn's chairman and chief executive of the time, resigned last month and sold his many thousands of personal shares just before the decline.
SA pays Shell for Salem oil cargo

JOHANNESBURG. — Shell International Petroleum Company Limited has accepted a “substantial sum” from the official South African oil purchasing agency, SFF Association, as the agency's full settlement for crude oil which the tanker, Salem, discharged in Durban in December.

Dr Schalk van der Merwe, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Consumer Affairs, last night endorsed the press to publish the actual sum paid to the company.

This is the first time the port at which the Salem secretly docked to discharge part of her cargo before being scuttled off the west coast of Africa, has been officially named. Till now the press has been restricted to references of “an African port.”

Shell statement

In a statement from Shell International in London, the company said:

“Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd (Shell) and SFF Association (the official SA oil purchasing agency) have settled between them their dispute over that part of the cargo of crude oil discharged from the Salem at Durban in December.

“Shell has, after obtaining advice on their rights of recovery under South African law, accepted a substantial sum in company which owned the tanker, for compensation for the light crude oil Mr Soudan's Oxford shipping company is centred in Monrovia, Liberia, but also operated from an office in Houston where Mr Soudan is executive vice-president of American Polomax International.

Other developments were:

The Captain of the Salem, Mr Dimitrious Georgoulas, was named as master of a Greek ship, the Alexandros K, which sank mysteriously last year after being diverted to Lebanon where her sugar cargo was sold while en route to Saudi Arabia.

Two senior Scotland Yard investigators arrived in South Africa at the end of February to probe a possible local link in the saga. They said, as far as they could establish that no South Africans were involved in anything illegal.

The Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport, published a report in February saying that Mr Soudan attempted to get loan facilities in South Africa to buy the Salem.

The Volkskas BankJaruschke him with a credit letter enabling him to borrow R12.3 million for the ship. The transaction was carried out by the Marine Midland Bank of London, who, in turn, guaranteed the money to the ship’s owners, Pommern Shipping Ltd of Monrovia, Liberia.

Volkskas Bank admitted issuing the credit letter for the purchasing of “commodities,” but said it was unaware that it was to be used for the Salem deal.

Captain Georgoulas and the chief engineer, Mr Antonis Kallitopoulos, were extradited from Smorgal to Monrovia and have been charged under a section of Liberian law covering the licensing of ship’s officers.
claims against SFP, and SFP have accepted a release by Shell in respect of all claims to the oil discharged from the Salem in Durban.

Shell intends to pursue other claims in respect of the loss suffered. The inquiry into irregularities by third parties are being pursued by police authorities.

The mysterious circumstances surrounding the scuttling of the Salem and the disappearance of her cargo of crude oil, have been part of an international fraud probe, involving police in eight countries.

On December 10 the ship sailed from a Middle Eastern port bound for Genoa, Italy, where it was to deliver the oil to Pontol Ltd.

Four days out of the port, the oil was sold to Shell Oil International in accordance with normal open market methods.

The ship then docked at a port — now named as Durban — and pumped ashore part of the cargo. The huge tanks were then filled with sea water.

**Listing badly**

On January 17 a tanker, British Trident, spotted the Salem off the coast of Dakar on the bulge of Africa. She was listing badly in the calm seas but sending out no distress signals.

Five minutes after the captain of the British ship spoke to Salem, there was an explosion and minutes later the 24-man crew of Salem headed for the Trident in lifeboats. She sank 10 hours later.

The resulting oil slick was 30 km long and 8 km wide — far smaller than would be expected from a tanker carrying a full load.

The giant marine insurance house, Lloyds of London, the underwriters, instituted an investigation into suspected fraud and piracy.

Then began a four-nation probe into the circumstances of her sinking.

Shell International issued a writ against Mr Fred Ed Soudan, a director of the tanker...
Sanctions meeting

STOCKHOLM — A major international conference which aims to explore ways of isolating South Africa from the world community — including the use of sanctions — is being held in Sweden today and tomorrow.

Dr Yannis Lyssarides, general secretary of the International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa said yesterday that "recently won independence" to Rhodesia had given "added importance to the struggle against what he called the "racist regime in South Africa".

Mr Oliver Tambo, chairman of the banned African National Congress, will speak at the conference, which is being attended by 100 delegates from Africa, Europe, the United States and Canada. — UPI.
UN rebuke to SA ‘a sanctions build-up’

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

South Africa’s enemies at the UN are building up steam for the imposition of mandatory sanctions against the Republic.

This is the interpretation placed by South African diplomatic sources in Cape Town today on the UN Security Council resolution passed last night condemning South African military incursions into Zambia.

The resolution said that if incursions continued further UN action would be contemplated, including the implementation of sanctions against South Africa.

Diplomatic sources said the resolution was part of a sure, firm and planned build-up towards a situation in which the Security Council could successfully approve sanctions on South Africa.

There had been insufficient justification in the present issue to call for sanctions, the sources said, but the resolution could be seen as a forerunner to a call for sterner action on the basis that incursions, in the eyes of South Africa’s enemies, would continue.

**Noteworthy**

It is expected that calls will increase for South Africa to co-operate in a SWA/Namibian settlement on UN terms. Anti-South African elements would then say that in the absence of such co-operation their patience had evaporated and that sanctions were then in order.

A climate is being sought in which Britain, the US and France, who voted for the resolution last night, would be unable to veto sanctions.

Unofficial observers believe last night’s resolution was noteworthy for
could have been much harsher, they say, such as calling for a committee to monitor the situation and setting a deadline at which time sanctions would be implemented.

The resolution had been expected in South African circles to be sterner because of the uncompromising stance taken by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, in a letter to the UN on Thursday night.

**Prestige**

The letter made it clear that South Africa was using guerrilla camps in Namibia and that President Kaunda of Zambia is seeking to boost his prestige among black states.

Other interpretations of last night's resolution are that President Kaunda of Zambia is seeking to boost his prestige among black states.

It is claimed that he lost face on the Rhodesian question by backing Mr. Joshua Nkomo against Mr. Robert Mugabe.
How the US ‘pressures’ SA

THE ASSEMBLY — The United States of America employed a wide variety of political and economic methods to pressure the South African Government into implementing reforms which would result in a Black majority governments, the Steyn Commission report says.

Unlike the Soviet, Washington did not rely on the violent overthrow or the present constitutional order in South Africa.

Externally, the US sought to discourage trade, sport, cultural and military links by other countries with South Africa.

The Carter Administration’s ideological cry of “human rights” served as an international platform to express moral indignation at South Africa, Moscow and other countries which did not comply with the USA’s idealistic norms.

“The aim is apparently not so much the expression of moral disapproval, but the expected profit of support by the Third World.”

The US plan of action inside South Africa relied on direct involvement by official and private US institutions.

Multinational business corporations, the US Embassy personnel and the US labour attaché in South Africa performed a function in the programme.

They, as well as the American Cultural Centre in Durban, acted as a buffer between the labour sphere of the US and that of South Africa.

They regularly invited foreign labour personalites to South Africa to influence the labour force.

Psychologically, Washington aimed at promoting its political concepts for the Republic through a diversity of media and organisations, such as the Voice of America, the Africa American Institute (allegedly a CIA and State Department front organisation) and the American Committee for Equality in Sport.

“Also noteworthy are attempts by the US and others to undermine the South African economy by discouraging banks and other financial institutions to trade with South Africa and attempts to undermine the gold price.

“Also relevant are attempts to discourage investments,” the report said — Sapa.
Packard prefers SA business to Nebraska’s

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Reporter

THE EMBARGO on certain exports from the United States to South Africa was an enormously interrelated with trade which misled the policy of American foreign policy, Mr. David Packard, chairman of Hewlett-Packard, said yesterday.

He said at the groundbreaking ceremony for the Sandten headquarters of the California-based electronics manufacturer's South African subsidiary that he could not agree with the United States South African trade policy, and hoped it would change.

"While the Carter Administration's emphasis on human rights in foreign policy is right in many ways, it also completely misses the point in several important areas," Mr. Packard said.

 "Above all, it misses the point that our two countries have important strategic links and common interests," Mr. Packard said.

The United States Commerce Department announced the embargo on exports of all goods to the SA Police and Defence Force in South Africa in February 1976.

The embargo was designed to cover the entire range of civil and military products which could be used by police or military forces, and include aircraft, armaments, commercial vehicles, and computers.

"We have to obey the laws of the United States, but we hope the situation will soon change and will allow better cooperation between our two countries," Mr. Packard said.

Hewlett-Packard's commitment to building the R186.6 million Sandten headquarters was proof of the company's awareness of the opportunities that existed in South Africa.

"We hope to participate in the abundant growth of your economy, and I hope that sometime in the future our involvement will enable us to establish a manufacturing capability here as well as our marketing and field support operations," Mr. Packard said.

Hewlett-Packard had lost a quarter of the value of its business — worth more than $2 million in 1976 — when it was forced to stop exports of its electrical equipment to the South African Police and military forces.

"Of course, it didn't prevent the forces from getting their equipment. They just imported it from another country. All it did was keep business for the United States," Mr. Packard said.

"Even now, some states back home say they want to boycott US companies which trade with South Africa. Well, that's not our business, but all we're going to continue to do is trade," Mr. Packard said.

"I'd much rather lose business with Nebraska than with South Africa," Mr. Packard said.

Mr. Chuck Gonsa, managing director of Hewlett-Packard SA, said the performance of the subsidiary over the past 10 months had exceeded the company's global average.

Sales increased by 35% worldwide in 1977, but by 45% in South Africa on a turnover of R18 million a year.

Federated Insurance Company in the Sandten headquarters, and the project is the biggest in Federated's R60 million property portfolio.

Federated concluded a lease-back contract with Hewlett-Packard which yields a commercial return rate in line with the current market, and escalation clauses provide a hedge against inflation and increased value to the initial lease is for 10 years, with negotiable renewal options.
Anglovaal plan to join in methanol production

By Jan Beekloof

Another South African mining giant, Anglovaal, is planning to enter the motor fuel-from-coal field on a massive scale with a plant near Witbank.

Anglovaal announced today it had reached a working agreement with Caltex Oil to jointly investigate the production and distribution of methanol.

It would have to produce about 200,000 tons of methanol a year to make the project economically viable. Recently, AECI announced plans to produce 800,000 tons of methanol from coal as well, and demonstrated methanol-driven cars and a bus at the Rand Show.

Combined production of the two fuel-from-coal giants could thus reach 1,000,000 tons a year - equal to the total output of liquid fuel by Sasol 1 and Sasol 2.

Ironically, the stage could be reached where South Africa, the only country in the world suffering an official oil boycott, could reach overproduction of its own substitute motor fuels.

Anglovaal, which has been running the University of Cape Town Energy Research Institute programme to run diesel engines on a pure methanol or methanol/diesel dual fuel systems, has now taken out provisional patents on several aspects of these conversions.

For two reasons, the actual productivity of any research into methanol production is of little significance:

1. It is now more expensive than diesel and gasoline.
2. The need for an alternative fuel is less pressing than the need for an alternative source of energy.

Recently, it was announced that the university is preparing to set up a new centre for the study of alternative fuels and energy sources.

The work is being done in conjunction with the department of energy and the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and is aimed at exploring new ways of using coal and other renewable energy sources.

The project is part of a larger programme to develop alternative energy sources for South Africa, which is heavily dependent on imported oil and gas.

The government has set a target of 20% of energy consumption from renewable sources by 2030, and the project is expected to contribute to this goal.

In addition to the university centre, the government has also invested in research into alternative fuels, including hydrogen and methanol.

However, it is not clear whether these efforts will be enough to meet the country's energy needs.

In conclusion, the development of alternative fuels is an important step towards reducing South Africa's reliance on imported oil, but it is not a panacea for the country's energy problems.

Instead, a comprehensive approach that includes energy efficiency, demand-side management, and a mix of renewable and non-renewable energy sources is needed to address the country's energy challenges.

This approach should be guided by the principles of equity, sustainability, and economic viability, and should be informed by rigorous and transparent decision-making processes.
In some countries (Mexico, for example) some farming (called ejidos) in Mexico cannot sell the land they farm and occupy. They can use it and sell the crop, but they cannot sell or borrow against the land. They could borrow and then default, let the land go back to the bank, but they cannot sell against the land. These restricted rights to resources do not permit as much discretionary rights to resource allocation. Furthermore, these incentives to improve and restructure projects of value (optimally) cannot be rationalized. Hence, we have only indirect indications that they are able to reallocate their resources if the land is sold. In the rural land, they have only indirect indications that they are able to reallocate their resources if the land is sold. In the rural land, they have only indirect indications that they are able to reallocate their resources if the land is sold.
US DISINVESTMENT

Reality and symbol

No-one at the US consulate is losing any sleep over Nebraska State's senate's vote to withdraw funds in US corporations with subsidiaries in SA.

There is, however, mild surprise that the 28-0 vote in support of the resolution, introduced by black Senator Ernest Chambers, came from a relatively conservative state.

Otherwise, opine consular officials, it is merely another symbolic gesture in a long campaign by Americans interested in SA, and which will probably continue as long as apartheid lasts.

Those leading the campaign to divest from SA are mainly church and student organisations. They have achieved limited, but real success — particularly as regards embarrassing parent companies and major stockholders with SA links. This is the third year, for example, that US companies have received more resolutions concerning these operations than on any other issue.

The resolutions variously call for banks to stop settling and promoting Krugerrands, companies to stop investing in countries unless the end use of goods and services supplied can exactly be ascertained and companies to report on their dealings with SA police and military. In addition, there should be fuller, more reporting on their employment practices and whether they comply with the Sullivan code on equal opportunity appointments.

In an election year, it will not be very surprising if a few more states take measures similar to Nebraska's, but their effect is bound to be limited despite a growing move in the US to disinvest in SA.

Individual states have moved a long time back, but the call was taken up by Fedel government would it be significant. Three congressional bills to restrict private investment in SA were dropped in 1978 if President Carter's behalf, though a new attempt to do so surfaced late last year.

This is the Carter administration's call for full sanctions against SA (highly unlikely) calls to divest will have no real effect on US companies trading here. Present US policy on investment in SA is neutral with a partly official, although it encourages moves towards the end of discrimination, as in its active support for South Africa.

The value of American investment in SA is estimated to be about $2 billion — around 1.5% of total investment outside the US. This constitutes approximately 15% of foreign investment in SA.
THERE is increasing evidence that the mighty United States trade union movement is being drawn towards active involvement in the campaign against United States investment in South Africa.

And if it ever did become active in the campaign, the effect on United States-South African business would be profound.

This is clear from a major, 12-month study of the divestment movement in the United States, undertaken by the South African Foundation and released at a Press conference in Washington on Wednesday. The report says: "The power of the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations is incomparably greater than that of any domestic pressure group involved in the investment issue."

WILLINGNESS

It warns that the growing willingness on the part of United States unions to join forces with socialist groups in using pension fund management as a powerful tool for bargaining with the corporations behind the most serious implications for the presence of United States corporations in South Africa."

A recent study by a New York-based research firm (Corporate Data Exchange) showed that more than 12-billion dollars of union-controlled pension funds were currently invested in non-union companies.

In addition, the companies in which this billion dollars of union funds was invested, held more than 10-billion dollars worth of stock in companies which were major investors in lenders to South Africa.

"Until now, the unions have been very wary of interfering for political and organisational reasons in the investment of these funds, but, with present attitudes as they are, this could change."

It was "realistic to predict" that politically-frustrated union leaders were going to be more tempted by the pension fund weapon as an expression of a growing anti-corporate attitude in the union movement.

"By withdrawing their substantial pension fund money from banks that lend to South Africa, unions can exercise a form of serious political-economic leverage against corporations."

Turning to the AFL-CIO, the report said that despite resolutions aimed at South Africa, the organisation had not used its great influence to achieve the objectives set by the resolutions.

"In practice, although there is a great deal of prejudice against the policies of the South African Government within the AFL-CIO, there has been up to now a far greater appreciation of the realities of the situation in South Africa than is generally realised."
A MAJOR United States news magazine has warned that perhaps the biggest effect of a United States economic withdrawal from South Africa would be "to swell the ranks of the jobless".

US News and World Report said in an article in its latest issue that this troubled many blacks in South Africa where black unemployment was already in the 20 to 25 percent range.

The article examined the United States two-billion dollars investment in South Africa, the millions some American companies were spending in South Africa to ease racial tensions and the arguments at the core of the disinvestment issue.

United States companies were deeply entrenched in South Africa and the United States economic commitment could not easily be eliminated. However, the South African economy was sophisticated and self-reliant and United States participation was rarely decisive.

Most analysts were convinced that a total United States withdrawal would prompt officials in Pretoria to block repatriation of United States assets and to order local firms to take over existing facilities.

"Perhaps the biggest effect of a United States withdrawal would be to swell the ranks of the jobless and that troubles many blacks. Unemployment among blacks is already in the 20 to 25 percent range."

To be fully effective, a withdrawal would also need the support of the British and other Europeans — something which seemed out of the question today.
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees en die United Auto Workers.

In Washington het die organiseerder hul "korporatiesaal van skande" ont-hul. Ander groot sake in die saal is onder meer Castle and Cooke, DuPont, Occidental Petroleum, Grumman, Exxon en US Steel.

Citicorp se voorsitter, Walter Wriston, is ook kritiek uitgespier met betrekking tot die direksie van Minera, die South-Afrikaanse arm van Anglo American.

Citibank se hoofd teen-oor Suid-Afrika het in 1976 verander en nou word leningshoofsaaklik vir "konstruktiewe" protes toegestaan. So is byvoorbeeld verlede jaar 200 000 dollar vir 'n swart behuisingsproject en 'n hoër skool in Soweto geleen.

Die inligting dat Citicorp tussen 1972 en 1978 1 278,4 miljoen dollar aan die Suid-Afrikaanse regering geleen het, kom van die Corporate Data Exchange, 'n navorsingsmaatskappy van New York wat 'n verslag gepubliseer het oor Amerikaanse lenings gedurende die tydperk aan Suid-Afrika.

Die verslag is verlede week in die "skandezaal" uitgestel. Daarvolgens is die ander groot Amerikaanse leiers aan Suid-Afrika gedurende die tydperk van ses jaar die volgende:

- Manufacturers Hanover 945,9 miljoen dollar;
- Chase Manhattan 591,8 miljoen dollar;
- J. P. Morgan 521,8 miljoen dollar;
- Kidder Peabody 512,2 miljoen dollar;
- Smith Barney 333,3 miljoen dollar;
- Whitney Holdings 202,8 miljoen dollar;
- First Boston 202,2 miljoen dollar;
- Pefco 174,0 miljoen dollar; en BDA 118,9 miljoen dollar.
How to Walk a Tightrope

Strategy

Corporate
itself for this new style of business imperialism

Siemens has been multinational since 1850 when it had offices in London and St Petersburg. However, the principle ‘the greater the geographic spread of risk, the more sound the business will be’, was formulated only in the late 1940s after many of its worldwide interests had been sequestered for the second time in 30 odd years during two world wars. Siemens realised that to keep alive, it should invest more in each foreign operation and allow greater local participation.

After World War II it followed this global strategy in S.A. and satisfied the authorities when it was allowed to reopen its sales office in 1952 after agreeing to substantial investment in local plant. It now employs more than 6,000 South Africans in a company 52% owned by the German parent company. General Mining, the Federale group and the IDC each have a 18% stake.

Siemens in S.A. still bears a strong Teutonic stamp and it seems that power is handed over to locals only after they have been thoroughly schooled in the company’s ways. Most senior staff have learned German and worked at the parent company for extended periods. This has helped bring about a reduction in the percentage of expatriate managers from 62% in 1973 to 25% today and a virtual disappearance of expatriates from other ranks.

The most dramatic personnel developments have been in the black/white split. In 1966 only 10 blacks, coloured and Asians were employed in skilled and semi-skilled jobs, or as apprentices. In 1970 the figure was 139, or 22% of the total number of employees in this category. There are also

more blacks in white collar jobs, although progress here has not been as spectacular. Of the company’s 284 managers, one is black.

The company has long practised a policy of equal pay for equal or equivalent work, and selects personnel on the basis of merit alone. It practises integration ‘not as a matter of force, but as a matter of course’, and workers of different races are not segregated at work.

Relations between white and black seem to be good, and it is tempting to theorise that if this multi-racial society can work in the Siemens microcosm, then why not in the rest of the country. But as one black employee puts it: ‘The Afrikaaner knows that here the German is his boss, so he had better behave as he wants his wages.’

Although these labour policies please the watchdogs of the EEC Code of Conduct, Siemens claims they were not forced on it from outside, but initiated from within out of selfinterest.

“Our policy demands that we treat an employee as a human being or a mensch, regardless of his race,” says Wilfried Wentges, chief executive of the R20 billion a year SA Siemens operation. “We apply it worldwide, and we do it not only because it is good ethics, but because it pays.”

Bridging gaps

Apart from being non-discriminatory, this policy involves heavy expenditure on staff training from the level of apprentice to post-graduate. A facet of the policy is the basic committee system, which was instituted in the early Seventies to provide a means of communication between management and black staff. “We learned to talk to each other and so we bridged deep gaps,” says Wentges. The Siemens Social Package, another world-wide non-discriminatory employee benefit program embracing items such as subsidised canteens, medical aid, retirement insurance, housing loans, sports facilities and staff bonuses.

Wentges maintains that all this has helped to bring down the personnel turnover from 21% in 1979. With the high percentage of staff requiring specialised training, this drop has brought about a substantial cost saving.

Interlinked with the Siemens labour policy is its local production policy. Says Wentges: “Whenever we can, we rationalise our production lines to get the volumes which justify local production. And local production is cheaper, more competitive and more profitable than importing from Germany, because it is more labour intensive.” A wave of rationalisation since 1976 has reduced this out. From 1977 to 1979 when sales rose only 14% from R185m to R210m, taxed profits shot up 97% from R3,3m to R6,5m.”

Says Wentges: “To rationalise our output, we must first get our customer to rationalise his requirements.”

The first step in this direction was taken in 1958 when Siemens and the SA Post Office (Sapo) signed their first 10-year contract for supply of communication equipment. Prices are based on an annual scrutiny of Siemens’ books by Sapo to check production costs.

“This is a very reasonable way to develop a local content programme,” says Wentges. “It allows us to plan ahead, and it safeguards our customer from exploitation.”

Another factor helping rationalisation is that Siemens does much of its business with relatively few government or quasi-government customers, and it has also signed contracts favouring local content with the SAR, Sasol, Iscor and Escom. These customers, together with Sapo, account for a whopping 55% of local sales.

The 1975 15-year agreement to supply Sapo with Siemens’ latest digital electronic exchange has developed over the years, for it was signed before even the German Bundestag had decided to go digital.

While the anti-SA lobby would prevent British and American firms from establishing themselves here, the lesson of the Siemens strategy for dealing with conflicting pressures both in SA and at home is that it makes good business sense and sets an example in labour relations.

What’s the lesson in this for other multinationals? There is, of course, less anti-SA pressure on German firms than on American, so it is easier for a company like Siemens to cope. Even so, Siemens has demonstrated that enlightened labour practices are also good business.

Telephone exchange — switching to local content and labour
Shell gives a promise on oil for S Africa

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Shell has promised that it will not deliver crude oil to South Africa from any country operating an oil embargo against the Republic.

The oil giant’s chairman Mr Peter Baxendell gave this undertaking to shareholders at Shell’s annual meeting in London yesterday. There were “no circumstances” in which Shell would deliver such oil, he said.

Faced with a barrage of questions from a small group of anti-apartheid churchmen and activists, Mr Baxendell defended the company’s presence in South Africa.

“Shell South Africa believes that it is a progressive and constructive element in South African society and through its contacts with government, business, academic and charitable institutions has a strongly beneficial influence towards racial harmony and social progress,” he said.

The Organisation of African Unity in Addis Ababa yesterday called for a mandatory oil embargo on South Africa to help ensure that apartheid “will not roll on into the 21st century,” reports Sapa-Reuters.
Shell Oil directors faced a barrage of questions at the company's annual meeting yesterday about its operations in Southern Africa. They rejected an appeal to pay reparations to Zimbabwe.

One questioner said reparations should be made because Shell's South African subsidiary supplied oil to the former Rhodesian Government of Mr. Ian Smith in defiance of UN sanctions.

The chairman, Mr. Peter Baxendale, said Shell headquarters had not colluded in the sanctions busting and bore no responsibility for war damage.

Another questioner, the Rev. David Haslam of the War on Want Aid Organisation, appealed to Shell to consider withdrawing from South Africa.

Mr. Baxendale said Shell's South African subsidiary was working positively to establish equal opportunities for black and white workers, and described it as a constructive element in South African society.
Shell’s pledge on S Africa

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Later, asked to quote concrete examples in support of the chairman’s claim, a Shell spokesman said: “We really can’t do that here. You should talk to Shell South Africa.”

Yesterday was the international day for an oil embargo against South Africa — as declared by the United Nations seminar on oil sanctions held in Amsterdam last March.

Anti-apartheid pickets handed briefing notes to shareholders entering the Shell meeting and then went on to picket the headquarters of British Petroleum.

There was also an anti-apartheid picket outside yesterday’s annual meeting of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company in the Hague.

The campaign is aimed against Shell, BP, Mobil, Caltex and Total.
also from some South African blacks that links should not be completely severed.

The hardliners argued that the higher education system in South Africa was based on apartheid and therefore there should be no contact of any sort with any South African universities or academicians.

The “total boycott” motion was finally accepted AUT rejected the policy proposed in the document because “it sought to distinguish between Afrikaans universities, English-language universities and black universities”.

The working party has now been instructed to draw up a clearly-defined code of practice towards South Africa based on a total boycott.
The Battle Continues

Jack Funds, Co-ordination
British anti-partition campaigns
But divestment campaigns

South Africa...
ed largely unscathed."

**CONTEXT**

Success in this context can be measured only in terms of a commitment by the banks or industry either to withdraw from South Africa, or at least cease any new investment until the country dismantles apartheid.

Groups like End Loans to South Africa, War on Want and various church bodies have gained little beyond inflicting occasional embarrassment.

Tangible success has been restricted to a pledge by Barclays Bank not to buy any more South African Government Defences Bonds, but little else.

Instead, company bureaucracy and company chairmen have become increasingly successful in South Africa.

The difficulty is the longstanding clash between the profit motive and social conscience, which makes other small shareholders particularly unsympathetic.

Anti-apartheid protestors handing out leaflets at Shell last week were approached by more than one private shareholder and told: "I'm proud to be a racist."

**SCALE**

At the other end of the scale, institutional shareholders, like pension funds and insurance companies, are reluctant to soil their hands in the messy business of social issues.

The protestors, themselves, however, have failed to make a telling impact, partly because of meetings.

Special resolutions at meetings — such as a call for a firm's complete withdrawal from South Africa — can be laid down only by those owning 10 percent of the company's shares. At present 10 percent of Barclays Bank would cost R180-million.

Since the tiny group of concerned shareholders is making little headway with directors or the declining ranks of small shareholders, it is suggested that there is a strong case for a more direct plea to the institutions of institutional shareholders.

Institutions like pension funds, insurance companies and unit trusts now own about 60 percent of all stock market quoted shares and the figure is rising all the time.
SA Members leave after protest
SANCTIONS FM 305/80

Why they’ll fail

Attempts to change the SA government’s policies through gradually escalating economic pressures will fail. This bald assertion is made by American Professor Newell Stultz, currently visiting Professor of Political Science at Unisa, in a paper published by the SA Institute for International Affairs.

Stultz analyses a set of 41 steps, drawn up in 1978 by Clyde Ferguson, Harvard law professor and former ambassador, and William Cotter, president of Colby College, Maine. They recommend a policy of “tightening the screws” on SA. It is necessary, they argue, for Washington to apply its leverage until the discomfort it causes Pretoria, together with domestic pressures, topples apartheid.

And at this point Pretoria could be expected to accede to Washington’s will. Their steps, they said, were “under active consideration by the Carter Administration.”

Stultz points out that the assumption by Ferguson and Cotter that sufficient pressure will cause white South Africans to accept racial democracy is false. “While, under certain circumstances, it may be rational for the South African regime to co-operate in its own reform, it can scarcely be expected to assist in its own overthrow without far greater pressures being placed on it than those contemplated here,” Stultz writes.

He attacks Ferguson’s and Cotter’s tendency to see change as an event rather than a process, pointing out that they have made a representative national conference leading to power-sharing in SA the main focus of the pressures they propose.

Stultz also accuses Ferguson and Cotter of paying too little attention to the adaptability of the South African government. He notes that the cut-off of Iranian oil to SA, their 41st and most stringent recommendation, has already taken place, with no apparent change in the daily lives of South Africans.
LONDON. — Swapo has appealed to the Frontline states to initiate United Nations action leading to international sanctions against South Africa to force it out of South West Africa.

Disclosing this in London yesterday, Swapo released a copy of a memorandum it sent to the presidents of the Frontline states -- Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Botswana and Mozambique.

The memorandum said Swapo was making an urgent appeal for "comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, including an oil and arms embargo, in order to force the racist Boer junta of Pretoria out of Namibia".

South Africa had been intransigent in negotiations on SWA's future and had "only been interested in gaining ever new concessions", it charged.

"For example, the enemy succeeded to gain military bases at Grootfontein and Oshibela, to have its fascist police in charge of law and order, to have its repressive administration run all the practical aspects of the transition process, including the elections, and to get its puppets to be allowed to participate in the negotiations, thereby attempting to give them a status equal to that of Swapo."

The memorandum said South Africa had succeeded in obtaining representation for the internal SWA parties in negotiations through the "connivance and duplicity" of the Western contact group -- Britain, the United States, Canada, West Germany and France.

"We were all prevailed over to tolerate the presence of Pretoria's puppets at the proximity talks in New York in 1979 and the UN-sponsored consultation in Geneva last November."

Swapo said the original objective of a UN military presence in SWA was to prevent "intimidation" of the population by South Africa, but that in the course of negotiations this objective had been lost.

"Swapo is convinced that there is no reason or justification for any more concessions to be made to the enemy."

"It is arrogant and unreasonable for the fascist Boer junta of Pretoria to demand that the UN be used to disarm Swapo and negate the military achievements of our movement, namely the presence of our armed forces in our own country," the memo said. -- Sapa.
SA sanctions issue wobbles Dutch Govt

The Hague. — A move for Dutch oil sanctions against South Africa has increased the tension in the Dutch coalition government, which is split on whether to support the proposal in a debate scheduled for next week.

A government defeat at the hands of the radical Leftwing bloc came a step closer at the weekend following the party congress of one of the coalition factions, the Anti-Revolutionary Party (ARP).

The Foreign Minister, Dr. Chris van der Klaauw, of the Liberal Party, has led the government's opposition to Dutch oil sanctions — imposed independently of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the United Nations — since the Dutch Democratic-Liberal coalition was formed in 1978.

But he and his Cabinet colleagues were defeated late last year when the Lower House of Parliament voted for unilateral sanctions to be introduced this month unless the foreign minister could find EEC support for the move.

Dr. Van der Klaauw put the idea to the Foreign Ministers of Holland's EEC partners, but no one country was prepared to back the Netherlands, he reported recently.

Next week the Lower House will again debate the sanctions proposal. Dr. Van der Klaauw has made it clear that he will urge the rejection of the scheme, which he believes his country cannot afford.

Dutch trade with South Africa in oil and oil products is too small to be of political significance to the Pretoria Government, he says. And it will be snapped up by other countries at a time when Holland needs all the foreign trade it can get.

The Foreign Minister can count on the support of the 39 Liberal Party MPs in the House — they have been against Dutch sanctions from the beginning of the public and parliamentary debate.

But he faces tough opposition at least from a portion of the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA). This party, which is itself a loose coalition of three confessional parties due to cement their union under the CDA flag later this year, has 49 members in the Lower House.

Sources in The Hague said the largest and smallest of the CDA factions — the Catholic People's Party (KVP) with 27 seats and the Christian Historical Union (CHU) with 10 members — probably will back the Foreign Minister.

But the more radical ARP this weekend adopted a motion from the youth wing that requires its 12 MPs to back a sanctions proposal. This is likely to come from the large Labour Party opposition, which fields 58 MPs in the Lower House.

If the 12 ARP members do break and vote with the Labour Party, the Labour and the Centre-Right alliance groups will be balanced with 65 votes each. Eight minor parties then will decide the outcome and Labour probably can count on 12 sympathetic votes from the Leftwing group, while the CDA and Liberals can look forward to only five supporting votes from the Rightwing splinter groups.

It is not clear whether Dr. Van der Klaauw will make the move to the government, which has another year in office — on his opposition to sanctions, but sources said there was a real chance that the vote could bring down the Cabinet if it went against the government's advice.

The coalition's record is one of survival at any cost, which suggests that Dr. Van der Klaauw will back down if he realises he cannot win.
Boycott SA, says scientist

LONDON. — A South African social scientist has called on British academics to boycott South Africa because of the jailing of Dr. Ben Crick and the arrest of former student leader Mr. Desmond Tutu.

"I think anyone who knows Dr. Crick and Mr. Tutu will recognize that their detention does not harm them, but the regime which finds it necessary to hold such fine and intelligent young men in jail," said Professor John Rex in a letter to The Guardian newspaper.

Prof. Rex, 59, a graduate of Rhodes University, is director of research on ethnic relations at the University of Aston, Birmingham.

He said he was 'shocked' by last week's events, "but the evidence presented to him is not 'surprisingly to the contrary'..." Dr. Crick was convicted last week in the Pretoria Supreme Court of two charges under the Terrorism Act and jailed for 16 years.

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**Question No. 2 (b) i**

**Diagram:**

A deflationary gap occurs when consumption and investment spending at full employment is less than full employment. We have a state of equilibrium before full employment at $y_1$. The deflation gap is measured by the distance from the real aggregate demand at full employment to planned aggregate demand on the full employment line. The deflation gap is equal to $AC$. The output gap is the distance $y_1FE = 0$ where the aggregate supply cuts the aggregate demand. We can close a deflation with the aid of fiscal policy. Fiscal policy is Government...
Leaders slate Mrs Mvubelo on investment stand

The National Union of Clothing Workers' secretary-general, Miss Lucy Mvubelo, came under fire from leading blacks in Johannesburg yesterday for making "pro-foreign investment" statements.

In reaction to Miss Mvubelo's interview on SATV on Monday in which she said foreign companies should be encouraged to invest in this country for the good of the black people, those interviewed retorted: "Foreign investment has failed to uplift blacks' lives in this country."

Mr T W Kambule, mathematics lecturer at Wits University, said: "It is a pity that Miss Mvubelo is not in touch with the current black thinking. What she says during some of these interviews is just what her interviewers would like to hear."

"If the SATV was sincere in its reporting of events in this country, they would have interviewed more than one black person to deduce an impartial view."

Chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Khaya Motlana, said he would not comment.

Mr Tom Manthata, an executive of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said: "Foreign investment is not a black man's problem. It is a South African whites, Government and foreign investors' problem."

"The Government seeks recognition of and defence from the Western governments by holding them hostage in defence of their properties in this country. Foreign companies are motivated by cheap labour where they are defended by the Government in its denial of black workers' rights," he said.

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teachers Action Committee, said: "A high percentage of foreign investors do not comply with the Sullivan Code of Conduct which among other things advocate equal pay for equal work. Under such circumstances it is pointless to advocate foreign investment when this serves no good purpose in uplifting the lot of the black people in this country."

But Miss Mvubelo stood by her statement, when she said: "I have seen a lot of change for the betterment of the black people. Today black artisans are employed on the same basis as their white counterparts."

"Gone are the days when black matriculants were messengers." - Sapa

NOTE CAREFULLY

1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.

WARNING

1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.
Ms Lucy Mvubelo ... seen a lot of change.
BRITAIN's Liberal Party has called on all its members and party organs to boycott Barclays Bank because of its links with South Africa.

A resolution just passed by the party's national council notes the bank's "continuing contributions" in support of South Africa's "racist regime".

It calls on all individual members, constituent associations, regions and party organs to boycott the bank by withdrawing their accounts.

The move was greeted with delight by the Anti-Apartheid Movement. A spokesman for the AAM said one Midlands branch of the party had already responded by closing its Barclays account.

The resolution was proposed by Mr. Simon McGrath, treasurer of the Union of Liberal Students.

Barclays Bank also came under attack in Cambridge this weekend — literally. The windows of the Market Square branch were broken and £350 damage caused. Anti-apartheid demonstrators claimed responsibility, although the Cambridge AAM denied official knowledge of the incident — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.
"I'm no stooge," says Lucy.

Ms Muvhelo

By Z B MOLEFE

IT WAS unfortunate that some people were using the pro and anti-foreign investment debate in South Africa as a political stunt, Mrs Lucy Muvhelo, general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers said this week.

She was reacting to attacks from leading blacks in Johannesburg after she featured in a SABC interview on Monday in which she advocated continued foreign investment in South Africa.

In 1971, during a visit to the USA, Mrs Muvhelo said: "I made it clear to some congressmen disinvestment would be detrimental to my people." And she still stands by that.

Mrs Muvhelo recalled her years of struggle in the labour movement, especially when she addressed a conference in Sweden on the evils of the pass system. On her return she was interrogated by the Security Police.

"Does that make me a supporter of the Government? Why am I called a Government agent when all these years I have been concerned about the lot of the black worker in this country?"

What is her political outlook? Says Mrs Muvhelo. "I believe that the Prime Minister was getting to grips with youth, the question of change in our country in the con-
NEW YORK — Two members of the Space Research Corporation were sentenced in Rutland, Vermont, yesterday to one year in jail in connection with charges involving a scheme to circumvent an embargo against the sale of arms and technology to South Africa.

US district judge James H. Scarlatos imposed six months of the sentences, leaving Space Research founder Gerald Bull and a former company president, Robert L. Taylor, to serve six months.

The men pleaded guilty in March to charges of exporting arms without a licence.

Space Research, now known as Saber Industries, was fined $36,000.

The prosecution revealed that Bull and Gregory directed an elaborate scheme in which military hardware bearing false shipping papers were sold from the firm's Montreal compound at the Vermont-Victoria border to South Africa via Antigua.

Bull (32) and Gregory (50) faced maximum two-year prison terms and fines of $80,000.

They pleaded guilty to a charge that they exported to South Africa at least 30,000 howitzer shells, two 155 mm cannon and a radar-tracking system.

The Justice Department began investigating the firm in early 1978 when officials found evidence that Space Research weapons had appeared in South Africa.

A UN embargo supported by the US prohibits arms sales to South Africa.

The activities of Space Research are still under investigation by the US, the Canadian government and the US Congress.

**Record sale**

LONDON — Works of art from the ancient Egyptian Kingdom of Benin fetched a total of £131,852 at a record-breaking sale yesterday at Sotheby's auction house in London — Sias Report.
Dutch Cabinet to decide on SA oil embargo

Own Correspondent

THE HAGUE — The Dutch Cabinet will have to decide tomorrow whether to implement a vote in the Dutch second chamber to mount an oil embargo against South Africa.

The second chamber gave a majority to Christian Democrat chairman Jan Nico Scholten's motion for such an embargo.

As the Foreign Minister, Mr. Chris van der Klaauw, is due to leave for Turkey next Tuesday, Mr. Scholten has asked the Cabinet to make its decision before he goes.

Tomorrow is the regular day for Cabinet meetings and the last one before the summer recess.

During the debate, Mr. van der Klaauw argued that the boycott should be a last resort to persuade the South African Government to change its policy. That time had not arrived yet, he said.

Only 11 of the 49 members of parliament of the ruling Christian Democratic Party voted against the motion, which called for an embargo because of South Africa's apartheid policy.

Of the major political groups only the junior coalition partner, the Liberal Party opposed the resolution.

Mr. van der Klaauw said an oil embargo would harm South Africa's black majority. Black African states as well as the Netherlands' partners in the European Economic Community were against a boycott, he said.

A boycott adopted unilaterally would therefore amount to little more than an empty gesture.
Dutch vote for an oil embargo against SA

By BRENDAN BOYLE

THE HAGUE — The Dutch Parliament yesterday voted overwhelmingly for the introduction of independent oil sanctions against South Africa.

The motion, opposed by 44 members of the 150-seat Lower House of parliament, was adopted in the face of strong government opposition.

Late yesterday it was not clear whether the Centre-Right coalition Cabinet of Christian Democrats and Liberals would make the vote an issue of confidence.

The proposer, Christian Democrat Mr. J. Scholten, asked the government to give its decision within the next week.

The introduction of sanctions does not follow automatically from yesterday's vote. It is up to the Cabinet to decide whether to accept the demand.

The lengthy motion, debated on Tuesday night, does not specify the terms of the sanctions demanded by MPs. However, Mr. Scholten said during the debate he would like to see it cover Dutch exports to South Africa via third parties.

In the same motion, the House adopted clauses calling on the government to take the initiative in the European Community for the setting of a new deadline for Namibian independence and for the intensification of European development aid to Southern African states neighbouring South Africa.

The supporters of the sanctions move — a number of small Left-wing parties, the communists, the Labour Party and 38 of the 49 Christian Democrats in the House — said the sanctions demanded would be no more than a gesture of moral and human support for the black South African ideal of equality.

The Foreign Minister, Dr. Chris van der Klaauw, said Dutch exports of oil products to South Africa were of negligible significance to the survival of the white economy.

The Foreign Minister announced during the debate that Holland planned to establish a Southern Africa fund in September, aimed at helping Southern African states achieve economic independence from South Africa.

He said, too, that he was giving serious consideration to the introduction of a visa requirement for South Africans — partly because South Africa requires Dutch visitors to have visas.

The remaining eight European Community governments recently rejected a Dutch initiative for joint sanctions against South Africa.

● See Page 6
That Dutch oil boycott

IN ITSELF it may not seem to be important that the Dutch Parliament should have voted in favour of an independent oil boycott against South Africa. Holland is not one of our major trading partners. Dutch oil exports are so small that the exercise could, by proxy, affect Zimbabwe more than it will us.

That was one reason why the Foreign Minister in the Dutch coalition Government actually opposed the boycott; another being that, if the boycott failed to gain international support, the result might be construed as an endorsement of apartheid.

But there is no cause for complacency just because this particular action may not succeed. The Dutch boycott is indicative of a public mood, the same mood reflected in the disillusionment of the European and American Press over the static situation in this country.

The cloud on the horizon, a cloud that could threaten such things as disinvestment, may be small. But it is undoubtedly growing.
Carter yields to Kennedy on SA

WASHINGTON — A committee drafting the Democratic Party election manifesto has included a provision for economic sanctions against South Africa.

It did so at a closed-door meeting this weekend under intense pressure from backers of Senator Edward Kennedy, Mr Jimmy Carter’s challenger for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The draft manifesto is to be debated publicly by the full platform committee in the next few days, and is subject to amendment before it goes to the Democratic national convention in August.

Nine members of the drafting panel were named by the Carter campaign and five by the Kennedy side. One member is unaligned.

Sources on the Carter side said after a late-night session that there was acrimonious bargaining as the Kennedy forces tried to score political points of interest to minority group voters.

Kennedy backers lost on many issues, but finally won on South Africa.

SEGREGATIONS

They persuaded the committee to include in the draft a sentence arguing "complete divestiture by all public institutions of all holdings in South Africa" as long as racial segregation continues.

The draft also calls for full economic sanctions while apartheid lasts.

Mr David Aaron, President Carter’s chief representative on the platform committee on foreign policy, is said to have initially opposed the South Africa clause. But he yielded in exasperation to bitter pressure from the Kennedy backers.
THE British newspaper Politiken published yesterday the name of a second Danish shipping company said to have transported arms to South Africa in violation of the United Nations embargo.

The daily said the 408-ton Skanlith, belonging to the J. C. Jespergaard Company, shipped several tons of arms in May 1979 from the small Italian port of Talamone, 150 kms northwest of Rome, to Durban.

The paper had earlier said on June 1 that ships of the Trigon Rедериernе Company had taken arms from various European destinations to South Africa.

PISTOLS

The owner acknowledged that one of his ships carried such a cargo in 1978 but denied responsibility because the vessel was on charter to a foreign company.

In its new report yesterday, the paper said that after the Skanlith left Talamone in Italy crew members noticed that one of the cardboard packing boxes had burst, giving a view of the contents: West German-made automatic pistols.

The ship stopped in Portugal to take on another dozen large containers, and at Las Palmas, in the Canaries, the crew was told they were heading for South America, the newspaper reported.

But three days out of Las Palmas, the ship turned toward South Africa and eventually reached Durban, unloading at the "military docks," the newspaper said quoting crew members.

STATEMENT

J C Jespergaard, the owner, was quoted as telling Politiken his ship was in Cape Town at about that time to take on provisions and drinking water, but did not go to Durban.

The paper said the owner made his statement after a sailor told of having seen the Skanlith at Cape Town with its name painted over.

After the UN Security Council imposed the embargo in 1977 on all arms sales to South Africa, Denmark passed a law banning participation in such traffic and imposed penalties ranging from fines to three years in prison.

Police said earlier they were beginning an inquiry into the allegations concerning Trigon Rederiernа, and chairman of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid — Akporode Clark of Nigeria — was said to be planning to confer with the Danish ambassador in the United States on the matter.
Arms for SA
— Danish ships in hot water

Own Correspondent

COPENHAGEN — Another Danish company has been accused of violating the United Nations embargo on arms sales to South Africa.

The Danish Foreign Ministry has launched an investigation into the new claim, and announced that a full-time official would from now on study reports of weapons-running to South Africa by Danish firms.

The newspaper Politiken, which earlier this month broke the story that the firm Trigem was running arms to South Africa, yesterday said the company, JC Jesper Gade, had run 10 tons of German-made handguns to South Africa last year.

According to the newspaper, the Scanilith, a 399-ton ship, took on the heavy cargo of pistols in the small Italian port of Talamone.

The crew soon discovered that the cargo contained pistols, said the report. The pistols were crudely packed in cardboard boxes which disintegrated when wet.

The paper said the Scanilith sailed to Lisbon where it took on 12 large containers, the contents of which are unknown.

From there it went to Las Palmas, where the Danish crew were told their final destination was South America.

But three days out of port, said the newspaper, the vessel altered course and headed for South Africa.

The paper alleged that in early July the vessel docked at a military quay in Durban. One of its crew claimed the ship was put under guard and the cargo unloaded.

Shipowner J C Jesper Gade acknowledged in the report that the ship had stopped in South Africa in July 1979 — but in Cape Town, not Durban, and only to take on water and fuel.

The paper claimed to have heard reports that the Scanilith had been sighted off Cape Town at that time, but without the Danish flag and with its name painted over.

This was denied by the owner, who said the flag and name remained unaltered.
Dutch PM to decide on sanctions today

AMSTERDAM — The Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Mr. Dries van Agt, has promised to inform parliament of his decision on oil sanctions against South Africa by today.

His centre-right coalition cabinet failed to reach agreement on the parliamentary demand for an independent Dutch oil embargo against South Africa when they met in special session on Monday.

While the cabinet remains locked in conflict over this issue in spite of several sessions, the conservative Netherlands Christian Trade Union Federation (CNV) has come out in strong support of Dutch sanctions.

"The situation in South Africa cries out for action," said the CNV chairman, Mr. Harry van der Meulen, after a board meeting in Utrecht. His federation, smaller than the left-wing Federation of Dutch Trade Unions (FNV), which has backed sanctions for almost a decade, is highly influential in conservative circles.

Cabinet vehemently opposed

Mr. Van Agt's cabinet remained vehemently opposed to an independent Dutch move towards sanctions right up to the decisive vote last Wednesday that has put him in the present predicament. Although the CDA ministers remain personally opposed to an embargo, they know that they will have to reckon with the majority of their MPs, who supported the vote.
Campaign against British technology sales to "repressive regimes"

LONDON — Sales of British computers to the South African Police are one of the reasons why Amnesty International has launched a campaign against exports of advanced technology to "repressive regimes." It has been disclosed here.

Similar equipment has been sold to Saudi Arabia's internal security department, while surveillance and communications equipment has gone to other "repressive regimes."

Amnesty claims it has received "serious allegations of torture" relating to 27 of the countries which attended the last exhibition of military equipment in Britain.

GROUP

Another such exhibition has just opened and a group of MPs and Peers has urged the Ministry of Defence to reveal which governments have been invited to attend. The Ministry's policy is to keep such information secret "in deference to the wishes of many potential customers."

The new campaign is concerned with the way in which exports of "repressive technology," such as surveillance and riot equipment, are used to deny human rights.

A Labour MP, Mr Philip Whitehead, has collected the signatures of more than 20 MPs in support of a House of Commons motion asking the Ministry of Defence to change its secrecy policy.

The Anglican Bishop of Guildford, in whose diocese the exhibition is being held, has led a delegation to the Ministry to urge that the countries attending be identified.
MPs can sway Dutch embargo decision

The Correspondent

THE HAGUE — The Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Mr. Dan van Agt, has promised to inform parliament of his decision on oil sanctions against South Africa by this afternoon.

His centre-right coalition cabinet failed to reach agreement on the parliamentary decision for an independent Dutch oil embargo against South Africa when they met in special session on Monday.

While the cabinet remains locked in conflict over this issue, a split among several sections of the conservative Netherlands Christian Trade Union Federation (CNV) has come out in strong support of Dutch sanctions.

The CNV — smaller than the Leftwing Federation of Dutch Trade Unions (FNV), which has blocked sanctions for almost a decade — is highly influential in conservative political circles.

The CNV could, therefore, help sway the divided cabinet, in which Rightwing Liberal Party Ministers are at loggerheads with the dominant Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA).

Though signals from the cabinet suggest that it might accept the parliamentary decision for an end to Dutch oil and oil product exports to South Africa, it is not yet certain that Mr. Van Agt is prepared to face and allow the policy breakdown that this would require.

His cabinet remained vehemently opposed to an independent Dutch move towards sanctions right up to the last Wednesday’s decisive vote that put him in the present predicament.

Though the CDA Ministers remain personally opposed to an embargo, they know they will have to reckon with the majority of their MPs, who supported the vote.

The CNV’s demand for sanctions, in addition, a stop on new investment, tighter credit restrictions and a ban on Dutch engineers doing national service in South Africa, will make it even more difficult to turn down the demand by MPs.

Sources at the Binnenhof parliamentary buildings in The Hague say MPs are in no mood to back down in the face of a cabinet challenge.

Though 38 of the 49 Christian Democrats abandoned the government to support the opposition last week, not all will back a no-confidence motion if the cabinet does not give way.

The sources say, however, that nine Christian Democrats seem prepared to topple the government if it does come to a no-confidence debate — and that is enough if all 100 MPs are present.

Mr. Van Agt rules with support from 77 coalition party members and a few Rightwing splinter groups. Only eight of his own CDA members need to defect to undermine his support and give the Labour Party opposition the axe it needs to fell the coalition.
FREETOWN — Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity, meeting in Freetown, Sierra Leone, to prepare for next week's summit, have recommended monitoring the movement of oil tankers to South Africa as part of a campaign to tighten sanctions against the country, an OAU spokesman has said.

Dr Peter Onu, OAU assistant secretary-general, said the Ministers had also decided to set up an oil bank to protect neighbouring black states in the event of South African retaliation against a boycott.

"Without oil, South Africa cannot continue its repressive measures and conduct attacks against neighbouring states," he told reporters.

He said the Ministers had decided there should be a comprehensive stand by the organisation on the question of an oil embargo against South Africa, and that it would contact members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) about a contingency oil bank for the landlocked neighbouring countries.

Dr Onu did not say how the tankers would be monitored, but commented: "We are trying to plug the leak-holes. When tankers get on the high seas, we don't know where they go."

He said the Ministers had called for a study of how a boycott against South Africa would affect Swaziland, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

They urged that there should be a new diplomatic initiative by the OAU, with Western nations, to enforce such an embargo.

The Ministers said the Security Council should be asked to "reaffirm its stand" on an oil embargo against South Africa. Dr Onu added. — Sapa-Reuters.
Dutch Govt 'no' to SA sanctions

THE HAGUE. — Holland's centre-right government yesterday refused a demand by parliament for immediate Dutch oil sanctions against South Africa, but the decision has placed the cabinet in the most serious crisis of its term.

The rejection of last Wednesday's two-thirds majority decision in favour of sanctions was communicated to the second chamber (lower house) in a letter from the Foreign Minister, Dr Chris van der Klaauw, who was at a Nato meeting in Ankara, Turkey, yesterday.

The cabinet's decision means that sanctions against South Africa are out of question for the immediate future.

The collapse of the Christian Democrat-Liberal coalition became a real possibility when MPs demanded a snap debate today on the foreign minister's letter.

The letter followed three days of intensive cabinet discussions in which the ministers were unable to reach a compromise.
Dutch Govt totters over SA sanctions

By BRENDAN BOYLE
THE HAGUE. — There were confusing signals yesterday from Christian Democratic Appeal members in the Dutch Parliament as they prepared for the debate that would decide whether South Africa was an issue worth the sacrifice of a government.

Before the snap debate opened last night, it had become clear that most of the 38 CDA members who refused last week to rescue their government from an embarrassing crisis were out to prop up the teetering Cabinet in the final sitting before the summer recess, which begins today.

But there was no clear indication of how the 10 so-called dissidents in the CDA would vote after the third debate on seven months on oil sanctions against South Africa.

These dissidents are CDA members who in 1978 refused to sign the coalition accord laying the ground rules for co-operation in government between their own Centrist party and the Rightwing Liberal Party.

In almost three years of government, the 10 have repeatedly challenged the conservative lead given by the Christian Democrat Prime Minister, Mr. Dries van Acht.

Abortion, public spending cuts, nuclear arms policy and sanctions against South Africa are some of the issues on which they have led the coalition to the brink of collapse — before retreating at the last moment to grant the Cabinet a few more months of security.

Led by Mr. Jan Nico Scholten, the 10 headed the latest revolt last week, when 38 of the 49 CDA members failed to back the Cabinet’s rejection of independent oil sanctions against South Africa.

By siding with the socialist opposition, they challenged the government to a showdown.

Dutch pressure groups and the two major trade union federations, as well as the powerful Leftwing Press, the United Nations and the World Council of Churches, have all urged the Cabinet to accept Parliament’s demand for sanctions.

But there was barely the faintest chance at debate began last night that the government would back down at this late stage.

In their steadfast rejection of a lonely Dutch initiative on sanctions, the Cabinet Ministers had the full support of commerce and industry, the European Economic Community and the conservative Press.

In a tense chamber yesterday, MPs were fighting for the support of the CDA dissidents, whose votes would mean life or a premature death for the coalition government.

Nine CDA votes against the government would mean elections in November — eight would mean a holiday before the new session in September.
Rough ride ahead for Dutch Govt

THE HAGUE — The future of the Dutch Government was in doubt yesterday after it narrowly survived a parliamentary censure motion.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Andreas van Agt's Centre-Right Cabinet scraped through on a 74-72 vote at dawn after a marathon debate on its refusal to impose a unilateral oil boycott against South Africa.

The opposition leader and former Prime Minister, Mr. Joop den Uyl, who submitted the censure motion, said: "This long night has shown clearly that the Cabinet's future is hanging by a thread."

Earlier in the debate, 13 deputies from the Left-wing of Mr. Van Agt's Christian Democratic Party, helped to defeat the government by voting for an oil embargo because of South Africa's apartheid policy.

The government has said it favours an embargo, but that unilateral action would have insufficient impact without the support of the rest of the European Economic Community.

Parliament adjourned yesterday for the summer recess, but the Cabinet's return, they will face the difficult task of piloting an austerity budget through the Chamber.

The coalition government, which took power with a majority of two seats 30 months ago, has been under fire over a series of issues.

Elections are not due until next May, but political sources said they expected pressure on the Cabinet to build up during debates preceding the 1981 budget, which is likely to propose income cuts for most Dutch workers.

During the debate, Mr. Van Agt promised fresh initiatives to bring about an international embargo against South Africa.

He said Ministers would begin talks soon aimed at enlisting the support of Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and perhaps Finland.

In Copenhagen, a Foreign Ministry source said he expected Denmark would fully back an embargo.

In Oslo, a government spokesman said Norway believed an embargo could be imposed only on the basis of a United Nations Security Council resolution, while in Stockholm, a Foreign Ministry official said Sweden was unlikely to join in an embargo.

Mr. Van Agt told parliament his government intended to signal its abhorrence of apartheid by making it compulsory for South African visitors to the Netherlands to have visas, by increasing aid to black African states to make them less dependent on South Africa and by abrogating a bilateral cultural treaty.

The CDA dissident leader, Mr. Jan Nico Scholten, said domestic party political interests should not come before efforts to impose the lot of South Africa's black majority.

By passing last week's resolution with such an overwhelming majority, the Dutch Government had given a signal to the world that South Africa would have to radically alter its policy of separate development for blacks and whites, he added.

Meanwhile in Freetown, Sierra Leone, African Foreign Ministers, trying to tighten sanctions against South Africa, said yesterday that companies which supply oil to South Africa should be penalised.

A draft resolution from an Organisation of African Unity Ministerial Committee, spoke of "the negative role played by some oil companies which engage in secret arrangements to supply South Africa without the knowledge and approval of the oil exporting countries."

It said there was a need for the OAU to consult with oil exporting countries to develop measures to monitor the activities of companies doing business with them.

The draft said individual and collective sanctions should be imposed on those companies that violated the oil embargo on South Africa imposed by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries — OPEC.

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1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University
World war risk

Even if one leaves on one side the question of a certain influence in the third world, and the moral and humanitarian arguments in favor of a very different course, there are still other good reasons for all this Western concern over South Africa. Perhaps the most obvious is that, after all, one has to examine the risks of World War III. There may be some situations which Western governments judge worth that risk.

Secondly, there’s trade, investment and markets. The West, and particularly Britain, has substantial investment in South Africa, both with and without Britain. No British government, Labour or Conservative, will want to have to bear that burden and more. Indeed, even more important Among Western countries Britain and Germany depend particularly heavily on minerals like chrome, manganese, vanadium and asbestos, imported from South Africa. For some minerals, the West is basically dependent on its own source in the Soviet Union. With all the political worries that implies.

Period of chaos

Mineral supplies could be interrupted for a number of reasons. Perhaps the most likely is that, as power in South Africa begins to move from white to black, the process will not in fact be orderly and controlled. A period of chaos would not just affect mining, but the transport system as well. That in turn would mean that South Africa’s own economy would not reach the sea, nor would much of the production of Zambia and Zaire, for those two countries depend on a great extent on the South African Railroad in the gold. However, even when in operation, have had a serious breakdown.

Even in the absence of turmoil in South Africa, the West could be seriously disrupted if it decided to impose economic sanctions in reverse, and although it is rather a long shot, I do not think that this is sufficiently discussed as a possible warning to the West not to undertake sanctions.

The dangers of such a course for South Africa are obvious. It is a large country with enormous resources, and a substantial loss of revenue would be sustained by the high price of gold, if it remained high, but the sudden disaster which would result from the commodity markets not to be in South Africa’s interest, would mean that economic conditions which would not do the kind of damage which would be at least a certain schadenfreude. Most important for the community system could be reproduced.

There are no conditions of the West which would lead to the West not being able to deal with the issue of South Africa. In the event of the West’s response, this would mean that South Africa, the Soviet Union is the main alternative, source of so many minerals, would be able to the Soviet response, Common Sense suggests that if it had supplies to spare the Soviet Union would be able to deal with the West. Whether that would be as serious, as it was in the South Africa, is not one of them.

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While the code has not appealed to the Right it has also, both in Britain and on the Continent, had a bad press on the Left, because it is seen as a palliative, not the surgical, knife that is needed. It is correctly asserted that there is no incompatibility between observance of the code and continuing successful capitalism.

However, it is indisputable that the code has had an effect on British and, to a lesser extent, German corporate behaviour. It has done so by forcing head offices to inform themselves in detail of the day-to-day operations of their subsidiaries and to convince their managers, (many of whom are white South Africans) that the code is seriously meant and, if not complied with, will lead to measures far less acceptable.

Nor is the obligation of British-controlled companies to publish individual reports a formality, since they are liable to come under close scrutiny from a number of non-governmental organizations in Europe and South Africa, which in turn may be able to persuade companies to introduce further reforms.

**Not a Model**

Yet, however, it is not to say that by itself the code can bring about dramatic change outside the field of industrial relations, though processes started there can be expected gradually to permeate the society. Nor can it serve as a model for further and more stringent measures. It can certainly be tightened up, some of its definitions can be improved, and the guidance it gives to companies modified in the light of recent South African legislation. But if further measures are required they will necessarily be different in kind rather than degree: some form of sanctions, rather than sympathetic persuasion.

The real value of the code is that it signals unmistakably to all South Africans, rulers and ruled, that the time mean business. To mean business is to promise further measures, and I believe the European Community is prepared to run the risk of having to introduce sanctions if it is subjected to sufficient third world pressure.
OAU to call for disinvestment

TOTAL withdrawal of Western corporation investments in South Africa will be demanded by the OAU in future as a cornerstone of its anti-apartheid campaign.

This is regardless of the effect of such action on black workers.

In the closing stages of its pre-summit meeting in Freetown, Sierra Leone yesterday, the OAU ministerial council endorsed a declaration to this effect drafted by the OAU sanctions committee.

The declaration states that "foreign investments in, and bank loans to, South Africa help to bolster the apartheid regime and encourage its intransigence and defiance of world opinion, and that measures adopted by the South African Government in the wake of the United Nations mandatory arms embargo renders foreign companies operating in South Africa susceptible to being integrated into the Republic's military programme.

WITHDRAWAL

It adds, "already such Western corporations provide South Africa with virtually its petroleum, computer, automotive and high technology supplies. Hence any action short of total Western corporate withdrawal would be inadequate."

The declaration continues, "more particularly, it finds the so-called 'fair employment' measures such as the European Economic Community code and the Sullivan principles harmful to the liberation struggle."

regardless of the argument that such measures are purported to be designed to create a possible constructive role for foreign investment in South Africa.

"No such constructive role can exist. Any social benefits that might accrue from corporate compliance with such employment standards would continue to be more than offset by the inestimable support that Western corporations provide to the South African regime by reason of their enormous technical and financial 'presence'."

Another proposed move against the South African economy — a call by the OAU anti-apartheid committee on all African states to boycott international airlines which fly to South Africa — was ignominiously shelved, reportedly because it embarrassed too many African nations.

The anti-apartheid committee demanded to know why a select committee appointed over a year ago to study the implications of the matter had never met.

It said its research had revealed that international airlines made 278 landings in black African countries and only 30 a week in South Africa.

Therefore, it claimed, it was logical to assume that if the airlines were told they could land in black Africa or South Africa, but not both, they would boycott South Africa.
Mixed universities pose big problems

Political Staff

EAST LONDON, 16 Oct 1980. — The removal of racial discrimination is blithely talked about in South Africa today as though it will be an easy process — but speakers at the Okahai conference on education turned a bright spotlight on the vast problem in just one area — opening the universities.

Professor David Welsh of the University of Cape Town said in a paper: “As a first step it is vital that the black universities — including the coloured and Indian institutions — be brought under the aegis of a single education department and be fully integrated with the university planning system of the central government.

“Unis must have in them the potential to flourish and become lively and creative centres of learning it is necessary that they enjoy legitimacy in the eyes of the communities they primarily serve.

“In the case of the black universities this legitimacy has not been forthcoming.

“No less will the white universities have to change as well: bastions of racial exclusiveness cannot be afforded in a non-discriminatory society.”

Prof Welsh said that to enjoy credibility in a non-discriminatory society, universities would not only have to be non-racial: they would have to be seen to be non-racial.

He added: “If our society is to approach a more genuine equality of opportunity, groups that have historically been discriminated against will have to be the beneficiaries of positive discrimination or affirmative action.”

A University of Fort Hare lecturer, Mr Zama Gobeda, agreed universities should be visibly integrated, but added that he often heard the argument that Fort Hare should be thoroughly Afrikaans before admitting students of other races.

“More black people should be in positions of influence at the university. That moment Fort Hare is only black is over as the students are concerned.”

Prof Welsh replied: “As a strategy that is fine, but I regret seeing a university being kept in an ethnic order.”

Prof Welsh agreed with Mr Gobeda that English-language universities were in difficulties and found it necessary for financial reasons to take more black students.

But he felt it would be unfair if these financial benefits lost due to an “open-door” policy for universities might be in conflict with particular groups’ right of cultural self-determination.

Any university ought to be allowed to continue as a focal point for particular cultural systems — but it did not follow that this required racial exclusiveness.

“Good arguments, in fact, can be marshalled for the case that legal and other barricades erected around a culture or an ‘identity’ will, in the long run, pose an even greater threat than the possibility of dilution through open admissions.”

And replying to Dr Henderson, he said he did not think a non-discriminatory society could afford this type of racial exclusiveness.

The Principal of Rhodes University, Dr Derek Henderson, asked him whether he was advocating a policy of forced integration to replace a policy of forced segregation.

Stellenbosch University still fulfilling its role as a centre of Afrikaans culture although 12% of its students were English-speaking, but “how many non-Afrikaner students could Stellenbosch have and still retain its character?”

“Dr Henderson asked

“We could think of Rhodes University as a bastion of English culture. If we had a large number of black students, how would this affect us?”

In his paper, Prof Welsh referred to this problem, which he described as ‘huge’.

He conceded his advocacy of an “open-door” policy for universities might be in conflict with particular groups’ right of cultural self-determination.

And Prof Schreiner raised another issue.

In Europe, he said, between 5% and 6% of young people went to university. But 17% of South Africa’s whites attended university.

“This is a ratio that cannot be afforded as a whole. That proportion will have to decrease.

“It should never be thought that a similar percentage of black people could reach universities. That would not be afforded,” he said.
Oil boycott won't cripple SA

-Mugabe

Own Correspondent

FREETOWN — An oil boycott by African states against South Africa cannot cripple the Republic. The countries to suffer would be Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said on Sierra Leone Radio today.

He said a more effective way of forcing change by the Pretoria regime in South Africa and Namibia was by "armed struggle and mass action".

"If we are to be effective, we have to take measures which make for that effectiveness, and do not neutralise the countries on the basis of whose support the struggle in Namibia and South Africa is being fought," Mr Mugabe told his interviewer.

Because an oil boycott would cripple Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, he added, it would be resented by these countries.

"South Africa will restrict its oil supplies to itself. In any case it is likely to get oil whatever happens. The Western Countries which have interests in South Africa can never allow South Africa to go without oil."

"I believe there are more effective ways of doing it."

He accused South Africa of mounting acts of "naked aggression" against the Frontline States, saying they were aimed at destabilising the southern African region from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

"South Africa is feeling isolated. Our victory in Zimbabwe has helped it into taking a very defensive posture and hence the intensification of its attacks on Angola and Zambia and the promotion of subversive elements in Mozambique."
Are we alone?

SOUTH AFRICA AND SANCTIONS: GENESIS AND PROSPECTS, a symposium organised by the SA Institute of Race Relations and the SA Institute of International Affairs (SA Institute of Race Relations, 93 pp, R1.75)

It is, once again, sanctions season at the UN (as it has been for a portion of every year for at least a decade, and will continue to be for the decade to come)! It would be useful, therefore, to have a handy overview and analysis of the sanctions issue. The rhetoric needs to be separated from the substance if we are to make any sense of the daily coverage of the debate.

This is a collection of papers presented at a symposium, with participants' comments. Papers include an historical survey, and an examination of political, economic, diplomatic, and cultural sanctions.

Does it succeed in teasing out what is important about the sanctions sound and fury? The symposium was held in February 1978, and it is interesting to note how some papers have dated badly, while others are still useful guides to the issues.

Mervyn Proot's paper on the historical background has, unsurprisingly, not dated much. It is, however, an unimaginative catalogue of past sanctions rather than an examination of sanctions as a process within the international political context.

The same applies to Deon Geldenhuys' long and industrious treatment of political sanctions, which is replete with laundry lists and catalogues. Geldenhuys' treatment does look forward to prospects for future sanctions, but in an undifferentiated, catch-all way which is more confusing than enlightening.

Andre Hamersma's short treatment of economic sanctions, by contrast, uses background and laundry lists but subordinates them to conceptual concerns. He distinguishes between strategic embargoes, boycotts and sanctions (useful distinctions, but seldom made) and discusses how they relate to each other.

He then goes on to show that, while general economic sanctions are highly unlikely to be effective, embargoes and boycotts could well have a cumulative and highly debilitating effect on the SA economy. He reduces these to five basic areas: arms embargoes, oil embargoes, trade boycotts, especially of high visibility raw material exports, technology boycotts, and investment capital boycotts.

Because Hamersma is concerned with process and conceptual analysis rather than compiling laundry lists, his analysis has not dated. The strength of this approach needs to be emphasised, judging from the asinine comments in the collection by the discussant of Hamersma's paper.

We should not be concerned to draw up a model showing "y" effect of "x" sanction. This is simple-minded even beyond the limits of academic gamesmanship. What we need to do is to examine how sanctions fit into the economic and political processes overall (both in SA and abroad).

As Hamersma points out, building a "self-sufficient" economy is not a response which has any hope of succeeding. The priority is to create jobs within SA, rather than to manufacture guided missiles or oil substitutes.

David Yudelman

Financial Mail July 4 1980
Renewals for open status granted

Own Correspondent

THE Liquor Board in Pretoria has granted all applications made for the renewal of international status by restaurants, hotels and sports clubs.

The chairman of the board, Mr F J le Roux, said the applications for new licences had not yet been decided upon. These will be considered in August or September.

There were 64 renewal applications from all over the Transvaal.

Of the 30 new applications for international status, none came from Pretoria restaurants.

Spokesmen for two restaurants, the Square's Loft and Mike's Kitchen, said yesterday that if they were granted their wine and malt licences, they would apply for international status. This would make them the first licensed restaurants in Pretoria with "open" status.

A spokesman for the Performing Arts Council of the Transvaal said that the council had applied for two liquor licences for the new State Theatre complex in Pretorius Street.

If these were granted, Fact would then apply for international status.

Mr Le Roux said that licensed restaurants who wanted to serve "black" guests should continue to use the "ad hoc" procedure of telephoning the board for special permission.

The numbers are Pretoria 48-3794 (office hours) and after hours, Mr Smyrington at 66-4795, or Mr Fisto at 88-3800.
All-Face Training School Plan

We must have a reasonable approach to face training. This approach should not lead to face confusion, but must be consistent and uniform. Face training is a critical part of our education and must be focused on the student's overall development. The following are the guidelines for face training:

1. **Face Recognition:** Students must be able to recognize each other's faces. This is necessary for effective communication. Each student must be able to identify their peers and instructors.

2. **Face Expression:** Students must learn to express their emotions through facial expressions. This skill is essential for understanding and empathizing with others.

3. **Face Maintenance:** Regular face maintenance is crucial for maintaining a healthy and vibrant appearance. This includes proper grooming, nutrition, and exercise.

4. **Face Protection:** Students must learn how to protect their faces from environmental hazards. This includes wearing appropriate gear and understanding the importance of safety.

5. **Face Development:** Continual face development is necessary for personal growth and success. This includes developing a strong sense of self and continuously improving one's face.

These guidelines are designed to ensure that our students have a comprehensive understanding of face training and are prepared to face the challenges of the modern world.
Mixed beaches: Bid to test opinion

A "REFERENDUM" to test opinion on racially-mixed beaches is being conducted in Green Point, Sea Point and Camps Bay by anonymous "concerned citizens".

Ballot papers, which arrived by post at homes in the area this week, claim that a concerned body of Green Point and Sea Point and Camps Bay citizens is seeking to obtain the opinion of residents on what is described as the "beach issue".

Recipients of the forms — claimed to be the 12,000 people on the municipal voters roll — are asked whether they want the beaches to be integrated, reserved for each race group, for whites only or some integrated and some reserved.

Voters are asked to return the forms to a marketing firm which will count the votes under the supervision of a former chief magistrate of Cape Town, Mr H van Huyssen. The closing date is next Monday.

Yesterday the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, which recently obtained a mandate from its members to push for racially-integrated beaches, subject to regulations to control crowds, denied all knowledge of the ballot.

The chairman, Mr Chris Jouber, said it was not organized by the official representatives of the residents of Green Point, Sea Point and Camps Bay.

While his association was not against the concept of a referendum, it had been decided that a postal ballot, costing between R3,500 and R4,000, would not put people properly in the picture on the beach issue.

Instead, a meeting was called in May which was attended by 800 people from Green Point and Sea Point alone. Mr Jouber said he would like to know what the organizers of the referendum intended doing with the information once they had it.

"I'd like to ask these concerned citizens what their next step is. All this will result in is big talk," Mr Jouber said.
Move to step up anti-SA sanctions

The Star Bureau
LONDON — The Labour Party's International Committee has resolved to launch a campaign with the TUC to gain acceptance for its policy of economic sanctions against South Africa.

After its regular monthly meeting at which members slammed the South African Government's recent "tragic and repressive" actions at home and abroad, the committee resolved to:

- Actively seek support for the policies of economic sanctions against South Africa and solidarity with the liberation movements from the other member parties of the Socialist International and from the Socialist International itself.

The resolution, proposed by left-wing MP, Mr Alex Kinnon and Mr. Eric Heffer, will have the party send a delegation to the Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington "to discuss the deteriorating situation in southern Africa at the earliest opportunity."

The committee called on the parliamentary Labour Party "to bring these matters before Parliament at the earliest opportunity."
Carter’s party vows to keep up squeeze on SA

By ANTHONY RIDER
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Full economic sanctions against South Africa remain the goal of the United States Democratic Party until the South African Government abandons apartheid.

That is spelled out in the Africa policy section of the Democratic Party’s election platform, which has been adopted in Washington.

The manifesto for the general election in November now goes to the national Democratic convention in New York next month.

It says that in Southern Africa, the party will exert its influence to promote progress towards majority rule and to end “the racist system of apartheid.”

It adds: “We support increased pressure through legal diplomatic sanctions on the oppressive South African regime. Initially we will direct, under legal procedures, South African holdings of all public institutions, and eventually deploy full legal economic sanctions until that government abandons its undemocratic apartheid system.”

The party says Africa will be of central importance to US foreign policy in the 1980s.

It notes that by early 1977, when President Carter took office, US relations with Africa were at an historic low point.

“We had little credibility in black Africa, for we made little attempt to see African problems from an African perspective.”

The party said US policy then had no clearly defined goals.

“As a consequence, our attempts to bring an end to the war in Southern Africa were ineffective.”

The party said the Democratic administration developed a long-term African policy that was viable on its own merits and did not treat Africa as “an appendage to ‘great power competition’.”

It said the administration recognized the need for a new approach to the continent — based on mutual success.

US diplomatic efforts had helped bring about a peaceful settlement in Zimbabwe while lessening Soviet-Cuban influence in the area.

“Much remains to be done. Many of the 50 African nations are politically unstable and economically weak, partly as a result of their colonial heritage, but increasingly due to endemic drought and the economic dislocation resulting from ever-rising energy costs.”

The party pledged itself to continue efforts to improve US relations with Africa.

“US aid, in the form of grain and food, must be continued; but in addition, we must seek with African governments ways of removing famine permanently.”

It committed itself to economic rebuilding in Zimbabwe as part of a coherent multi-donor-plan for “all the cooperating countries of Southern Africa.”

It also pledged active support for self-determination in South West Africa, and to press for the withdrawal of Soviet and Cuban troops from Africa.
Castro renew sanctions call

CUBA'S President Fidel Castro (left), has personally asked the United Nations why South Africa escapes mandatory international sanctions.

In a letter to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, he says he is renewing "my willingness to contribute to the cause of the oppressed people of the African southern zone by all possible means."

The letter, dated June 29 in Havana, was distributed this week by Cuba's mission to the United Nations.

Castro says he received news of "a new aggression" by the South African Government during recent violent disorder in Cape Town and Johannesburg; "with deep indignation."

"This new crime of the racist South African regime cannot remain unpunished," Castro said. "For a long time humanity as a whole has been demanding indignantly that the crimes of the racist regime be punished, and I believe it is essential to apply the sanctions provided for in the UN charter."

"Almost a year ago," he said, "the Non-Aligned Movement urged the UN Security Council to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa."

But the Security Council "remained deaf for years to these appeals and blind to reality."

"There is no doubt that Western permanent members of the Council and transitional corporations benefited from exploiting the black South African people and their natural resources."

The Western powers — especially the United States — considered "the criminal Pretoria regime an essential strategic ally in order to maintain the so-called free world," he wrote — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.
Dental Association admits discrimination

Blacks to get a better deal

The Dental Association of South Africa admits to discriminatory practices against black patients but is committed to eradicating them and improving dental service for blacks.

This was said this week by the vice-president of the association, Dr Andre Ferreira, in the light of a story published in The Star.

The report written by Mrs Maude Motanyana described her difficulties in obtaining treatment from white dentists for her child who was suffering from swollen and bleeding gums.

In several cases, she was told "Sorry, we do not make appointments for you people. You can come in anytime. The doctor will see you when he is free."

APPEAL

Dr Ferreira said that the Minister of Health, Dr Munnik, had appealed to dentists to provide a full service for all races. The Dental Association supported this call and was doing everything possible to eliminate discriminatory practices.

"We are aware of these problems and are trying to eliminate them," he said.

Dr Ferreira said there were only three or four black dentists practising in Soweto and there were only about 100 non-white dentists in the whole country.

He added that some of the discriminatory practices were the result of socio-economic conditions and these could not be solved overnight.

Dr H Heydt, executive secretary of the Dental Association, said, "Any patient having a problem similar to that of Mrs Motanyana should telephone the association at 642-4687. We will do our best to put them in touch with a dentist who will help them."
Andy Young backs call for embargo on SA gold
"Pirates" and trade with SA

From The Guardian

OSLO — A fuss has broken out in Norway over a letter from a ship's crew member published in the newspaper, VG, saying, "We are now painting over the name and the banner on the funnel. We feel like modern pirates, and hope that everything will go well."

There have been several allegations this year about Norwegian ships and South Africa. Nigeria's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr B Alphonsa Clark, has accused some Norwegian shipowners of earning "blood money."

Norwegian public opinion is strongly against trade with South Africa.
Bonn probes German arms sales

By BRUCE STEPHENSON
London Bureau

LONDON. West German authorities are investigating a Düsseldorf arms firm accused of illegally selling weapons to South Africa and other "areas of tension." A special commission, set up by the federal criminal investigation office and the North Rhine-Westphalia state prosecutor, is examining whether the company, Rheinmetall, has been selling arms illegally to the Middle East, South Africa and South America.

The Bonn government imposes tight restrictions on arms sales to countries outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Nato) and bans weapons exports to "areas of tension." In terms of Bonn's foreign policy, the category would normally include South Africa and most Middle East countries. Exceptions can only be made if specifically approved by the government.

Rheinmetall, which makes tank turrets and barrels as well as small arms, has denied acting illegally.

No details of shipments to South Africa, if any, have been revealed. Neither the company, which has an annual turnover of $307 million, nor the commission would comment on the details of the case.

But the issue is likely to prove controversial, partly because it centres on a particularly weak point in West German arms legislation - the so-called final use clause - and partly because it comes at a time when both the ruling Social Democratic and Free Democratic parties have been stepping up pressure to curb weapons exports.

The government insists that final use clauses are written into most arms sales contracts between West Germany and other Nato countries in which the purchaser undertakes not to re-export the weapons to a non-Nato country without the written permission of the government. 
Black lawyers call for sanctions

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The National Bar Association of America, at its annual conference in Dallas, has called for "comprehensive economic sanctions" against South Africa.

The association of 8,000 lawyers — mostly black — last year received international recognition for a study report opposing the lifting of sanctions against Zimbabwe.

The resolution urging full sanctions against South Africa will be presented to the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa.

The move followed a comprehensive report by the association on sanctions against South Africa. It noted "the repression of freedom of expression and association for blacks, the lack of a right to vote, citizenship rights and rights to own land in South Africa."

The conference also endorsed the campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela from life imprisonment on Robben Island.

The president of the association, Robert Earl Harris, presented an award intended for Mandela for his "heroic efforts for the liberation of black people in South Africa."

The resolution urging full economic sanctions also recommended a ban on new investment and joint guarantees for South Africa. It suggested mandatory phased withdrawal of existing investment and an embargo on all trade, including air traffic, and a denial of landing rights in the United States.
Nations demand sanctions on SA

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Demands for an end to the South West Africa/Namibia negotiations intensified when India and then Cuba went before the "United Nations' decolonisation committee this week to demand the swift application of sanctions against South Africa.

The "urgent need" was to bolster Swapo's fighting strength, said Cuban Ambassador, Mr Haul-Roa-Kouri. "Sanctions must not be postponed," he said.

From India came a proposed five-point draft to put to the General Assembly when it convenes next month. This would determine that South Africa had simply demonstrated it had no intention of accepting any UN dictate and that the Western powers should end their "so-called negotiations".

Australia also spoke against South Africa, saying the "continued equivocation has encouraged the view that it (South Africa) has not been negotiating in good faith".

"There must be an end to patience," warned Ambassador Harold Anderson. The price of not accepting the UN plan would be "a toll of suffering and bitterness" that would spell tragedy not only for Namibia, but for South Africa itself.

The Cuban Ambassador made no mention of Angola's hint that Cuban troops would be withdrawn if a Namibia deal was clinched.

He sharply attacked the "contradiction" of South Africa being allowed bases in the southern sector of the demilitarised zone, while not even unarmed Swapo personnel were to be allowed anywhere in the zone.

China also called for sanctions. The "schemes and frauds" of South Africa — which was doing its utmost to undermine the UN plan — had to be condemned, said its representative, Mr Chiao Wei.
Howitzer shells for SA: firm is fined

MONTREAL — Space Research Corporation of Quebec was fined a total of $44,000 yesterday for violating the UN embargo on arms sales to South Africa.

The defence lawyer entered a guilty plea to seven counts charging the company with shipping "at least" 35,000 howitzer shells and a variety of howitzer parts to South Africa. The firm also was charged with filing false export certificates naming Spain, Antigua and Barbados as the destinations of the material shipped to South Africa.

The offences were committed between October 1976 and September 1978.

The prosecutor said it was "likely enough" evidence existed to justify charges against the chief officers of the company, Gerald Bull (52) and Rodgers Gregory (59).

But they were not charged, he said, because the main offences were committed outside Canada. — Sapa-Reuters
Cango 
apartheid 
to stay

There were no plans to alter the racially segregated restaurant and entrances to the Cango Caves before this year's tourist season begins, the Mayor of Oudtshoorn, Mr. Arnold de Jager, said today.

Mr. de Jager denied earlier reports of impending change and said the council had merely decided to get technical people to do a feasibility study of possible changes to the restaurant.

The study will only be available in November, Mr. de Jager said, and we will then have to decide whether changes are practically and financially possible.

Licence

At the moment, the Cango Caves, an international tourist attraction, have separate parking, separate restaurant facilities and separate entrances to the caves for people of different race groups.

Mr. de Jager said people should remember the restaurant was an old building built according to the law at the time.

"In view of the changes in legislation, we will now reconsider all the facts. The root of the problem is the liquor licence we have at the restaurant," Mr. de Jager said.

The separate entrances will remain for the moment but will fall away should the council decide to alter the restaurant.

"We could always use the second entrance to 'handle large groups of tourists," Mr. de Jager said.

"One must remember, however, that the statistics for black visitors are still very low."

Last year, 134,493 people visited the caves, of whom 14,586 were black."
Mauritius could join ban on SAA

The Star's Africa News Service

PORT LOUIS — Mauritius will eventually join the Seychelles in closing its airport to South African Airways flights — if the fiery leader of the Mauritian Opposition has his way.

Mr. Paul Berenger, secretary-general of the leftist Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), is in almost daily telephone contact with Socialist Seychelles President Albert Rene, whose Government last week announced that it was cutting the SAA air link in line with a resolution to that effect passed by the United Nations.

STOP OFF

Berenger is the driving force behind the MMM, which has a good chance of winning the next election, due in a little more than a year.

If that happens, he said in an interview here, he intends going through with his pre-1976 election pledge to deny SAA landing rights either to drop passengers or to refuel on the long haul to Australia.

The same goes for the Hong Kong-bound flights, which, until last week, refueled in the Seychelles but which now stop off in Mauritius.

South African tourists provide a large slice of Mauritius's foreign exchange and, says Berenger, they would still be welcome on the island.

He said he was sure South African tourists would be willing and able to fly to Mauritius on other airlines.

VEGETABLES

An aviation source pointed out that the South African Airline's new Boeing 747S jet could easily make the flight from Durban or Johannesburg to Perth though the need to carry extra fuel might mean a drop in the number of passengers carried.

The Star's Nairobi correspondent reports that the Seychelles Government will continue to buy one-third of the island's fresh vegetable requirements from South Africa.

Arrangements have now been made for British Airways to fly in one ton of vegetables weekly from South Africa.

Other South African exports to the Seychelles will suffer from the ban, which is expected to have a marked effect on the cost of living in the isles.
Sanctions nearer as SA fights ‘partiality’

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa has handed United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim a formal communication on SWA/Namibia which is almost certain to speed up a sanctions demand already being drafted by the African bloc.

The document is believed to reflect the South African Government’s belief that implementation of plans for a UN-led independence programme is blocked only by the UN’s partiality for Swapo.

South Africa’s communication — the latest in an extended and sometimes hostile exchange — has not yet been made public.

But it is thought that South Africa has made clear it sees no technical obstacles or difference of interpretation in the plan, yet stands firmly by its insistence that the UN abandons what Pretoria perceives as a blatant favouritism towards Swapo.

ASSEMBLY VIEW

The UN General Assembly, through the numerically dominant votes of the Afro-Asian bloc socialist countries and most developing nations, recognised Swapo as the “sole and authentic voice of the people of Namibia,” and the guerrilla movement enjoys enthusiastic material and moral support. Only a fairly small group of Western governments has refused to accord it exclusive recognition, claiming that Swapo is only one party to the dispute.

Thousands of dollars of UN funds are channeled to Swapo annually to pay for its New York office and staff and to cover travelling costs.

The special status granted Swapo is not reflected in any of the resolutions on the issue by the Security Council, where three Western architects of the settlement proposal — the United States, Britain and
Boycotts "THAT madness, says 280
Minister.

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-10 and business in the free world should harness its resources to fight the political madness of boycotts, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said in Johannesburg yesterday.
-10 South Africa was the only "non-communist" provider of certain strategic minerals, he said.
-10 "Can one harm an important trading partner, South Africa or any other country, without harming oneself? he asked.

Opening the Electra-and Mining Exhibition at Milner Park, Mr de Klerk said it was gratifying to note that overseas manufacturers from 17 countries were represented.

"I deduce from their presence that they are prepared to deal with us in the same spirit of businesslike objectivity as we have displayed in dealing with our minerals." he added.

He said the purpose of the exhibition was threatened by the dangerous phenomena of boycotts and embargoes.

"Today it may pose a threat to South Africa tomorrow it will be another country."

"Has the time not come for the business and industrial community of the Free World to harness its resources and to fight this political madness which threatens the very foundations of free trade?"

Was the right to do business not one of the rights worthy of protection? He asked.

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The general approach will no 530 which follows.
New African move to cut off SA oil supply

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Western European parliamentarians are being asked to add their influence to plans being drafted here for an oil embargo against South Africa.

The United Nations African bloc will demand an oil cutoff later this month, possibly confronting the United States with an embarrassing political dilemma in the most intense period of the US Presidential campaign.

The United Nations special committee against apartheid is canvassing for European support through a Dutch representative whose own proposal to stop the Netherlands selling oil to South Africa gained strong support in the Dutch Parliament earlier this year.

The representative, Mr. Jan Nico Scholten, has undertaken to help the UN committee sponsor a meeting of parliamentarians from several Western European countries during October to broaden support for an oil boycott in protest at South Africa's statutory racial segregation.

Mr. Akinwode Clark, the Nigerian chairman of the committee against apartheid, said yesterday after meeting Mr. Scholten that the parliamentarians would be consulted on co-ordinated action on an oil embargo against South Africa.

The African group is drafting a sanctions resolution — probably aiming at an oil embargo and termination of air links with South Africa — for tabling when the UN Security Council meets at the Africans' request on September 25.

To add weight to their attack on South Africa's policies, they have requested the meeting at a time when at least five African Foreign Ministers will be at the UN for the regular session of the General Assembly.

If Western diplomats are unable to deter the African group from mustering that their sanctions demand go to a vote, it is suggested that the US could abstain, leaving Britain — which has a greater investment stake in South Africa — to kill the move with its veto.
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Threat by UK print union on SA import

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

LONDON — A powerful print trade union has threatened to call its members on strike — and halt the presses in Fleet Street if necessary — if any more newsprint from South Africa is imported into Britain.

This follows a row over the purchase by Britain's Daily Mail of a shipment of newsprint from the Mondi mill in Durban through a New York company.

As soon as this came to light in London, Mr Bill Keys, general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat), instructed Sogat members not to handle any South African newsprint.

Mr Keys described the shipment as "highly provocative" and threatened stoppages to halt production of the Daily Mail if it bought any more newsprint from South Africa.

Faced with this threat, the Daily Mail's proprietors quickly gave an undertaking not to do so again.

A spokesman for Sogat - one of the unions which wield considerable power over Britain's biggest newspapers - told the Rand Daily Mail the union had been "extremely irritated" to learn of the purchase.

He said: "The position of the newsprint industry in Britain is so precarious that thousands of jobs have been lost and still more threatened. We are opposed to any new countries sending shipments here.

"The fact that this latest lot was from South Africa simply rubbed salt into the wound."

British trade unions have considerable hostility towards South Africa, largely because of what they see as the lack of trade union facilities for blacks.

The Sogat spokesman said that with further threatened closures of newsprint factories in Britain, the domestic industry was facing "total elimination".

This would mean thousands more jobs lost.

In view of its high fuel cost, Britain was finding it cheaper to import from other countries, mainly Scandinavia and Canada. These countries had the advantage of natural forest sources of hydro-electric power - and the deals were negotiated in dollars, a further advantage at a time when sterling was very strong.

The trade unions were strongly opposed to the importation of newsprint, but had had to accept that a major proportion — nearly 85% — was now coming from the traditional suppliers.

They were not willing to countenance other countries "coming in on the act" — and particularly not South Africa.
US anti-partisan democracy wins court fight

NY TIMES — THE NEW YORK TIMES
By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The American Dutch Reformed Church’s support for economic sanctions against South Africa will be specially publicised by the United Nations.

The Apartheid Committee ordered the UN Centre Against Apartheid to “publicise widely” action by the church’s general synod and a letter it has since sent to the UN.

The American church, officially known as the “Reformed Church in America”, has roots close to those of its South African counterpart.

Its general synod recently adopted a resolution calling on the United States Government to support international sanctions against South Africa. It is one of three usually conservative churches to take strong stands on South Africa.

The mass-membership Lutheran Church narrowly rejected a disinvestment motion, while accepting it as “an option” and the Minneapolis-based American Lutheran Church meets next month on a recommendation of its executive to endorse sanctions and disinvestment.
West stalls UN move to monitor SA imports

Own Correspondent

GENEVA — An African National Council proposal for the monitoring of all oil and arms shipments to South Africa has been effectively quashed by Western opposition.

“The proposal, which was backed by the Soviet Union, was raised at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) which ended its annual two-week shipping committee meeting here at the weekend. It called on Unctad to monitor oil and arms shipments to South Africa. “It's been put on record and no action will be taken on it,” said a conference source. “But it can be reopened at any time in the future.”

Another blow to supporters of a monitoring system was the conference's failure to agree on the future of open registry shipping (flags of convenience fleets) which conceal shippers' identities and allow the UN oil embargo of South Africa to be broken with impunity.

Developing countries want the practice of open registry shipping to be completely phased out but Western countries, which own most of the world's open registry fleets and would therefore lose the most to lose, were strongly against the move.

Unctad officials recognized that the expansion of open registry fleets, which now account for nearly a third of global deadweight tonnage, had adversely affected the development and competitiveness of fleets of countries which do not offer open registry facilities, including those of developing countries.

After several hours debate which failed to bridge the north-south gap, the conference agreed to convene a special session of the shipping committee next year to study the question further.

Another key issue — developing countries' aspirations to a minimum of 20 percent of the world deadweight tonnage by 1980 — also involved a clash of north-south interests.

Western nations succeeded in stalling the issue by calling for a group of experts to study the problems faced by developing countries in the carriage of oil cargoes.
More than R1 000 million worth of equipment made by 2 000 companies from about 17 countries is on show at the World Park Johannesburg yesterday. The three day event at the Civic Scope, Johannesburg, has been opening at the show's opening at the Civic Scope 10 exhibition.
Hundreds of suspected terrorists and political extremists and sources close to the junta said they expected a major purge of civilian provincial governors within 48 hours. Government sources in Ankara said hundreds of suspected leftist and rightist militants have been picked up by the army in the past 48 hours in Ankara, Adana and other large cities. Some have been questioned and released and others held in custody. Sources said among those arrested have been academics from Ankara's Left-leaning Middle East Technical University and Ankara University's political science department — both institutions had become highly politicised during the past few years. The martial law command in six eastern provinces, where the Turkey's Kurdish minority is concentrated, said yesterday that 132 persons had been picked up for suspected terrorist and other offences and 108 of them were taken into custody.
WCC to urge SA boycott

By MARGARET SMITH

GENEVA — The question of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa and an oil embargo is to be raised at the World Council of Churches decision-making central committee meeting in Geneva.

The first draft of a paper to be discussed indicates a line likely to be followed when South Africa comes up for discussion during a session on the WCC's Programme to Combat Racism.

The paper urges the WCC and its 300-member churches throughout the world to condemn the policy of Apartheid. A call is also made for the WCC and its member churches to try to negotiate comprehensive sanctions with South Africa, including withdrawal of all investment.
Disinvest says Tutu

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, General Secretary of the SACC, reiterated his call yesterday for a halt to foreign investment in South Africa after meeting visiting British Foreign Office Minister, Mr Richard Luce.

With him during the talks was British Ambassador to South Africa, Mr John Leahy.

"Mr Luce refused to elaborate on this morning's talks but said they centred on relations between Britain and South Africa. He 'denied' that he was here for talks with the South African Government on "Namibia.""

Bishop Tutu said afterwards that he had reiterated the SACC call for a halt to foreign investment in South Africa.

"We talked generally about what we would hope a country like Britain can do to bring about the kind of land we want South Africa to be."
Row over US bank loan to SA Government

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — A row is brewing after yesterday’s disclosure that a major American bank is participating in an international $250-million loan to the South African Government.

The participants include Dresdner Bank of Germany, Barclays Bank of Great Britain, Union Bank of Switzerland, and Citibank — owned by Citicorp, the United States’ largest financial holding company.

Two years ago, Citicorp told its shareholders that it would no longer make direct loans to the South African Government.

IMPROVEMENT
Citicorp’s decision to renege lending to South Africa is a ‘sign that the financial community already perceives an improvement in South Africa’s image internationally,’ according to the Washington Post.

While this almost certainly means an increase in American bank lending to South Africa, the loan will revive the campaign to limit American economic involvement in South Africa.

A spokesman for the House Africa subcommittee, which heard strongly towards legal limits on investment in South Africa, said yesterday the committee was examining the situation with “concerned interest.”

William Howard, president of the National Council of Churches, which campaigns against economic ties with South Africa, predicted a “chorus of opposition” from churches, universities, unions, and Congressional leaders and institutional investors.

The money will be used for black schools and housing in South Africa. Citicorp said: “We said we would participate in loans that we determine would have a beneficial effect for all South Africans. This loan fits that category.”

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In the stable nuclei, the nuclear binding energy per nucleon is nearly the same for a variety of elements. As we saw in Fig. 22, the ratio is

\[ \text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Energy per Nucleon}}{\text{Mass Number}} \]

In the energy range between 0.1 MeV and 10 MeV, the absorption of radiation depends on the energy of the particle.

1. Charged particles (e.g., p, d) and a few heavy nuclei (e.g., Pb, U) have a mean free path of 2 to 3 times the diameter of the absorbing medium.

2. Beta particles, which result from the decay of radioactive isotopes, can be absorbed in the body and cause damage.

3. Gamma rays, which are electromagnetic waves, are absorbed less by matter and can penetrate deeper into the body.

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Scope of sanctions could increase

Staff Reporter

If South Africa experienced more unrest such as that of 1976, there would be a vast expansion in the scope of sanctions against the country, Professor Hermann Gilmoree, the head of the Department of History at Stellenbosch University, predicted last night.

Addressing more than 100 people at a meeting of the Cape Town branch of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Professor Gilmoree said that to disregard the possibility of sanctions against South Africa would be a "dangerous assessment".

Professor Gilmoree and two other speakers, the director-general of the institute, Mr. John Barratt, and the Editor of The Cape Times, Mr. Anthony Heard, spoke on the outlook for relations between South Africa and the United States under the leadership of either President Jimmy Carter or President Ronald Reagan.

All three were members of an all-race South African group who visited the US for two weeks in June under the auspices of the institute, meeting a wide range of leading Americans.

Professor Gilmoree said he could see the US "moving towards the Scandinavian stand of banning new investment, cutting off all cultural and sporting ties, stopping up a visa war and curbing South Africans traveling or attending conferences in the country."

Mr. Heard said that South African "high-profile diplomacy" could inflame the United States, which was potentially a great helper and friend.

If the South African Government forced the US into critical decisions, the US would - even under Mr. Reagan - put its own interests first and side with the Third World, Mr. Heard said.

Speaking on the US's attitude to South Africa, he said although the US did not want a new crisis centre in the world, to treat it as an enemy was "the height of folly."
US clergy oppose SA loans

NEW YORK — American church leaders have appealed to United States banks not to become involved in a R187.5-million international loan to South Africa.

Dr. William Howard, president of the National Council of Churches, this week sent a letter to major US banks, saying loans to South Africa were a "direct vote of confidence in apartheid" and would free funds for the Government's "repressive police and military apparatus".

The United Nations Centre Against Apartheid, which circulated the letter, said: "The loan will support segregated education and housing, which are resisted by the black people and denounced by the international community."

Last week the Minister of Finance, Senator, Owen Horwood, spoke about the loan at a seminar in New York. — Saps.
LUSAKA. — The solution to South Africa's problems did not lie in ostracising or isolating Pretoria, the British Minister of State and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr. Neil Martini, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Speaking at the 26th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference, Mr. Martini said although apartheid was "repugnant and morally inhuman," isolating Pretoria would not change the course of the South African Government.

He said South Africa had adequate resources which would benefit neighbouring states if they were willing to start a dialogue with Pretoria.

A British Labour Party MP, Mr. Richard Mitchell, told the conference it was impossible to impose economic sanctions against South Africa as a way of forcing it to abolish apartheid.

Apart from being economically independent with abundant mineral resources, South Africa had a long coastline which posed difficulties of penetration by guerrillas of the banned African National Congress.

"In fact, I am very doubtful if change will come about in South Africa through an economic embargo."

He urged the Commonwealth and other "progressive" nations to support Swaziland, which, he said, was the "authentic liberation movement" fighting for the independence of South West Africa.

Mr. Mitchell said the Commonwealth countries should not repeat the mistake that Britain had made in Zimbabwe, where Mrs. Margaret Thatcher had supported minority parties and "isolated" the Patriotic Front of Mr. Robert Mugabe and Mr. Joshua Nkomo.

"The landslide victory of Mr. Mugabe's ZANU (PF) sent shock waves through Britain," he said. — Sapa.
Boycotts warning

STELLENBOSCH — United Nations sanctions coupled with concerted action by international labour organisations, could have a devastating effect on the South African economy, Prof S M Swart, director of the Institute of Labour Relations at the University of South Africa said yesterday.

Speaking at an industrial relations seminar at the University of Stellenbosch, he said for this reason, South Africa could no longer ignore the foreign policy implications of her industrial relations system.

The system, he said, had to encompass all workers equally in its decision-making process. The black worker had to be given the opportunity to recognise a real and promising stake in the future of the South African economy.

"If international labour organisations individually or jointly, were to decide to boycott the purchase, or loading and discharging or transport of South African exported goods on any large scale, the economic repercussions for the Republic would probably be much more severe than direct economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations.

"Such actions on a concerted basis, coupled with United Nations sanctions, would have a devastating effect on the South African economy.

"With a view to this potential danger, South Africa can no longer ignore the foreign policy implication of her industrial relations system."
Black writers boycott book fair

Own Correspondent

FRANKFURT — Black African writers and publishers closed their exhibits and boycotted the Frankfurter Buchmesse yesterday in protest against the presence of South African book publishers.

White banners signed by the ANC and SWAPO as well as by publishers and writers were hung across the fronts of publishers' stands in hall 5, the building assigned to black Africans. All chairs in the exhibition stands were turned with their backs outward.

When the public was admitted to the fair at 2 pm, a crowd of white Germans gathered in hall 5. But after about an hour, several black African writers appeared to urge the Germans to join the boycott and leave the hall.

With the rain pouring down outside, the Germans gathered in the lobby, with black Africans standing at the entrance to the hall explaining their position and keeping the Europeans out. The South African stands in hall 8, 600 m away and separated from hall 5, by a building and a wide, open space occupied by private book sellers were unaffected by the black African action.
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa has become substantially self-sufficient in military equipment and its vulnerability to an oil embargo is rapidly declining, according to a top American strategist.

He is Dr. Chester Crock- er, who is widely respected as the Director of African Studies at Georgetown University.

Dr. Crocker told an academic symposium at Pennsylvania State University that if the purpose of the international arms embargo was to weaken

Recent investment and policy decisions had accelerated the near-term contribution of synthetic fuels. There was also a substantial stockpile.

Although all this had been costly, soaring mineral prices now more than covered the financial drain.

By the time the third Sasol plant was operating, up to 50 percent of net domestic fuel needs could well be met from this source. Another 20 percent could be met by crash programmes of ethanol and methanol production, while further conservation could probably accommodate the remaining gap.
Press ban on British probe into SA arms

The South African Defence Force has barred the publication in South Africa of details of an investigation into the country's arms capability and arms deal screened on British television last night.

The previous programme, shown by millions was screened by the commercial network, Grenada TV, and titled "South African Bomb Shell." It appeared on Grenada's regular documentary slot, "World in Action," and followed months of research.

The programme dealt with the alleged "nuclear flash" spotted in the South Atlantic by American and Russian satellites and which led to American accusations that South Africa had tested a nuclear device there.

It also concerned a variety of other matters about South African defence already published a number of times abroad and in this country.

These included aid to South Africa by other countries and supplies of shell casings to South Africa by Canadian and American concerns which later led to a company in America being taken to court by the US authorities.

It is not yet known when, if at all, the SADF will give the South African Press permission to publish all or part of the information in the documentary.

The ban on publication has been imposed in terms of the Defence Act and the Armscor Act.
SA will have no loan problems

 Own Correspondent
 PARIS. — The South African Government will have no problems in obtaining loans from Western banks if faced with international sanctions over its South West African policy, the bi-weekly newsletter, Lettre d'Afrique, commented yesterday.

 This highly reliable newsletter on African affairs also warned that South Africa could hit back hard in the event of Western sanctions against it.

 Its current issue was devoted to South Africa after discussions with "many international banking experts".

 It said: "The Pretoria policy is to block the Walheim plan until Angola agrees to a global Namibian settlement which would include the withdrawal of Soviet, Cuban and East German advisers."

 But the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his military men were well aware that this was in the distant future and "preferred to run the risk of international sanctions...as it would be a child's play to overcome them".

 The Lettre d'Afrique warned that South Africa was in a position to hit back hard in the event of Western sanctions against it.

 They would include halting or slowing down South African exports of coal to France just at a time when France's main supplier, Poland, was facing critical labour problems.

 It said that "South African coal exports are a powerful instrument of pressure...and France is just one example." South Africa could also stop its food deliveries to the Frontline states and this would result in "catastrophic consequences", leaving the way open to Soviet penetration.

 The newsletter reported that "Western diplomatic circles in Paris are discussing the cutting off of all aviation links with South Africa as a symbolical gesture".
Reagan regime 'lessens sanction threat'

Pretoria Bureau

ORGANISED commerce and industry believe the threat of mandatory United Nations sanctions against South Africa has diminished with Mr Ronald Reagan's victory in the US presidential elections.

Spokesmen believe the issue has reached a critical stage with the imminent report by the UN secretary-general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, on the recent negotiations between the SA Government and the Urquart UN mission in Pretoria on a South West Africa settlement.

Commentators on international affairs support the view that the US is now less likely than under a Carter regime to support a sanctions demand in the Security Council.

The executive director of the Afrikaans Handelskantoor, Mr Fritz Steenkamp said the AHI believed the Reagan administration would be neutral on the question of mandatory UN sanctions against South Africa.

"The climate between us and the US will be more conducive to reasoned thinking on the problems behind the possible sanctions bid."

However, there should be no euphoria and no misconceptions about the problems associated with the sanctions campaign.

A spokesman for the SA Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke said the FCI was much more relaxed on the sanctions issue than it was before the US elections.

The executive director of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Mr Raymond Parsons, said economic and strategic interests were likely to weigh more heavily now in US foreign policy.

The director-general of the SA Institute for International Affairs, Mr John Harratt said that in current circumstances a Republican administration would be less likely to support a sanctions move against South Africa.

A senior researcher at the South Africa Foundation, Mr David Willers, said there would clearly be less demand among Republicans to impose sanctions against South Africa. They could be expected to request any effort to isolate her from the West economically.
Lonrho, big oil companies in court battle

LONDON — Lonrho, the giant British-based multinational corporation, yesterday launched a High Court battle with two major oil companies, Shell and British Petroleum, over its claim that they defied UN sanctions against Rhodesia by supplying it with oil.

The hearing, expected to last for at least three weeks, stems from Lonrho's claim that the oil giants owe it £116m ($308m) because of their alleged sanction-busting activities while Lonrho observed those sanctions.

Ironically, the hearing began on the 15th anniversary of the event that triggered the whole problem, the unilateral declaration of independence from Britain on Nov 11, 1965, by the white settler minority ruling the former British colony at the time.

The High Court hearing, aimed at establishing the validity of Lonrho's claims, is the latest round in a legal battle between the international giants.

Lonrho's claims are based on losses it says it suffered during the 14-year Rhodesian crisis that ended with black majority rule earlier this year.

Lonrho alleges the losses were incurred because the two oil companies supplied the illegal white regime in Rhodesia with oil after Lonrho scrapped a plan to build an oil pipeline from Beira in Mozambique to a refinery at Umtali in Rhodesia when sanctions were imposed after UDI.

Saps-AP.
SA has ‘licked’ the UN arms embargo

PRETORIA. — Russia, its satellites and the African bloc at the United Nations would have to reverse their anti-South Africa planning because the Republic had succeeded in blunting the UN’s compulsory arms embargo, the chairman of Armscor, Commandant Piet Marais, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing the Pretoria Press Club, Cnr. Marais said the aims of the UN Security Council arms embargo in November three years ago had been to make South Africa a “soft” military target and to test the effectiveness of sanctions.

South Africa had been forced to meet the challenge of sanctions and to neutralise it. There had been the need, in any case, to strengthen South Africa’s military capability.

However, South Africa had also had to “lick” sanctions, because, if the arms embargo had succeeded, further sanctions would have followed.

Cnr. Marais said the extent to which South Africa had succeeded in meeting the challenge was illustrated at the UN recently when Britain had rejected out of hand all of about 30 new sanctions proposals against the Republic France and the United States had also rejected some of them.

Strategic studies institutes in London and the US had also made it clear that South Africa was now completely independent of arms supplies in terms of the sort of warfare it might face. They were going further and saying the Republic could now export arms.

This amounted to international recognition that South Africa had succeeded in frustrating the first aim of those powers seeking to dismantle it.

Planning against South Africa would now have to assume a completely new dimension and move away from the theory that terrorist movements could take over as had happened in Zimbabwe.

The international propaganda against South Africa had also started to change in the light of the country’s successful negotiation of the arms embargo, the Armscor chairman said.

The emphasis was now no longer on a campaign to deny South Africa arms, but was directed at making South Africa out to be a “villain” for arming itself so powerfully.

Total UN sanctions against South Africa were still a possibility, but there was now no growing realisation abroad that the Republic could survive for a very long time as it had proved itself capable of doing in the face of the arms boycott.

Cnr. Marais said that to his knowledge, no country in Africa had a nuclear capability and South Africa’s capability in this sphere was restricted for the peaceful use of nuclear power.

Answering questions, he said it was difficult to judge whether any African country would be given nuclear capability by an outside power. This possibility would depend on political developments in many parts of the world.

It was difficult to imagine any country in Africa being given a nuclear weapon to use at its own discretion, judged in the light of steps being taken by the US and the Soviet Union to conclude the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. However, it was impossible to say that this would never happen.

Asked whether South Africa would in future be prepared to export arms to Zimbabwe as it had to Rhodesia in the past, Cnr. Marais said this was a political decision.

Armscor was the supplier of arms and was not responsible for deciding where weapon exports should go. Such a decision belonged in the military and political sphere which did not concern Armscor — Sapa.
SA not a ‘soft’ target
despite arms sanctions

By Arnold Kirkby
Pretoria Bureau

South African arms exports in the future will exceed its arms imports, the chief of the South African Armaments Corporation (Armscor), Commandant Piet Marais, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Talking at a Pretoria Press Club function, he said that after three years of the formal United Nations arms embargo, South Africa had achieved two things:

1. It had thwarted the brunt of sanctions and prevented South Africa from becoming a soft military target.
2. It had shown that the country could overcome the threat of sanctions in general.

Commandant Marais said the effectiveness of sanctions as a weapon against South Africa was diminishing, but said he doubted that the threat would disappear completely.

PEACEFUL

"Our imports of arms will be cut down and we will export what arms we have. The time will come when we will export more than we import."

Commandant Marais reiterated the Prime Minister's statement that South Africa's nuclear capability was being used for peaceful purposes.

South Africa had to lick sanctions and had neutralised them. It was interesting to note, he said, that 30 more embargoes in the arms field had been proposed in the United Nations but that Britain, France and the USA had vetoed them all.

Commandant Marais said it was also interesting that various strategic institutes in the West reported that South Africa was more than able to overcome the war situation it faced.

As a result, military plans against the country had to get a new angle, because the possibility of overthrowing South Africa the way Zimbabwe was, was not feasible.

PRODUCTION

South Africa foresaw spending R1.8 billion on armaments production, of which 75 percent would be used internally and 25 percent externally.

Commandant Marais said there were 90,000 workers in the industry involved in the production of arms and a further 23,000 working for Armscor.
Pik warns: sanctions coming

The Star's Africa News Service
The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, called on South Africans today to accept that sanctions were going to be applied against the Republic. He was speaking at a Press conference on his return from Europe for discussions on the SWA/Namibia settlement question.

Mr Botha said there was intense pressure among EEC leaders for immediate implementation of the settlement plan for the territory.

In answer to a question, he said there had been no direct threat of sanctions, but the sword of sanctions has been hanging over our heads all the time.

"It is time we must accept that sanctions are going to come, and our people must be made aware of this," he said.

By creating an impression that South Africa was afraid of sanctions, the country became vulnerable to pressure on that front. It was important that the fear of sanctions would not undermine the process.

He said that other countries would suffer worse damage than South Africa through sanctions.

Mr Botha said when questioned about the National Party victory in the SWA/Namibia white elections, that he would be surprised if this had much influence on international negotiations on the future of the territory.

Pressure

Commenting on his talks with European leaders Mr Botha said they were unanimous in pressing for a speedy solution in SWA/Namibia to avoid a bigger conflict.

Mr Botha said he had gained the impression they doubted whether South Africa was serious in its desire to achieve a speedily and internationally recognized solution.

Mr Botha added however, that he would not give in to pressured merely because South Africa's assurances might not be believed.

The South African Government, would push ahead through reasonable and patient negotiations and all doors remained open.

The Government had not yet had an opportunity to consult all the parties about further steps in the negotiating process.

He left open the possibility of alternatives to Security Council resolution 435 being explored.

Unhappiness

The territory was not yet an independent state and South Africa was still responsible for its international relations.

Tim Patto of The Star's London Bureau reports from Paris that the message Dr Henry Kissinger would take back to Washington is that South Africa is preparing to reject the UN proposals for a conference on SWA/Namibia.

After nearly two hours of talks with Mr Pik Botha in Paris yesterday, Dr Kissinger would fly home to report to the US State Department on South Africa's unhappiness with the proposals.

The United Nations has rejected a request by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to take part in the General Assembly debate on SWA/Namibia on November 25.
Sanctions say up to SA must face up to
Government planned for UN sanctions

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

The Government has contingency plans to counter the effects if mandatory sanctions are imposed against South Africa by the United Nations. Government sources said in Pretoria yesterday.

The statement earlier this week by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that "although sanctions are not directly implied, we must accept they will come", sent a shiver through commerce and industry yesterday.

However, a Government source said South Africa had been living with the threat of sanctions for nearly two decades, and plans had been made years ago — and continually updated — to meet the threat if it became reality.

Mr Botha said South Africa was not without the power to retaliate and that other countries would suffer more than South Africa. Government trade experts support this view.

The South African Agriculture Union pointed out that South Africa had become a major supplier of supplementary food for Southern and some central African countries.

Maize, wheat and beef were exported to countries such as Zaire, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and the BLS countries — Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho.

Large quantities of vegetable oil were also exported to Egypt.

The BLS countries also derived huge benefits from the customs union agreement with South Africa.

The latest trade figures indicate that Europe has a solid favourable trade balance with South Africa.

For the first nine months of this year, South Africa's European imports were R4 111-million with exports worth R3 807-million.

These imports included essential minerals and raw materials for Europe's industries.

Trade figures also confirm a growing dependence by many African countries on South African exports. For the January-September period, exports to Africa totalled R447-million, the figure will exceed R1 000-million for the year — and imports only R211-million.

The chairman of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation, Mr Charles Skeen, said if sanctions were imposed there would inevitably be some adverse effect on exports.

But he noted that while South Africa had been officially boycotted by African states for many years, the country's exports to Africa were rising steadily, even spectacularly.

Volkskraal's chief economist, Mr A S Engelbrecht said: "Sanctions would certainly hurt us. We would feel the pinch, but we could live with them".

Selective boycotts, of oil for instance, were more likely than general sanctions. Oil sanctions, if they could be efficiently enforced, would obviously necessitate rationing.

The socio-economic effects of sanctions were successful, however, could be distressing, as could the political ramifications of greater unemployment.

The immediate past president of ASI, Mr Bob Goodwin, said sanctions would hit the lower income groups hardest.

However, it would be a long time before they really hit hard enough to cause any pain.

But the ingenuity of South African businessmen would help significantly.

A spokesman for the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke, said: "Frankly we're taking the threat very seriously and studying the options and possible ramifications".

Other industrialists said for a number of years now South Africa had lived under the sanctions cloud and moves had been made to decrease the country's vulnerability.

Alternative markets for exports had been part of this as well as alternative sources of essential imports.

The vice-president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Mr Bost Stahn, said sanctions against South Africa would be an ineffective and short-sighted international policy.

South Africa had a unique role in the Western world in the provision of strategic raw materials and in the economic development of Southern Africa.
Trade boycott will harm blacks—Fanie Botha

Pretoria Bureau
A trade embargo would harm South Africa's economy but not as much as proponents of a boycott would like to believe, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, said today.

Addressing the South Africa-Britain Trade Association in Johannesburg, he said that because of the openness of the South African economy and the importance of exports, a trade embargo would result in a lower growth rate and higher unemployment.

A high growth rate would only be achieved through the further stimulation of exports, Mr Botha said.

He added that continued foreign investment was more important for the black man in South Africa than it was for the white man.

"Through the investment of foreign capital and know-how in South Africa, a higher growth rate can be achieved than would otherwise have been possible. This means a bigger economic cake that can be shared by all," he said.

A high growth rate was essential to solve unemployment.

"As most of the unemployed are blacks, continued foreign investment will thus be of primary importance to this population group," he said.
PM: Right sanctions
of strength
SA in position
Minerals put
Patience with SA is wearing thin

International hopes for SWA/Namibia's independence are again at a precipitous point of decision-making by the South African Government, reviving the constantly attendant threat of punitive economic sanctions if the demand is contrary to world opinion.

The South African Government — and many South African cognoscenti exasperated by years of apparently impracticable threats — seemed often to have dismissed the demurralisations of ideological opponents as intemperate rhetoric and bombast, and the menace of sanctions as a cudgel of clay.

For good economic reasons, Western trading partners and neighbouring southern African black governments have used persuasion and reason to urge Pretoria not to strengthen the arguments in favour of sanctions.

But at the United Nations, there is a feeling that the time for coercion may be close.

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is ready to call insistently for a Security Council meeting if the South African Government seems unwilling to tie the final knot in a patiently stitched pattern for UN-supervised independence in the territory.

The five Western governments acting as collective interlocutors who designed the settlement proposal will undoubtedly resent a negative South African decision compromising their integrity in the eyes of "non-aligned" and African "grows" at the UN.

Persistent Western calls for African patience — often interpreted as "collaboration" with South Africa — muted demands for retribution earlier in the three-year exercise when it seemed Pretoria was stalling.

For good economic reasons South Africa's trading partners and neighbours have up to now used persuasion and reason to urge Pretoria not to strengthen arguments in favour of sanctions. But now there is a growing feeling at the UN that the time for coercion is close. Kevin Jacobs of The Star's New York Bureau reports.

The Africans argue simply that international law says South Africa must quit the territory they acquiesced in the Western settlement plan and "delivered" Swappo; the West has not "delivered" its part of the bargain, the South African Government.

Already the European Economic Community and the Scandinavian countries are talking separately of group action against South Africa outside of UN-mandated sanctions. Pressure on Western governments to transcend economic interests will probably increase if the Namibia plan cannot be implemented.

The South African Government can probably take lukewarm comfort from Ronald Reagan's election to the US presidency. But prominent and influential African diplomats are saying confidently they have UN votes to bargain on other issues of concern to US foreign policy, and that personalities will not change fundamental realities of current links and relationships.

Overall, there seems little likelihood that the Security Council would mandate broad oil and other economic sanctions against South Africa, it would only emphasise the organisation's apparent impotence — or unwillingness — to act decisively on issues of greater global concern, like Soviet penetration of Afghanistan, or a widening war in the crucial Gulf region.

Short-term sanctions would not be possible. Western governments know that the Soviet veto would hold a sanctions order in place through any changes by Pretoria short of conceding majority rule. And no available foreign aid resources could mend the destructive effect of sanctions on the sovereign neighbours dependent on South Africa's economic bedrock.
Britain won't break arms ban — envoy

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Reporter

THE BRITISH Ambassador to South Africa, Mr John Leahy, yesterday advised South Africans to ‘disregard’ an SABC report he had heard which said the British Government was willing to contravene the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa.

Mr Leahy was speaking to businessmen gathered in Johannesburg for the annual general meeting of the South Africa-Britain Trade Association (Sabrita).

"I was surprised to hear on the SABC that Britain was willing to contravene the arms embargo in certain cases. Honesty dictates that I should say I don't believe that statement to be true and I think it should be disregarded," Mr Leahy said.

He reaffirmed the British Government's stand against the possible imposition of trade sanctions on South Africa over the South West Africa issue. "Britain will continue to put its all into the effort to reach an international agreement on the basis of the United Nations plan."

To paraphrase Queen Victoria: "We are not interested in the possibility of failure."

"Nor does the British Government believe in the usefulness or efficacy of sanctions as a means of solving international problems, although it is true that we do continue to participate in the arms embargo."

To shouts of approval from Sabrita delegates, Mr Leahy said it was the clear policy of the British Government to leave decisions about international trade links to those most qualified to take them — businessmen themselves.

"It is no part of the trade policy of the British Government to impede trade between Britain and South Africa in any way," Mr Leahy said.

He added that, according to the latest trade figures available to him, South African exports to Britain had increased by 56% so far this year compared with 1979, and British exports to South Africa had increased by 36% over the same period.
Sanctions should not be taken lightly

Own Correspondent

Anti-South African sanctions are not inevitable at this stage but the threat of them should not be taken lightly.

That is the opinion of Mr John Barratt, Director General of the Institute of International Affairs, and his views are echoed by other observers of the international scene.

Commenting on this warning this week by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that sanctions against South Africa were inevitable, Mr Barratt said: "I don't think one should ever accept that something like sanctions is inevitable."

"It is the role of diplomacy to prevent such a far-reaching critical development. Negotiations are still possible on SWA/Namibia."

He said a kind of "psychological warfare" was being waged and a lot of rhetoric was being traded on both sides. This was part of the bargaining process on SWA/Namibia but it was dangerous because the more people on both sides talked about sanctions, the more they invited the development.

He said he believed the Western powers were very reluctant to get involved in sanctions of any kind, firstly because this would set a precedent. Once they had taken a step along this road, they could not go back and a small step would lead to a greater one. Secondly, the Western economies would be affected if they were to impose sanctions on South Africa.

But one had to realize they were under considerable pressure, for example from Nigeria, to impose sanctions. At the moment South Africa was very strong economically and there were measures it could take to overcome sanctions and to retaliate. But Mr Barratt said he did not know if the economy was going to remain as strong as it was at present — "these things tend to go in cycles," he said.

And he did not think South Africa should be overconfident. Sanctions, particularly if they continued for a long time, could become a serious drag on the economy, he said, and it would be wrong to treat the threat of them lightly.

Dr Mike Howarth, Director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, said that even if South Africa could overcome the economic effects of sanctions, they could have detrimental psychological and political effects on the country.

It was thought that oil sanctions would hurt South Africa but the general opinion here was that oil sanctions were difficult to implement unless accompanied by a naval blockade. A big problem concerned South Africa's neighboring territories which received their oil supplies through South Africa, he said.
Britain does not believe in sanctions against South Africa.

The British Ambassador to South Africa, Mr John Leahy, yesterday said his Government was not interested in the possibilities of future. "We do not believe in such action as a means of solving internal problems.

"The British Government does not believe that sanctions would have the results that other countries would hope they would have."

Speaking at the South Africa Britain Trade Association lunch in Johannesburg, Mr Leahy said people did not hear much about sanctions against South Africa in Britain.

Emphasising that Britain's objective was to raise impediments to trade with South Africa, the ambassador referred to the buoyant state of bilateral trade between the two countries.

Mr Leahy was replying to a speech by the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, who said: "A trade embargo would harm the South African economy," although not as much as the proponents of this idea would like to believe.

"Because of the 'openness' of the South African economy and the importance of exports for the country, a trade embargo will result in a lower growth rate and thus lead to higher unemployment."

The Minister also said that the loss of South African trade would add anything from 70,000 to 230,000 to Britain's unemployment figures.
Bid to stop academics' SA visit

By Richard Walker

NEW YORK. — Anti-apartheid forces are being mobilised in a bid to block what is claimed will be the largest-ever organised visit of academics from the United States to South Africa.

According to a report passed to the United Nations' Centre Against Apartheid, a total of 1400 graduates of US universities are scheduled to visit the Republic in February.

The African National Congress has already lodged a protest with a Florida university, which is said to have 14 people travelling.

One of the weapons being used in a UN General Assembly proposal seeking to condemn academic exchanges.

"An ANC spokesman expressed "absolute determination" to stop the visits."
SANCTIONS

If and when FM 21 4 80

Although few top businessmen really believe South Africa will face United Nations sanctions in the near future, they have taken the possibility into account in contingency planning.

In fact, government has actively encouraged them to do so — by exhortation, legislation and financial incentive.

Government itself has, of course, been planning for the possibility for some time and has endeavoured to dovetail its plans with those of private industry — despite the security problems arising from the heavy foreign investment element in many strategic areas.

The basic South African approach follows the Pentagon concept of “Worst Scenario Planning” — that is you try to imagine the worst that can happen, and plan accordingly. Stockpiling of strategic materials is far advanced. Although all figures are secret, overseas estimates of the stockpile range from two to four years’ normal supply, although the time would obviously be stretched in a rationing situation. Government is believed to have rationing cards already printed, and to be able to put a rationing system into effect in short order.

Where other strategic materials are concerned government requires industry to keep stocks equivalent of up to three years’ supply. The stockpiles are financed by government loans which do not have to be repaid as long as the stockpiles are kept topped up. In addition, government is itself believed to maintain stocks of particular materials.

“Everything depends on what you mean by sanctions,” a prominent industrialist told the FM this week. As I understand it no-one is talking total sanctions at this stage but the theory is that we could be faced with selective implementation. But in what areas?”

Although he agreed that government propaganda tended to oversell SA’s short-term importance as a supplier of raw materials, there were areas where it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the West to go along with sanctions. Chrome is one such area, he said. Even if the West was prepared to make itself dependent on Russian supplies I do not think the Soviet Union could meet the demand for beneficiated chrome — in other words ferrochrome. Much the same argument goes for manganese.

He pointed out that sanctions could certainly be applied to products like coal, iron ore, and agricultural products where SA is a potential competitor, though not essential, supplier. But the problem is that this last UN members open to the possibility of counter-sanctions, as the FM has strongly hinted. The approach could be: if you don’t buy our sugar we won’t sell you our chrome.

Where sanctions could really hurt would be if supplies of capital goods were to be cut off. “If sanctions were made to apply to goods already ordered for projects under construction there would be a muddling deterrent effect,” the FM was told. Projects such as Swaziland and other high technology projects with a heavy import component could come to an abrupt halt with serious economic consequences.

Basically, however, the FM was told, we have great strength for economic survival in the face of sanctions. But what would really hurt us is that they would probably destroy our economic momentum at a time when we are really getting to grips with the advancement of black workers and are making significant dents in unemployment.

The socio-political consequences of that cannot be calculated.”
Calculated defiance?

Clear signals are often useful in the conduct of international affairs. In too many cases miscalculations based on fuzzy impressions of other nations' positions lead to disaster.

Strategists often point to John Kennedy's superb handling of the Cuban missile crisis as a case in which a loud and unequivocal message was delivered to the antagonist.

This was a classic in skilled crisis management and clearly the stakes then in international terms dwarf the issue today of Namibia (and how that is a threat to world peace is mystifying).

But the principles of power politics which guided Kennedy hold good in other diplomatic conflicts. Thus, as Pretoria sees it, it is necessary once and for all to lay the ghost of sanctions. Foreign Minister Pik Botha believed it would seem, that now was the time to head the sanctions threat off at the pass. If he succeeds, that threat will become an empty one. He will have robbed it of currency by the device of inviting its execution.

In simple terms, it could be that he this week called the bluff of those who shake the stick of sanctions at SA.

Further, it could be that hard-headed realists in the West now have the ammunition to support the argument that sanctions have low utility. They are usually counter-productive, producing results never desired by those imposing them. As was pointed out in Washington, 20 years of sanctions against Cuba have yielded no benefits to the US and in fact have negatively affected US power and influence in its own region.

On these premises, Pik Botha may well this week have been acting out a well considered strategy with his defiant stand.

It is certainly not impossible that some Western policymakers have been seduced by Third World rhetoric into the assumption that SA would give considerable ground in the face of the threat of sanctions.

Now Botha's bluster and his bulldog manner are perhaps not the best equipment for the sophisticated world of diplomacy. The message may well be more effective that is delivered at low key.

This does not mean to say that Botha should not have gone public and should rather have delivered his message of defiance via accepted diplomatic channels. One suspects he and his advisers seek an audience which includes, among others, German industrialists, British businessmen and US Republicans at large.

And there have apparently already been reactions from outside the governments of some of our major trading partners. There are powerful commercial interests abroad for whom sanctions against SA are anathema. No doubt they heard Botha, as no doubt he intended they should.

Among the arguments against the apparent Botha strategy is that it merely baits those who wish to impose sanctions. Sanctions, it is held, are rendered inevitable as no negotiating room remains.

We will see. But meanwhile the die is cast. SA will not yield to a scenario which does not include as equal participants, Namibia's internal parties.

It is also suggested that SA business confidence, so essential to continued growth, can be damaged by the mere threat of sanctions. No doubt some businessmen are rightly nervous while others share Botha's bravado. But on balance, the business community seems to believe that (a) sanctions are an extremely long shot and (b) they could cope if necessary.

Botha's trump would seem to be likely opposition to sanctions by the Reagan administration. Sources in the Reagan camp say Botha has maintained contact with Henry Kissinger (through SA's Washington ambassador Donald Sole) over the years. Kissinger clearly will have leverage with Reagan and his foreign policy team. Even the Carter crowd oppose sanctions, a rare area of agreement with their successors.

This brand of international poker requires a cool hand. We trust that Pik Botha's overbluster hides a more delicate negotiating touch.

He knows that the sooner we settle Namibia the sooner our boys can come back from the border. This is no doubt uppermost in his mind and in that of the Prime Minister. It is to be hoped that the strategy they have adopted will prove effective.

If it does not the consequences are continued war combined with the threat of sanctions, an unpleasant prospect which will serve nobody's interests.

Judging from press reports on Wednesday, the strategy of defiance, risky though it is, appeared to have persuaded the UN to try to meet SA's reservations about UN bias in arrangements for an all-party conference.

Perhaps Botha's blunt brand of statecraft, displeasing as it may be to some and lacking in subtlety and style, was what was needed in managing this particular crisis.
SA’s sanction ‘ace’ could be trumped

RETRIBUTION WILL DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD, SAY MINERAL EXPERTS

THE ace South Africa is threatening to play if faced with an international boycott may be trumped, experts warned this week.

Rivonia Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha has warned that South Africa should begin preparing for selective UN sanctions because of an almost certain impasse over the future of South West Africa/Namibia.

And the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has intimated that South Africa might retaliate against any UN oil and trade embargo by withholding strategic minerals and metals.

But experts on South Africa’s strategic materials told the Sunday Express such action would have disastrous economic and industrial consequences for the country, and would almost certainly threaten political stability and impede any form of further constitutional advancement.

South Africa, they believed, would be better off if it faced renewed sanctions, even if these included oil, sophisticated mining machinery, electrical equipment and other essential capital goods, without retaliating.

Dr Michael Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, warned that if South Africa cut exports of strategic minerals greater unemployment would be created than through an oil embargo.

He said other factors which weighed against a boycott of strategic minerals included:

- The fact that South Africa’s traditional trading partners in the West would lose sympathy for the country. One of the most important factors in South Africa’s international standing over the years had been the fact that it had always been regarded by the West as a reliable and responsible supplier of strategic minerals.
- There would be less international sympathy and understanding for domestic political policy, continued constitutional reform and entrenched White government.
- By withholding supplies of strategic minerals, South Africa would precipitate a fresh wave of economic warfare.
- The question of Western buyers finding other suppliers, and South Africa losing its existing markets which had been equally reliable buyers as South Africa had been a supplier.

South Africa’s strategic minerals were relatively cheaply mined. If it withdrew supplies from world markets, prices would soar, which meant foreign buyers might consider it a cheaper proposition to mine the minerals elsewhere.

Dr Hough also believes that a mineral boycott would seriously hamper foreign investment in South Africa’s transport industry generally and tourism.

African states, particularly Lesotho and Botswana, dependent on South Africa for their fuel supplies, would also be seriously affected.

But, said Dr Hough, the Organisation of African Unity decreed at its summit this year: “Blacks will have no choice but to suffer the hardships of an oil embargo and other pressures on South Africa as the price they must pay for their liberation.”

Meanwhile, many exporting and manufacturing industrialists are stockpiling supplies of strategic materials.

Most believe South Africa could comfortably survive sanctions because of the current economic upturn and South Africa’s growing strength as a formidable competitor in international markets.

A spokesman for Assocom, the Associated Chambers of Commerce of South Africa, said negative pressures such as sanctions would hinder constructive change in South Africa.

A spokesman for the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut described sanctions against South Africa as “short-sighted international politics” that ran contrary to Western philosophy that the lot of all peoples should be steadily improved.

Mr Andre Malherbe, president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA), believed boycotts had never worked effectively as they were counter-productive to those imposing them.

Mr Malherbe also strongly opposed South Africa using its strategic minerals for reprisal, but suggested that perhaps the same effect could be achieved by withholding supplies of non-strategic materials, such as maize and foodstuffs, from the Black states.

Professor Arnt Spandau, industrial economist formerly of the University of the Witwatersrand, recently posed the question: “Can the West afford not to buy South Africa’s strategic minerals – and the risk of allowing Russia, the second largest supplier of most of these minerals, to monopolise world supplies and price structures?”

Together, South Africa and Russia provide 85% of world platinum supplies, 90% of its manganese and ferro-manganese, 97% of its ferro-chrome, 98% of its vanadium, a major portion of its diamonds, and 80% of the gold.

In addition, the two countries are the world’s major suppliers of vermiculite, manganese ore, fluorite, coal, antimony and iron.

According to the Minerals Bureau, gold is forecast to contribute 76.5% of the total R4.4-billion expected to be earned in foreign exchange by the minerals industry this year. Minerals generate about 80% of total foreign-exchange earnings.
Michigan to curtail money flow to SA

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. -- The legislature in the state of Michigan -- which includes the home of America's auto industry, Detroit -- has passed a bill barring State funds from being deposited in banks which loan money to South Africa.

The bill also bars the State from using banks which loan money to corporations in South Africa. This would affect companies which are based in the Republic, but would probably not affect banks which make loans to the US parent companies of businesses which operate in South Africa, such as Ford and General Motors.

Slight differences in the wording of the bill as presented to the Lower and Upper House were still to be debated in the House of Representatives. Thereafter, the governor was expected to sign it.

Two bills, one which would bar the State universities using banks which invest in South Africa and another which would prevent State pension funds from investing banks which lend to South Africa, are still pending.
SA's European friends 'don't want sanctions''

South Africa has friends in Europe who are not keen to see trade sanctions imposed on this country, according to Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi.

Addressing a Press conference on his return from a tour of European countries, Dr Phatudi said South Africa's friends realised they had interests intertwined in this country and sanctions would hurt them too.

They also realised that South Africa's sea routes were vitally important to them strategically, he said.

But the friends were also seriously worried about the "negligible" changes taking place here unless the changes were "dramatically" speeded up, these friends felt they would be rendered "ineffective in continuing to support us."

Dr Phatudi said he had informed the Europeans that Lebowa, with its rich mineral resources, was urgently in need of development.

He also assured them that he would never nationalise white interests in his state. Lebowa already had a white newspaper which would encourage white growth and development.

Dr Phatudi said although there were European leaders abroad who saw the homeland leaders as "stooges" piloting the South African Government created homelands, they were pleased to know that "we reject apartheid and did not opt for homeland independence."

"We told them that we considered ourselves as a state within a federal policy and quite a number of Europeans accepted thus, especially with regard to Kwazulu and Lebowa, two of the biggest states which wield a greater influence."

Regarding the President's Council, Dr Phatudi said he told the Europeans that Africans rejected it because it excluded them and that this exclusion was "an insult."

He also told them a "majority" of whites - including the Prime Minister, Mr Botha - wanted the Immorality Act and other legislation abolished.

Dr Phatudi was accompanied on the tour by Dr D J Vorster, former MP and now chairman of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council, Mr Alex Boraine, PFP MP, Mr W M Sutton, former New Republic Party MP and now on the President's Council, Mr Gibson Thulukwa, Kwazulu Government's Urban Representative, Mr T P H Maritz, chairman of the South African Indian Council, and Mr J L Smut, inspector of coloured education and also member of the President's Council.

The tour was arranged by the Southern African Forum and the Henriner Public Relations Company of Western Germany.
Sanctions: Europe would suffer

South Africa had always been a reliable supplier of Europe's strategic minerals and sanctions against this country would be counter-productive for Europe, a world expert on minerals in West Germany's Ministry of Economic Affairs said last night.

Dr Carl-Wolfgang Same, who is responsible for the procurement of metals and minerals, including uranium, for the Federal Republic of Germany, was speaking at the University of the Witwatersrand on Europe's need for strategic minerals.

"Sanctions might have short-term benefits, but in the long run they would be counter-productive. "Europe needs your raw materials and you need Europe's markets," Dr Same said.

He also forecast a gloomy future for Europe with ever-increasing unemployment and declining growth rates as millions of young people come on to the labour market.

Dr Same said more than a million people would come on to the European labour market in the next year. "We will have no jobs for them," he said.
No sanctions, says report

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — Do not use economic sanctions to press South Africa into a United Nations plan for SWA/Namibia, says a report to president-elect Ronald Reagan by one of his expert advisers.

The report is by Dr Chester Crocker, director of African studies at the Georgetown University Centre for Strategic and International Studies. It was delivered to Mr Reagan's headquarters a few days ago.

Dr Crocker is a strong candidate to succeed Mr Richard Moose as assistant Secretary of State for African affairs and thus to become the top US official on Africa in the new Reagan administration.

In rejecting mandatory sanctions, the Crocker report says that America should nonetheless pursue a "non-intrusive" plan that adds that there is a need for the Reagan administration to retain flexibility.

Leaks at the weekend on the report have upset Mr Reagan's transition team. The leaks make it clear that a Reagan administration would regard sanctions as an undesirable tool in working for an SWA/Namibia settlement — but at the same time, the Reaganites do not want to settle the UN process, which is at a delicate stage.

A Reagan aide said "Dr Crocker and the transition team studying the State Department have sent in a report. But that does not mean the content of the report should be seen as Reagan policy."

Mr Reagan is looking seriously at every issue confronting him and we do not want to send out misleading signals during the transition period," Dr Crocker himself had no comment.

His report is believed to warn against weakening the negotiating framework of Security Council resolution 435 "unless and until we have an alternative at which to proceed."

He is also understood to feel that the United States "should not be responsible for Pretoria getting off the hook without (the US) obtaining real influence in dealing with an independent Namibia."

Haig running into Watergate waves

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — The man Ronald Reagan is said to want in his Cabinet is Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, may not get the nomination because of his role in the Watergate scandal.

General Haig (55), former Supreme Commander of NATO, was previously President Nixon's National Security Advisor. According to Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski, Haig "actively participated" in the efforts to withhold the tapes that eventually led to Nixon's downfall.

Mr Reagan had no part in current Republican wisdom is that there is no need to taint the President-elect with this history.

Both Watergate and Vietnam are painful memories to past Republican administrations that General Haig's nomination is being further jeopardised by reports that Nixon himself is campaigning for him.
CURRICULUM VITAE

Consulting for a number of large International companies, developed and packaged software development including one-off systems

Also completed his thesis for an M.Com degree on Data Processing.

Being a lecturer in the Department of Accounting

University of Cape Town, he is involved in:

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SAOtoroitions

Sanctions

Frontline caution

While the African states are still firm in their condemnation of Pretoria's racist policies, there is a new pragmatism emerging with regard to economic relations with SA.

Asked about Zimbabwe's position on sanctions against this country, Economic Development and Planning Minister Bernhard Chidzero told the FM in Maputo recently that Zimbabwe had not discussed the matter at cabinet level and there was no clear decision if the nine SADeC African states could be assured that sanctions against SA would not hurt them as well “then we will support it,” said Chidzero. “But how can you apply sanctions against SA without also hurting Lenye, he asked chairman of the nine SADeC countries.

Botswana’s Finance Minister Peter Mutsa told the FM, “We are not in favor of sanctions against SA. I am speaking on behalf of the nine Mmutsa said however that they supported the OAU resolutions against SA. But, my personal feeling is that sanctions would not work,' look at Rhodesia.'

If the Netherlands were to implement its threatened oil embargo against SA, then, of course, Mozambique could have to be involved,' agreed Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano. 'But it is not Mozambique that is bringing the oil from Holland, or wherever, to Maputo. Mozambique would not like to sacrifice its harbours to the benefit of the Durban harbour if the oil goes to SA anyway, why not through Maputo?'

Explaining Mozambique’s position, Chissano said that it was Holland’s responsibility if it sent oil to SA, and could not hide behind the fact that the harbours of Mozambique are still open to SA. Mozambique and the SADeC countries were struggling to reduce their dependence on Pretoria, 'yet we have links with SA. These were improved on us by history, if you like Europe, too has links with SA in the case of our countries these links are political and geographical. In the case of Europe they are more political and economic so there is more flexibility for them to make sacrifices. For us it would mean cutting some part of our body,' Chissano reckoned that sanctions against SA 'ought to be effective. But we Frontline states should not say we are going to apply sanctions at other countries do not.' He doubted that SA could take retaliatory measures against the Frontline states to challenge sanctions by European countries or economic organisations because we believe SA would be losing something also.

Currently awaiting a vote before the UN General Assembly are 10 resolutions against SA ranging from stricter arms and

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<td>Cash budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB</td>
<td>Capital budget</td>
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<td>CC</td>
<td>Contract cost</td>
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<tr>
<td>CL</td>
<td>Linear programming</td>
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<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>Marginal costing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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| CP   | Probabilty

KEY TO COSTING TABLES
from their own agriculture, as the following two tables indicate.

a) Homeland urbanisation in 1960, 1970 and 1978:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All homeland</th>
<th>1970</th>
<th>1978</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban dweller population</td>
<td>594 420</td>
<td>7 385 954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Urban</td>
<td>8,0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homelands, Transkei &amp; Bophuthatswana</td>
<td>400 380</td>
<td>1 263 033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban dweller population</td>
<td>4 571 640</td>
<td>6 221 730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Urban</td>
<td>8,8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source:
- a) derived from the 1971 Population Census
- c) BENS, Statistical, Pretoria: BEN.
- d) derived from 1971 in Simkins, 1980: excluding the exclusion of the three tables indicate.

Table 7 refers only to dwellers in proclaimed urban areas and therefore excludes 'closer settlements'. These settlements have been designed for people removed from 'white' rural areas and from the land under betterment schemes; other people, lacking any other place to stay, have also moved into them. People living in closer settlements may own no stock and have no access.
generated by a comparison of actual employment that would be needed if all the able bodied South African men and women were engaged in full-time employment (Kantor, 1980: 143).

Yet such people may choose not to work ('choose to be unemployed' is Kantor's phrase) 'in order to search for jobs or to wait for something better to turn up' (Kantor, 1980: 106); these people appear in unemployment statistics but in no sense unemployment problem. The first assertion is true - no study has postulated a men or women them close to 100% for adult age and passed the age retirement age, so one would expect activity and expect activity to arrive at the stake here is the wage rate. When wage rates to arrive at a labour supply over a period it should be to measure the economic the found in the people as not without inquiring be prepared to
sanctions
warning

BY RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK — The Organization of African Unity warned the United Nations that it will go to the Security Council and demand punitive sanctions against South Africa if next month's multiparty SWA meeting turns out to be a "further ploy to frustrate the efforts of the international community". The January 7-14 talks still without a home, "will put to a final test the sincerity and seriousness of South Africa" to proceed with the UN settlement plan, the OAU statement declared.

With time running out and no sign of agreement on a site in Africa, Geneva is looking as the likely compromise venue. Meanwhile, Sapa reported from Windhoek that the SWA National Party has said it would attend proposed multiparty talks whenever and wherever they were held. The Secretary of the party, Mr. Tinas Blassaw, said that had been decided after consultations with the Administrator-General earlier this month and an executive meeting of the party last night.

Stockman's C.R.M. 1978 P.A.
R's A - Homestead
Sale 1.2.79

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Talboys wants NZ tour off

The Star Bureau

LONDON — New Zealand's Foreign Minis-
ter, Mr Brian Talboys, has reaffirmed his government's total opposition to the South African rugby tour next year.

In a letter to the Common wealth Secretary-
General, Mr S R Rampal — published here in Te Marae, official newsletter of the New Zealand High Commission — Mr Talboys says he still hopes that government opposition and public opinion will halt the tour.

But he confirms that the government will take no action to enforce the Gleaners agreement and keep the Springboks out because “this would be contrary to its policy and practice in regard to the free movement of people.”

Mr Talboys was replying to a stinging attack by Mr Rampal, who said the New Zealand Rugby Union's invitation to South Africa would be received “with revision.” the Commonwealth would see it as a proclamation of alignment with apartheid.

Mr Talboys said his government had consistently upheld the Gleaners agreement, and on every occasion on which a prospective sports contact with South Africa has come to its attention it has taken steps to discourage that contact.

“The decision of the New Zealand Rugby Union is thus ... in sharp contrast to the responsible attitude adopted by most New Zealand sports bodies.”

Mr Talboys ... replies to criticism.
Multiracial office parties favoured

Industrial Reporter

THE DAYS of segregated office parties are past, according to organized commerce and industry in the Cape.

And driving home the point is a mixed party for 1400 employees and guests of a major clothing manufacturer at the Good Hope Centre tonight.

"The Centre has a blanket permit so there is no problem," said the factory manager for Manhattan Manufacturers, Mr Hans Becker. "We have invited all our staff from top to bottom and we intend to have a good evening of wining, dining and cabaret."

It was "absolute nonsense" to suggest that some firms held segregated office parties because of difficulties in complying with various regulations governing mixed events.

"I've taken mixed parties in industry for granted for years," said the director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Mr Jack Roos. "Problems do seem to occur when hotels or restaurants are involved, but most firms get around this by having the function on their own premises."

Mr Roos said he was not aware of any bitterness caused by mixed parties, which were now common practice.

The secretary of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr Alan Lighton, said it was relatively easy to hold a mixed staff party with venues ranging from international hotels and restaurants to private homes and work premises.

"It is our experience that most firms are holding multiracial office functions these days," he said.

A ban on mixed dancing was a problem which could be solved by avoiding public venues, but most functions took the form of a lunch or dinner in any event.

Had the chamber come across any signs of a backlash? "None whatsoever," said Mr Lighton.

Pick 'n Pay director Mr Hugh Herman said the company held its parties for staff, orphans and elderly people of all races at its stores or in hired premises. There was no question of separating staff according to race or religion at gatherings and he was not aware of any dissatisfaction.
Youth festival 'no' to SA ban attempt

By IAN HOBBS
London Bureau

LONDON.—The International Festival of Youth Orchestras has decided that it will cease operating for a year, or even leave Britain altogether, rather than ban South African children from participating in the 1981 festival.

An emergency meeting of the Festival Foundation trustees in London yesterday decided that anti-apartheid pressure on them to ban South Africans amounted to discrimination and would breach their 'sacred charter' of complete equality and open festivals.

This crisis for the festival, the biggest cultural event for youth in the world, follows the decision by the Exeter University Council on Monday to ban the festival from the university campus after 1981 if South Africans are invited.

The festival, funded by a charitable foundation, has been plagued by the "South African problem" for years. Earlier this year it was decided to move to Exeter from Aberdeen University, where the festival had been based for eight years, because of a successful campaign by the Scottish anti-apartheid movement to ban South Africans from using the Aberdeen University facilities.

Exeter University said the festival, to be held in August next year, could be staged there in 1981, and there was no initial objection to South African participation.

But under strong pressure from the students' union and local anti-apartheid groups, the university council met on Monday and issued conditions which have made it impossible for the festival to be held there if South Africans take part.

The council said it would stand by the contract allowing the festival to be held at the university in 1981, but that the festival would be banned from using the venue in future years if South Africans were invited.

The Exeter anti-apartheid movement also threatened to disrupt the event if South Africans took part.

Miss Rosita Wallace, general manager of the festival, said yesterday the action by Exeter University was a "tragedy misunderstanding" of the purpose of the festival.

"This is a very sad day indeed," said Miss Wallace. "For the past 12 years the festival has brought young people from dozens of countries together in complete happiness and equality.

"By being so hard on South African children the Exeter University Council is supporting a form of discrimination which we cannot tolerate.

"If we exclude the South Africans we would breach our non-racial and non-political charter, which is sacred to us. It would destroy the very reason for our existence.

"Therefore, the trustees have decided that we must find a new venue. If this means that we have to miss the 1981 festival or leave Britain we will do so — though we would prefer to keep the festival in this country."

Miss Wallace said that the Johannesburg Youth Ballet had been invited to the 1981 festival and had been running appeals to help cover costs.

"We have not even told them about this dispute because that would have put pressure on them to withdraw," said Miss Wallace. "We want them to know that, come what may, they will be welcome at the next festival, wherever and whenever it is held."

The Festival Foundation trustees are South African-born Mr Lionel Bryer, the chairman; Mr Rodney Capstick-Dale and Mr John Nicholas, from England; and Mr Robert Albert, from the United States.

The trustees said in a statement yesterday they regretted the university had taken a "political" stand on the issue.

Mr Bryer said the university argued that the presence of South Africans at the festival would be seen as a form of recognition of apartheid even if the children were chosen without regard to race.

Mr Bryer said the trustees completely rejected this argument.

The festival was held in Switzerland for the first four years of its existence. There are suggestions that it could move back to Lausanne.
Discord over SA's youth orchestra

LONDON — The trustees of the International Festival of Youth Orchestras have abandoned plans to make Exeter its next home because Exeter University opposes South African participation.

The trustees, who abandoned Aberdeen — the festival's home for eight years — for similar reasons will now look elsewhere in Britain for a venue. If one cannot be found the festival may be held outside Britain.

The latest move follows a decision this week by the council of Exeter University against South African participation.

The university already has a firm agreement with the festival organizers under which the university will provide accommodation for the 1,500 participants next year and allow them to use its buildings for concerts.

The agreement does not stipulate that there should be no South African participants.

But, at a meeting last week, the university senate recommended that the council should place a new provision before the festival organizers.

This was that, if the organizers promised not to allow South Africans to participate next year, they could stage the festival at the university next year and in future years.

If not they would not be permitted to stage it there after 1981.

A statement by the trustees yesterday said "It is deeply regretted that the University of Exeter has taken a moral and political stand on the acceptability of young students from one country participating in a festival which promotes the importance of international cooperation and the brotherhood of all mankind."
Ritual blast at apartheid

sanctions call

won't back
new threat to Bok tour

Now NZ Labour poses a

[Signature]

[Date: 20/2/80]
Barclays bows to threat by Balliol

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Barclays Bank has withdrawn, three of its publications on South Africa.

This follows a threat by Balliol College, Oxford, to move its account with Barclays on the grounds that the booklets published by the bank's South African subsidiary supported apartheid.

Dr. Anthony Kenny, master of Balliol, told Barclays the publications "seem to us to abandon all pretense of political neutrality and to have adopted a tone which is openly on the side of the present regime and its policies of apartheid."

Two of the publications are detailed reports on the economies of the black homelands. These territories have not received diplomatic recognition from the British Government and the rest of the international community because they are not believed to be genuinely independent.

Balliol College told Barclays that "economic conditions in the Republic of Transkei" and "the emerging states in South Africa" gave a distorted picture of the status of the homelands by saying they enjoyed "meaningful self-government."

After Balliol threatened to move its account, the bank informed its distribution of the two reports had ceased.

The other controversial publications now withdrawn by the bank was an annual handbook on "Doing business with South Africa."

The latest edition included a section on political unrest which claimed "the situation is well under control and generally the labour force is content."

The handbook also encouraged investment in the homelands by saying employers were not required "to observe certain labour restrictions enforced elsewhere in South Africa such as minimum wages."

Barclays' chairman, Sir Anthony Tuke, admitted this handbook could be regarded as giving some form of recognition to the homelands.

After visiting South Africa in September, Sir Anthony took a personal decision to withdraw the handbook.

A new edition of "Doing business with South Africa" is now being prepared by the bank's subsidiary in South Africa.
The B.Com. is intended as an options, and off Honours level, in v a compulsory major,

* those wishing (see also the Profession)

* those wishing in background in

* those wishing in legal advisers the Legal Prof

* those wishing in subjects

There are seven busy final-year streams, major. There are c Mathematics and Stat optional second major:

The Curriculum struc Curricula are designed the background know second years. For e company law is essent taxation and auditing

Notes

Economics 1A & 1B Students intending to lead on naturally to Economics 1A. Economics 1A. Econom should take Economics II. Those students who wish to change to another to proceed to Economics II should take additional course and does not whatever, students who wish their first year may Economics for permission Economics IB.

The High Mathematics/Statistics curricula are intended for students with a good background in mathematics. The attention of students interested in those curricula is drawn to the entrance requirements for Mathematics I, as detailed in the entry of the Department of Mathematics in the last section of this prospectus.
Sport blacklist plan

LONDON.—A "blacklist" of all sportsmen and women throughout the world who have had any links with South Africa will be distributed to every United Nations ambassador in New York next month.

It will be brought up to date every two months and the governments of "sympathetic countries" will be asked to ban those on the list from entering their countries.

The decision to campaign against individuals, rather than governments, was made by the 49-member countries of the Central Council for Sport in Africa at a conference in Freetown, Sierra Leone, at the weekend.

If Third World countries take the council's "blacklist" seriously, anyone who has played sport against a South African team, or has been educated in South Africa, could be barred from dozens of countries.

The council believe its "blacklist" will be given to passport control authorities in Central America, the Caribbean, Africa and the Eastern Bloc. It also believes its action will be supported by Russia and the Eastern Bloc.

But tennis and golf players who play against South Africans in international tournaments will not be added automatically to the list. The council said that would be "unfair and counter-productive".

But every "team sportsman" qualifies for the blacklist.

The council, which condemned Britain, New Zealand, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Chile for their rugby ties with SA, may bring the Queen into its campaign.

The council is expected to ask the Palace and the Foreign Office to stop the Queen's visit to New Zealand next summer if the NZ Government does not refuse visas to the Springboks.

If this is refused, the council demands that African, Caribbean and Asian leaders refuse to attend the next Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference.
WCC in call for boycott against SA

LONDON - The World Council of Churches has criticised the United Nations-sponsored settlement conference in Geneva next month and called for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa if the Republic continued to block a solution.

In a letter to the UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim, the WCC reaffirmed its support for his initiative on South West Africa and "would welcome a clear proposal for direct talks between South Africa and SWAPO under UN auspices... for the independence of the people of Namibia".

The WCC said, however, that the UN proposals for the Geneva conference raised a number of critical comments and questions.

"There appears to be a lack of clarity about the objectives of the meeting proposed and about the nature of and participation at the meeting," the statement said.

"Described as a pre-implementation, multi-party meeting in which the parties concerned in the envisaged elections would be included, the UN document does not make clear who will participate in the meeting.

"Is it the intention of the UN that the internal parties which have been supported by South Africa in order to undermine UN resolutions should take part?"

The WCC said the UN document also left unclear the status of SWAPO, recognised by the UN General Assembly as "the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people".

The UN report stated that one of the main obstacles to progress in the situation had been the "acute mutual distrust and lack of confidence".

"If South Africa continues to block the implementation of the resolutions, then all efforts must be directed towards the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime."

The WCC said the letter to Dr Waldheim had been sent after regular and direct contact with churches in South West and in the context of the WCC central committee resolution in August which called on member churches to "encourage and support the Council of Churches in Namibia and its member churches in the exercise of their prophetic ministry".

Visit by black-white host evicted

A BRITISH immigrant has been told to leave the
Parow Caravan Park, where he has lived for 12
months, because he invited a black friend home to
wash his hands.

Mr John St John was given a one-month eviction
otice by the owner of the park because he broke the
‘honesty’ rules and regulations.

Mr St John, a long-distance driver with a city
car and truck hiring ser-
vice, said he had invited
his friend home before
they left on a trip to
George.

We freshened up a bit,”
Mr St John told the owner.
Washed his hands and
changed into a track suit.

“When we got outside,
the caretaker went berserk.”
He babbled on saying I
should know the rules and
regulations of the place
and that I should know I
should not bring ‘coloureds’ home.

“I was very upset,” said
Mr St John. ‘But I left the
matter at that for the
moment.

‘Before I could take it
further, however, I re-
cieved the eviction notice
saying I had to be out by
January 4, 1981.’

The caretaker of the
park refused to comment.

The owner, Mr J T
Loubier, also declined to
comment except to say
that Mr St John’s action
in bringing a coloured
friend home was ‘one of the
reasons’ for his evic-
tion.

Mr Keith Blair, owner
of the firm that employs
Mr St John, said it was
‘amazing’ that in these
times of supposedly
greater understanding,
incidents like this still
occurred.

Mr Blair, who also
immigrated to South
Africa eight years ago,
said he could not
understand how people
were not allowed to get
together as friends and as
people.

I employ people on the
merit of their work. Their
colour is not important. It
doesn’t worry me in the
least. ‘These rules and
regulations are out of date,’ he
said.
Barclays
withdraws
booklets
on SA

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Barclays Bank has withdrawn three of its publications on South Africa.

This followed a threat by Balliol College, Oxford, to move its account from Barclays on the grounds that the booklets published by the bank's South African subsidiary supported apartheid.

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NO RECOGNITION

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"The other, controversial, publications "now", withdrawn by the bank was an annual handbook, Doing Business with South Africa."

UNREST

The latest edition included a section on political unrest which claimed the situation is well under control and generally the...
have a hole in it

Arms embargo net seems to

GENERAL NEWS
waarmee destate is gevra word, om sankties teen Suid-Afrika toe te pas. Al is die Algemene Vergadering se sanktie-besluite nie afdwingbaar of verplichtend nie, is daar nogtans tientalle state wat vrywillig ekonomiese sankties teen Suid-Afrika handhaaf.

Vir die ondersteuners van sankties is daar ooreenkomstig grond om voort te gaan met hul eie om internationale optrede teen Suid-Afrika; Bersteins is daar die kwessie van 'n skikking in SWA/Namibië—vir die huidige die vernaamste regverdighing vir sankties. Tweedens is daar natuurlik Suid-Afrika se rasbeleid, ofwel die bestaande politieke orde. Dertiende is dit ongetwyfeld so dat 'n herhalings van die Biko-geval, of die 1976 ontstude of die Oktober 1977-inwerking die hand van die sanktie-propagandeers geweldig sal sterk.

Die gebruik van sankties teen Suid-Afrika het 'n tweërlei oogmerk: enerzys is dit om die Republiek te straf vir 'n bepaalde beleid of optrede gevolg of 'n verskuim om dit te doen; anders wys dit daarop gemik om die land te dwing om wel aan die oproep en eise van die internasionale gemeenskap gehoor te gee.

Die vraag kan nou gestel word: Wat is die kansen dat verpligte ekonomiese sankties teen Suid-Afrika ingestel sal word? En wat sal die moontlike uitwerking wees indien dit wel toegepas word? Die verklaring van die Minister van Buitelandse Sake, waarin reeds verwys is, dat daarop dat sankties onafwendbaar is as gevolg van Suid-Afrika se standpunte oor 'n skikking in SWA/Namibië.
SANCTIONS

2 JAN. - 31 MARCH 1981
The Italian Government has withdrawn its international showjumping team from the Epsom international indoor horse-show in Johannesburg.

"They were told at the airport to turn back," Mr Dawber said, "and since all of them are from the Italian military forces, they really had no choice but to comply."

Mr Dawber said the team's withdrawal was likely to spark off an international reaction as it was the first time political pressure had been applied in equestrian sport.

The Italians were to have competed against teams from South Africa and the United States.

Delays

"The Italians were originally due to arrive in South Africa last Wednesday but I received a call saying they were delayed," Mr Dawber said.

"Now we know why. It is a great pity they won't be performing as they are such class riders, but as far as we're concerned it won't affect the show.

"The American team arrives tomorrow and we are now approaching British riders in the hope of getting a British team together in time for the show. We hope a British team might be here next week," Mr Dawber said.

The Epsom show is South Africa's premier showjumping event and celebrates its 10th anniversary this year. It will take place at Milner Park from January 8 to 13.

The Italian team consisted of Colonel Piero Dusso - one of the most decorated showjumper in the world today - and Lieutenant Stephen Sciarra, Lieutenant Michele Della Casa and Lieutenant Alessandra Gallo..."
Major threat to Irish tour

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A serious threat to the Irish rugby tour of South Africa in May has emerged only a few hours after the Irish Rugby Football Union voted to accept an invitation to send a national team on a four-week visit to the Republic.

Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan has hinted that as a last step, the Dublin Government may be forced to cancel the passports of players selected for the tour.

Prior to the IRFU selection at the weekend, officials in Mr. Lenihan’s ministry had repeatedly discounted suggestions that players would be stopped from leaving the country.

Such action constitutes the only available way of wrecking the tour. The government has already said it will refuse leave to civil servants who may be selected and will halt all funds to the IRFU.

TRADE RISK

But in a radio interview yesterday, Mr. Lenihan would not rule out seizure of the passports of both players and officials.

The Foreign Minister admitted the Government would be seriously embarrassed and its trade relations with black Africa put at risk if the tour went ahead.

Previous meetings he has held with IRFU officials in an effort to have the invitation refused have failed.

Rugby officials have accused the Government of practising double standards by wanting to cut sports links with South Africa while maintaining — and even increasing — its export-import relations with South Africa.

There will be an unrelenting campaign by the Afri-Apartheid movement between now and May to halt the Irish tour.

An official of the Irish AAM has said the movement will call on all sections of Irish life — especially churches, who regrettably have been silent up to now — to oppose the tour.

“In particular, trade unionists in radio, TV, transport and communication will be requested to block every aspect connected with the tour.”

PRESSURE

A telegram had gone to the supreme council for sport in Africa asking them to mobilise against the Irish tour. International pressure on all fronts would be exerted, he added.

SAPA reports that British Lions skipper Billy Beaumont has told reporters in a television interview that rugby in South Africa is completely multiracial and that the Lions were right to have toured the Republic last year.

Featuring in a lengthy BBC programme, Beaumont said that having been to South Africa before the Lions tour, he had thought it was right for the Lions to go, albeit that we don’t agree with what goes on politically in the country.”

In Cape Town at the weekend, Dr. Danie Craven reacted to the initial announcement of the tour by saying: “This is very good news, and it only goes to show that our rugby friends overseas know what we are doing in the interests of multiracial rugby.

“I am hoping that the Irish Union will agree to play two test matches, instead of only one as on their short tour of 1961, when they played only four games.”

South Africa’s rugby chief said that the tour would probably take place during May.
Pressure mounts to stop tour

 Own Correspondent

DUBLIN. — The Irish Rugby Football Union's decision to go ahead with the South African rugby tour dominated the news in Ireland yesterday as the government continued to mount pressure to halt the tour.

Special emphasis was placed on Irish Foreign Minister Mr. Brian Lenihan's bid to stop the tour.

Mr. Lenihan has condemned the IRFU and emphasized the damage their decision will do.

The Irish Press newspaper says there is still time for the IRFU to take the advice of the minister and change its mind.

"To do so would win the support of all those who really love the sport of rugby here and who do not wish to see its image tarnished.

The effect on Irish exports to Africa was the main thrust of the Irish Independent's front page story — particularly the $45-million threat to foodstuffs, building materials and pharmaceuticals which Ireland exports annually to Nigeria, one of the country's major export markets.

In a leading article the newspaper said, "Nothing has changed so much in South Africa that we in this country are entitled to treat whites there as equals."

"The white South African is, in the majority, racist in the worst sense — he has a religion which is used not only to justify the so-called innate superiority of the white man but to justify the proceedings which go under the name of separate development."
8 of Irish team may oppose tour

Own Correspondent
DUBLIN — Irish international forward Donald Spring has announced he will not go if selected to tour South Africa with the Irish rugby team later this year.

Spring, whose father is an Irish Labour Party MP, said that those who supported the tour and at the same time opposed apartheid were deceiving nobody but themselves.

He said the notion that things were changing in South Africa had been clearly knocked on the head by sportswriters who had toured with the Lions last year.

He thought that seven or eight of the Irish team did not want to tour South Africa. He hoped they would soon make their position known.

Irish flyhalf Tony Ward, who said last year after touring South Africa with the Lions that he was concerned about apartheid, said he would decide if he was picked.

Ollie Campbell, who also toured South Africa, has no doubts about going.

John Robbie, Lions and Ireland scrumhalf who had earlier expressed doubts about touring, said he would give his final decision first to the Irish Rugby Union.

Willie John McBride, captain of the 1974 Lions team, has endorsed the decision by the Irish to tour.
OWN CORRESPONDENT
DUBLIN — The proposed Irish rugby tour will be called off if the Republic of Ireland breaks all trade links with South Africa.

This commitment, previously made by Irish Rugby Football Union president, Mr Bobby Ganley, was highlighted yesterday as opposition to the tour reached a crescendo with a joint call for a trade embargo by a Roman Catholic bishop and the leader of Ireland's biggest trade union.

The Bishop of Galway, Dr Eamon Casey, and the general-secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, Mr Michael Mullen, have...

The Star Wednesday January 7 1981 15

Syd Millar... it's better to communicate.
Trade ban challenge is key to Irish rugby tour

repeated that the Dublin government prove the sincerity of its opposition to the tour by banning all trade with South Africa.

The trade union movement and the Roman Catholic Church are the two most powerful collective forces in Ireland and can exert considerable pressure on the Government.

Exports to South Africa total about £14-million a year and imports are running at £21-million. Both relatively small amounts in the context of the national economy.

The Irish Rugby Football Union has repeatedly accused Dublin of employing double standards by continuing trade relations while trying to halt sporting links, hence the challenge by the IRFU president.

Whether the Government will react to that challenge is not yet clear.

Bishop Casey, who is chairman of the Irish Roman Catholic Church's Third World Relief Agency, said that if a trade embargo were the price that would have to be paid to prove that the Government was in earnest, it should be imposed.

He added that such action would be a tremendous boost to those seeking to promote human rights in South Africa. He called on the Government to deny all port facilities to ships carrying South African produce.

Mr Mullen, whose union has a membership of about 350,000, said the tour would damage the image of Ireland in the outside world.

He said he had no doubt that the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, an umbrella body embracing almost all the country's unions and having a membership of 1-million in a nation of 4-million, would support an embargo.

Mr Mullen claimed that racial changes in South Africa so far had been cosmetic and discrimination was still rampant.

Referring to the South African Government's recent closure of four black newspapers, he said this was a clear indication of Pretoria's attitude towards freedom and human rights.

The Irish Government is worried about the effects of the tour on the country's growing trade with black Africa which amounts to about £93-million a year.

A senior official of the Irish Export Board said that more than half that trade was with Nigeria, a country whose leaders were particularly sensitive about close links with South Africa.

In a radio interview Irish Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Brian Lenihan said that, in many black African countries, the distinction between the Irish Government and the Irish Rugby Football Union was not appreciated.

On the possibility of revoking the passports of Rugby players he said this would mean that a citizen's basic right to a passport would have to be withdrawn.

The moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Dr Ronald Craig, has announced his opposition to the tour.

Dr Craig, who was twice caged for Ireland at rugby, said: "I regret the team is going but feel it is a matter for every player selected to make up his own mind. I wouldn't go if I were involved."

But Lions manager Sy
Sanctions 'won’t hurt UK much'

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

SANCTIONS against South Africa would not put British jobs at risk to the extent predicted, nor would the country’s exports be as adversely affected as feared, says a report.

Strongly pro-sanctions, the report claims that sectors connected with imports from South Africa, such as agriculture, would benefit considerably from a cessation of trade between the two countries.

It also highlights that, despite the strong stand against apartheid by the Western European community, those controlling exports and imports do not let this affect trading considerations.

The report — billed as the first detailed analysis of the possible affect of sanctions — is co-authored by the anti-apartheid former Foreign Office official, Barbara Rogers, and is published in the latest issue of the socialist publication, the New Statesman.

The report is obviously aimed at allaying British fears of sanctions against South Africa rebounding on Britain.

What it seeks to dispove is that Britain dare not upset South Africa, because of the tremendous dependence it has on the country.

It says that South Africa was 14th on the export list during the first 10 months of 1980. In 1987, South Africa took about 5% of Britain’s exports. In 1979/80, the proportion was 1.8%, while Nigeria was twice as important to Britain.

The report adds that some important employment sectors in Britain were adversely affected by South African imports. Fruit was an obvious example, as was steel.

In 1979, the report said, Britain bought steel for nearly £40 million from South Africa while the British Steel Corporation was threatened by heavy losses.

It said: "The steel industry is manifestly a disaster area for British unemployment, with cheap imports, notably from South Africa and Brazil, contributing to the industry’s problems."

The analysis goes on to estimate that only between 12,000 and 14,000 British jobs were directly dependent on sales to South Africa.

The report advises Britain that it was important to reduce the number of people who would be adversely affected by a break in trade with South Africa, by diversifying away from "this dwindling and unstable market."

The authors attack the European Economic Community (EEC) for its attitude to trade with South Africa.

The report says: "Any pretence that commission officials are politically neutral was quickly dispelled by an interview we had with Luciano Cao, the person on the South Africa desk. Mr Cao informed us that deals with South Africa were based on a number of factors. "One was that South Africans were white and had blood ties with Europeans."
SA trade ban no 'risk' to Britain

Pro-sanctions group surveys market

London Bureau

SANCTIONS against South Africa would not put British jobs at risk to the extent predicted, nor would Britain's export market be as adversely affected as feared, says a report published here.

Strongly pro-sanctions, this survey also claims that sectors connected with imports from South Africa — such as agriculture — would benefit considerably from a cessation of trade between the two countries.

An interesting aspect it highlights also, is that, although there is a strong stand against apartheid by the Western Europe Community, those controlling exports and imports do not let this affect trading considerations.

The report, which is billed as the first detailed analysis of the possible affect of sanctions, is co-authored by the vehemently anti-apartheid former Foreign Office official, Barbara Rogers, and is published in the latest issue of the socialist prestige publication, the New Statesman.

The report is obviously aimed at allaying British fears of sanctions against South Africa rebranding on the United Kingdom.

What it sets out to disprove is that Britain dared not upset South Africa because of the tremendous dependence it has on that country.

The report states: 'Ten years ago a favourite theme of South African propaganda was that the Republic was the third largest export market. Why, now, such a strange silence on the part of the public relations machine?'

It goes on to claim that South Africa was 14 during the first 10 months of 1980.

In 1977 South Africa took some 5 percent of Britain's exports. In 1979-80 the proportion was 1.9 percent while Nigeria was twice as important to Britain.

The report states some important employment sectors in Britain were adversely affected by South African imports to this country.

Fruit was an obvious example, as also was steel. In 1979, the report states, Britain bought nearly 540 million worth of steel from South Africa while the British Steel Corporation was threatened by its heavy losses.

It states: 'The steel industry is manifestly a disaster area for British unemployment — with cheap imports, notably from South Africa and Brazil, contributing to the industry's problems.'

The analysis goes on to estimate that only between 13,000 and 14,000 British jobs are directly dependent on sales to South Africa.

Against that, the authors claim, the figures for 1977 were inflated because of the inclusion of exports to Rhodesia, South West Africa, Bots-
wana, Lesotho, Swaziland and even some other countries which went via South Africa. Current levels of exports to the region have fallen since 1977.

Many of the 1977 exports involved 'one-off' deals with no continuing dependence on the South African market.

Products

Many of the products would be marketable in other countries, or in some cases in the domestic market, to compensate for the loss of South African sales.

Several of the 'jobs', especially in the smaller companies, in fact represent a small part of the work of many people, none of whom would be made redundant as a result of losing the South African market... especially in the multinationals, workers could be switched from one product to another.

The report advises Britain that it was important to reduce the number of people who would be adversely affected by a break in trade with South Africa, by diversifying away from 'this dwindling and unstable market'.

Finally, the authors attack the European Economic Commission for its attitude to trade with South Africa which was biased in favour of that country.
Mauls loom in Europe over that visit by Irish

New Zealand's hit rugby tour

NZ veterans clash

Mauls loom in Europe over that visit by Irish

A former commission girl

co-ordinator, said yesterday in Dublin that the British Rugby Football Union had approved the plan to

schedule a two-match series in the autumn. The matches will be

played in London and Edinburgh.

The tour is intended to

prepare the Irish for the World Cup in 1991.
Mrs. Thornton White Prize for the best work in first year: M F J Sandilands
S A Brick Association Prize for the student who has made best use of bricks in his design work: J G Kirkman
R Stubb's Award for the best project in structure and design: M R I Ness

National Development Fund Book Prizes for the best student in each year of study of the degree course:
First Year: J A L Chapman
Second Year: C S Jones
Third Year: B de Jong
Fourth Year: R M Kohne

George Stroehl Prize for the best final year student of the degree course: R M Kohne
L A Prize for the best student obtaining a first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management: S F Richardson
LONDON - The London borough of Brent, which has one of the highest concentrations of black communities in Britain, is to continue banking with Barclays Bank despite the bank’s South African connection.

The borough’s policy and resources committee decided to reject a proposal that the account be terminated. Voting was 16 to eight after a long debate.

But the decision was taken more on the grounds of cost than of politics, according to a council official.

She explained it would have cost the council £10,000 to change to another bank.

The committee consists of 11 Labour and five Conservative councillors. But even the Conservatives were against what is happening in South Africa said the official.

During the debate a Labour councillor, Mr Martin Coleman, said many Brent citizens were concerned at the council’s links with Barclays, which was financing apartheid.

Brent Council’s annual budget is about £92 million although the value of all council money transactions is many times higher. Barclays Bank currently charges an annual fee of about £1,000 for servicing the account.
Tories back the Irish tour of SA

By IAN HOBBS
London Bureau

LONDON — Thirteen Conservative MPs yesterday called on the House of Commons to support the proposed Irish rugby tour of South Africa in May.

The motion, tabled by Mr. John Carlisle, the far Right-wing member for Luton West, said: "This House supports the Irish Rugby Union in its determined decision to send a team to South Africa and recognises that such a visit will encourage those who are seeking to relax the laws of apartheid."

Most Conservative MPs are avoiding the issue of the tour for fear of adding to the controversy in Ulster and giving the Labour Party Left wing the opportunity for questions in the House.

Meanwhile, Irish MPs to the European Parliament in Strasbourg are trying again to raise the controversy there after their motion on Thursday seeking an emergency debate was thrown out by a large majority.

Mr. John Hume, the Ulster Social Democratic Alliance MP who placed the motion, which was crushed two-to-one by British Conservative, French Gaullist, German Christian Democrat and Liberal and Greek votes, pledged: 'We will force this issue through'.

He said the tour would bolster the "vicious system" of apartheid and claimed it was the European Parliament's duty to debate the issue.

The tour issue is now to be debated by the United Nations committee on apartheid. The committee is expected to strongly condemn Ireland.

Mr. Noel Derr, Dublin's Ambassador to the UN, said he would make it clear that the Irish Government and the opposition parties were strongly opposed to the tour.
COPENHAGEN: The trial of a possible series of trials of

shippers who arranged the smuggling of arms to South Africa

A local court convicted the

shipbroker, Mr Peter Randon,

of violating the United Nations

order on arms exports to

South Africa by chartering, on

behalf of an unnamed West

German firm, a Canadian ves-

cel for the transport from Mon-

treal to Durban in 1978.

But the court agreed with the
defense that 20,000 uniforms

going with the ships were not

military equipment subject to

the embargo.

Sara Ali

fine art & architecture

R A van Rosendal.

third year.

for the best work in

John Perry Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

year.

for the best work in fourth

Osbourne Prize

S A Read

for the best final year student.

General J B M Heitzman Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

for professional practice.

surveying) in the subject

architecture (or quantity

David Haddon Prize

Miss C. Treadgold

in this year.

for the best woman student

Molly Coom Memorial Prize

P A Rapport

list, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

satisfactorily completed

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

p F Dunchy

Sixth Year

for the best student in:

Cape Provincial Institute

of Architecture, Prize
COPENHAGEN — The first in a possible series of trials of Danish shipbrokers or shipowners involved in the smuggling of arms to South Africa ended in Copenhagen at the weekend with a broker who arranged a shipment of 12,000 unarmored grenades from Canada to South Africa being fined £2,200.

A local court convicted Mr. Peter Knudsen of violating the United Nations embargo on arms exports to South Africa. — Sapa-AP.
Sanctions out in spite of SA raids

LISBON — South African jets based in SWA/ Namibia made a new thrust into Angola during the last days of the Geneva talks on the situation in Angola. The Angolan news agency, Angop, said yesterday.

A South African Defence Force spokesman told the press that South African jets had not been involved in the attacks, which he said were aimed at demoralizing the Angolan population and creating local Angolan groups in the country.

South Africa had also stepped up its reconnaissance flights over Angola, he said, and had been flying over Angola for the past five months.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Paulo Jorge, said yesterday he did not expect the talks to break down.

NEW STEPS

New steps were needed to restart dialogue between South Africa and Angola, he said.

Mr. Janga was speaking in Luanda shortly after the South African Air Force had landed a communique accusing South Africa of new attacks on Angolan territory.

A communique said that last Thursday, the day after the Geneva talks ended, South African ground troops had landed in Angola with Panaf helicopters and a squadron of aircraft, and that they had attacked Angolan troops in Luanda, about 20 km north of the border.

On Saturday, the South African troops were still in the area, and fighting continued, the communique said.

Both sides had suffered casualties, but figures were not given.

South Africa had also stepped up its reconnaissance flights over Angola, the communique said, and had been flying over Angola for the past five months.

It listed five places where South African aircraft had been involved in Angolan air space during the talks.

CONCERN

It added that on the last day of the conference South African ground troops had made reconnaissance trips into Angola.

Mr. Jorge stressed Angola would continue to help Angola whatever happened.

Angola viewed the increasing Russian Administration in the United States with concern.

"A Russian Administration would be more serious, and if the United States Administration begins to be more sympathetic towards South Africa, the situation in southern Africa would become even more tense," Mr. Jorge said.
No publication of news about oil tanker

The Government has refused permission for the publication in South Africa of news reports about action taken by a Western government to stop the voyage of an oil tanker and about alleged circumstances surrounding this move.

The reports, which have been published abroad, were submitted by the Argus to the office of the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P W de Klerk, with a request for comment by the Minister and for permission to publish.

A spokesman in the Minister's office said today Mr de Klerk had declined to comment and had pointed out that publication of the reports could be an offence.

In terms of the Petroleum Products Act of 1979 it is an offence to publish certain information about petroleum products or about negotiations regarding them, without the permission of the Minister concerned or the Controller of Petroleum Products.

DA Prieve Lawyer

Dear Sir,

I am writing to enquire whether the following prizes are still available:

- DA Prieve Law Prize
- D H Prieve Law Prize
- D H Prieve Law Prize for the best four-year student
- General J C M Herzig Prize
- DA Prieve Law Prize for Professorship Practice
- Prasert Ayub Award for quantity architecture to undergraduate for the best student of the year
- Foul out Hadson Prize
- Miss S Redgrove Prize
- In the third year for the best woman student
- Molly Choo Honorary Prize
- P A Popepradel Prize
- P F Lynchey Prize
- Still Year Prize
- David Crockett Prize
- Police Professorial Institute

In each case please can you let me know the procedures for applying.

John Perry

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE
GLASGOW — The Glasgow
Health Service has declared that
orange juices are good for their
patients in the long run —
and reports a call for a boycott on South African goods.

The call came from
the Federal Union of British
Trade Unions affiliated to the
Bristol-based South African
Confederation of Trade Unions (SACTU) and of the
Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM).

In particular, the call was to
boycott South African
foodstuffs.

It was reported by 12 votes to
5 after a hard debate and a
representative of the engineers' union pointed out that there
was no discrimination in the
case of South African goods.
SA passport row

OwO Correspondent

AUCKLAND. — Anti-apartheid activists in Holland and New Zealand have touched off a Dutch government inquiry into allegations that 10 South Africans made a “back door” entry to New Zealand on Dutch passports to compete in last week’s world veteran games.

Reports from The Hague yesterday said Dutch authorities had ordered their embassies in Pretoria and Wellington to investigate the claims.

And the New Zealand anti-apartheid movement, Hart yesterday disclosed that it played a key role in triggering off the probe.

Hart chairman Pauline McKay told the Rand Daily Mail that her movement had filed the allegations with its sister movement, the Holland Committee on Southern Africa.

The Amsterdam-based committee then raised the claims with the Dutch government and in Parliament.

It challenged how two black South Africans could use or be entitled to Dutch passports.

“This was a blatant breach of the Gleenagles Agreement,” Miss McKay said.

“The fact that the South Africans were allowed in shows that the New Zealand government is misrepresenting Glenagles to suit itself.”

She named the two black runners as David Sanwamde and George Mathie. She said three officials and five other athletes — all white South African residents — had Dutch passports and another South African competitor, Danie Burger, had an American passport.

A Dutch embassy spokesman confirmed that instructions had been received from The Hague, but added that any Dutchmen — wherever they lived — were entitled to Dutch passports.

The controversial week-long games at Christchurch were marred by the passports row and by violence on the last day when about 20 veteran athletes brutally assaulted an anti-apartheid demonstrator.

Games organising chairman Mr John MacDonald confirmed that several athletes from South Africa had entered New Zealand on foreign passports — but not as many as the 10 alleged by Hart.

“I know for a fact that four of them did use other passports,” he said. “The four were resident in South Africa but held other passports.”

South African consul-general Mr Paul Lindhorst declined to comment.

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SA Read

FOR the best FIRST YEAR student.

General J.B. Hertzog Prize

D.J. Pye Lewit

OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.

Jurying of the subject

Architectural Quarterly

For the best student of

David Hoodon Prize

MILLS & TREGORROD

In this year.

For the best woman student

Molly Godl Memorial Prize

For a Rapporteur.

Helen Gardner Travail Prize

P. F. Dunkley

Sixth Year.

For the best student in:

for Architecture. Prize

Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE
Nervous New Zealanders ho

By DAVID ROBIE in Auckland

Board conspiracy during an interview with me while in New Zealand last November.
Sam Ramsamy, chairman of the London-based South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sarcro), talked of a "well-orchestrated" anti-ordnance conspiracy by the IRB countries to end the isolation of South African rugby.

Giving only Australia a clean bill of health, he cited South Africa's breakthrough in international rugby last year - nine after years of isolation, and the Springbok tour of New Zealand as evidence of the conspiracy.

Mr Ramsamy would undoubt- edly include the Irish decision to ban South Africa for the next first time in 20 years as part of this scenario.

Fears of widespread violence, like during the brutal 1971 Springbok tour of Australia, are growing in New Zealand, reflected by a major public opinion poll which showed a majority of New Zealanders opposed, and fanned by an ugly editorial printed out he had failed to take into account.

Yet New Zealand was a signatory to the United Nations resolution condemning sporting contact with South Africa.

"Neither the Irish Rugby Union nor the United States (considering the Springboks) "part of the Glencoe massacre" agreement was to be guided by the principles of sport's invidious policy of sports contacts," Prime Minister Robert Muldoon's signature on that document - which carries a greater onus of responsibility than the New Zealand-supported United Nations resolution condemning sporting contact - places us in a different category from our country.

In fact, warned the Herald, rather than diminishing pressure, the Board's action could have invited stronger opposition by suggesting that the "strong men" rugby nations could make it possible for South Africa to be readmitted to some of the rugby-playing countries of the world.

"Should his comments be seen as giving credence to the argument that the anti-ordnance strategy designed to end South Africa's sporting isolation, concerted international pressure and even boycotts - may be applied," the Herald's view echoed that of one of South Africa's leading "non-racial" sports advocates who made allegations of an International Rugby

By WILLIAM WHITMORE

To miss the Republic to see himself if there had been genuine progress towards racially integrated sport.

Maurie had staunch New Zealand rugby-playing fraternity by declaring that he would not play the Springboks. At first, he agreed to the "no strings" invitation, but this month he rejected the offer after the paper asked him to abide by a list of 12 conditions.

The "unacceptable" conditions would have restricted Maurie to sport alone, tied him to meeting only people or groups organised by the news- paper, and provided him to "avoid contentious matters that have no bearing on sport." Maurie had planned to take with him leading television current affairs personality Ian Frazer, an associate editor of New Zealand's new national weekly, which has taken a strong editorial line against the tour.

While the government still voices its opposition to the tour, not refusing to actually intervene, New Zealand police have announced they are well-advised with security plans if the Springboks come.

"By mid-February, our plans will be well sorted out," says Chief Superintendent Brian Dav- ous, but he has declined to give details.

Police costs if the tour goes ahead are believed to range between $1.5 million and $1.8 million, up to an extra $200,000 being spent on army transport.

Although newspapers - apart from the Rightwing national weekly, Truth - generally reflect growing opposition to the tour, rugby is no longer considered an emotional issue in New Zealand that strong support is certain to continue.

Pro tour advocates such as Auckland Rugby Union chairman Ron Don refuse to accept the evidence of opinion polls and newspapers, claiming the vast majority of New Zealanders want the tour to go on. Sentiment among pro-tour groups is still mainly that politics should not interfere with sport.

In Ireland, opposition has been just as pronounced as in New Zealand, with the Irish Union being deluged with attacks from just about every possible quarter.

"Don't go," pleaded the Irish Times in an editorial. "Opponents include other newspapers, Irish Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan, trade unions and former International Olympic Committee chairman Lord Killanen.

Already there has been some anti-rugby vandalism. Signs declaring "rugga fatu" were daubed on the gates of the fam-
hope the Boks won't come
The British government is facing a dilemma regarding its relationship with the United Nations. The United Nations has imposed sanctions on South Africa due to its treatment of its black population. The British government is torn between supporting the sanctions and maintaining trade relations with South Africa, which is a significant trading partner.

The British government is also under pressure from African countries, which have been critical of British trade with South Africa. The British government is trying to balance these demands while also maintaining good relations with its trading partners.

The Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, is considering whether to support the United Nations' sanctions. If she does, it may strain her relationship with her trading partners, particularly South Africa. If she does not support the sanctions, it may be seen as a betrayal of the principle of apartheid abolition.

The British government is also concerned about the economic implications of the sanctions. South Africa is a significant market for British goods, and the sanctions could lead to a loss of trade.

The British government is working closely with the United Nations to ensure that the sanctions are effective and fair to all parties involved. The British government is also promoting dialogue and diplomacy to resolve the conflict in South Africa.

The British government is also considering alternative solutions to the sanctions, such as targeted sanctions rather than a blanket embargo. The British government is also working with other countries to ensure that the sanctions are implemented effectively.

The British government is under pressure from its trading partners to support the sanctions, but it is also concerned about the economic implications. The British government is working hard to find a solution that is fair to all parties involved.
Barclays faces anti-SA drive

London Bureau
A "shadow board" of Barclays Bank was formed in London yesterday to monitor and report on the activities of Barclays in South Africa, and to press for disinvestment.

The board will also publish a report - to coincide with Barclays' annual meeting in London - to publicise the "part played by Barclays in giving support to the South African Government" and the SA economy in general.

This was said at the inaugural meeting of the board, which consists of leading trade unionists, academics, church leaders, representatives from Africa and of the Organisation of African Unity, as well as a film star, Julie Christie.

Professor Michael Dummett, professor of philosophy at New College, Oxford, is chairman of the shadow board. He said:

"This board represents the concern of many people in Britain and abroad regarding the continued existence of British banks in South Africa.

"We have commissioned a report on Barclays activities in South Africa. We hope that the establishment of the shadow board and the publication of the report will contribute to a rapid end to all financial support for the apartheid regime in South Africa."

Secretary of the shadow board is Bishop Colin Winter, known here as the Bishop of Namibia in exile.

Other members of the board include the Zambian High Commissioner in London, Miss L.P. Chibasekunda; the Grenadian High Commissioner, Mr Dennis Augustine; the general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Mr Ken Gill; Labour MPs Mr Robert Hughes and Mr Neil Kinnock; and the Bishop of Manchester, the Right Rev Stanley Booth-Clibborn."
Apartheid group to check on Barclays

LONDON. — An anti-apartheid group has set up a rival board to monitor and report on Barclays Bank's activities in South Africa.

The "End Loans To South Africa" organisation (Etisa) named a seven-man board under the chairmanship of Professor Michael Dummett, of Oxford University.

Members include actress Julie Christie and the former Anglican Bishop of South West Africa, the Rt Rev Colin Winter — and representatives of the OAU and All-Africa Conference of Churches, among others — have been invited to join, Etisa said.

Prof. Dummett said in a statement: "The shadow board represents the concerns of people in Britain and abroad regarding the continued existence of British banks in South Africa, especially Barclays."

"We hope the establishment of the shadow board and the publication of a report will contribute to a rapid end to all financial support for the apartheid regime in South Africa." — Saga-AP
Second UN seminar on SA oil embargo

Own Correspondent
AMSTERDAM — The second United Nations-sponsored seminar on an oil embargo against South Africa is to be held in Brussels from tomorrow.

The seminar is a direct result of the failure of the Geneva conference on South West Africa and of the evidence collected by the Shipping Research Bureau on open-sanctions-breaking oil deliveries.

According to Mr Wout Nijland of the organising Southern Africa Committee in Amsterdam, some 40 Members of Parliament from all West European countries are expected to attend.

The first seminar, held in Amsterdam in March last year, resulted in a tough programme of action by the socialist parties of Western Europe to encourage oil sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Nijland said the second seminar would be devoted to securing an embargo by a number of the smaller European countries, which are already in the forefront of the anti-South Africa lobby in the European community.
NEW YORK. — There is growing speculation that the new Republican-dominated US Senate may ask Ronald Reagan to lift the arms embargo against South Africa.

The lifting of the ban on the sale of goods to South Africa's military and police may occur on the grounds that the arms embargo discriminates against US business in South Africa.

Speculating about Reagan's likely policies in Africa, respected political writer and Africa specialist, Mr Richard Deutsch, wrote an article for America's leading magazine on Africa, Africa Report.

"The Reagan Administration is expected to back off from official criticism of South Africa's racist system," according to Mr Deutsch. "The embargo for US/South African relations may well become 'Frank talk' or 'private persuasion.'"

Controlled by Republicans for the first time in 20 years, the new right-wing Senate could be expected to abolish most restriction on US intelligence activities, increase foreign military sales, give

Mr Reagan the leeway to take a firmer stand with the Soviets and lift the arms embargo against South Africa.

The new right bloc could be expected to press

A top American political writer and Africa specialist suggests that the Republican-dominated US Senate may lift the arms embargo on South Africa.

South Africa.

The grounds for lifting the ban would be that such restrictions discriminate against US business in South Africa.

The ultimate goal is to get the Cubans out of Southern Angola, said the source.

Washington would also emphasize that as long as African government not economically dependent on South Africa continued to trade with Pretoria, the United States would not seriously entertain appeals for American disinvestment.

However, it was possible that US corporations in South Africa could face congressional legislation to enforce fair employment practices.

The Reagan Administration is expected to support Namibian independence and to encourage the continuation of negotiations but it is too early to rule out an attempt by the new administration to orchestrate a 'negotiated settlement to the Namibian dispute' with or without the United Nations.
4 top Irish players won’t tour SA

By Michael Shafter

The Irish Rugby Union announced today that four of the country’s top players have said they will not be available for the tour to South Africa in May.

In an exclusive interview, an IRFU official said that three of those who had declared themselves not available - Moss Keane, Tom Ward and Declan Spring - had emphasised that their decisions were based on "moral grounds".

"That is what we have been told said the official.

The fourth, Paul McDermott, is due to be transferred to a US-based club and will not be available in the United States in April when the team leaves.

McDermott, a highly-rated centre, is in the Irish team to play France on February 13.

"Opinion is free,” he said, "that the absence of the four players is a major blow to the Irish Rugby Union - especially as others could now follow their example. But there are no signs of the Union altering the tour, in spite of objections from organisations including the Government and South Africa." He said a look who was considered a certainty for the British Lions tour last year, before turning down an invitation to an overseas tour in the Irish Government's Agricultural Department and would certainly have been refused permission to tour.

He said today: "I have questioned whether he has been advised to be considered.

Ward, the only one among the four to tour with last year's Lions, said: "I went last season enjoyed the tour and was treated well by everyone. However, I've thought about it and feel on moral grounds I don't want to go back."

"I am a loose-forward and I'm the son of a labourer," he added. "I have been brought up in South Africa on a rugby tour before, and I don't wish to return."

Doubts remain, said Irish rugby sources, about the attitude of several other players to the tour but Luke O'Shaughnessy, John Roche and Ollie Campbell, both initially said to be against the tour, are reported to have indicated they will be available.

CS Jones
Second Year

J A L Chapman
First Year

course.

Year of study of the degree

For the best student in each

Book prizes:

National Development Fund

Building

Mr R I Ness

structure and design

For the best project in

A Students Award

J G Kitchman

design work.

best use of prizes in this

For the student who has made

4th Association Prize

Miss M F Sandlands

first year.

For the best work in

Mrs. Thomson White Prize

(continued)
ARCHITECTURE

Oppose SA sanctions!

Reagan, govt. will

S 112
Turn off oil taps to SA, say MPs

Own Correspondent
BRUSSELS — A strongly worded appeal to Western European nations to stop oil reaching South Africa was made in Brussels at the weekend by delegates at an eleven-nation parliamentary conference organised by the United Nations.

Delegates adopted a declaration calling on the United Nations Security Council to impose a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa.

At the same time, the 60 MPs urged Western governments to go ahead individually and implement legislation prohibiting their nationals from selling or transporting oil to South Africa.

The delegates spoke of "alarming evidence" that Western oil and shipping countries have played a key role in assisting South Africa to by-pass the existing Opec-led oil embargo.

They accused companies of buying oil in various countries — including those which have already applied embargoes against South Africa — and then secretly taking it directly or indirectly to South Africa.

The MPs called on countries wishing to join the embargo to introduce laws banning the supply of home-produced or imported crude or refined oil to South Africa.

Countries should also take action to prohibit involvement by their citizens and companies in the sale and transport of crude or refined oil to South Africa from any part of the world.

This ban would apply equally to overseas subsidiaries.

"Coupled with the embargo, delegates urged measures to assist Front-line states which may be economically dependent on South Africa and therefore liable to be adversely affected by a concerted oil embargo."

The delegates called on governments to increase economic, technical and financial aid to these black African states, particularly Zimbabwe.

The conference, which was also attended by representatives of the Organisation of African Unity, Swapo and other black "liberation" movements, Frontline states and various international organisations, including the European Common Market Commission, concluded that in view of South Africa's total lack of indigenous crude oil resources, an oil embargo was the most effective form of external action available.

It would be designed to complement the existing arms embargo. . . . BLOCKED.

Although a resolution urging a ban on oil sales to South Africa was approved overwhelmingly at the UN in December, Western European nations have blocked its passage through the Security Council.

The chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, Mr. Akporode Clark, said: "The oil embargo represents one of the last peaceful means of bringing an end to apartheid."

"There is therefore considerable urgency in our work."

Mr. Clark described the situation in South Africa today as "cruel and monstrous."

"It is the most fancied absolute poisoning the legacy of history and relationship between Africa and Europe," he said. . . .
Haig's tongue in cheek on sanctions

The Star Bureau

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UK rejects mandatory sanctions against SA

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Britain has spelled out its opposition to the use of mandatory United Nations sanctions against South Africa.

Sanctions would not bring peaceful change to southern Africa, Foreign Office Minister Mr Douglas Hurd told the House of Commons yesterday.

He added in his written reply to Tory MP Mr Teddy Taylor, that they would hurt not only South Africa but its neighbours as well as Britain and other Western states.

NAMIBIA

His Government had not yet taken up a formal position "on a question which we hope will not go beyond the stage of discussion."

But he emphasised that "sanctions would cause grave damage to the prospects for a negotiated settlement in Namibia and for peaceful change in South Africa."

"Sanctions would also create considerable problems for many countries, including countries in southern Africa, as well as for the United Kingdom and other Western states."

But his Government remained committed to the existing mandatory United Nations arms embargo against South Africa."
Britain spells out opposition to sanctions

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GRAVE DAMAGE

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Mr Hurd added: "Sanctions would also create considerable problems for many countries including countries in Southern Africa, as well as for the United Kingdom and other Western States."
Swapo and ANC to press for SA sanctions

Mr. Sam Nujoma ... will call for punitive action.

The Star Bureau
LONDON -- Top flight delegations from Swapo and the African National Congress are heading for the non-aligned movement's Foreign Ministers' meeting in New Delhi next week in determined mood.

They believe they have a cast iron case for mandatory United Nations sanctions against South Africa for:

- Attacking ANC exiles in Maputo and — according to new evidence from ex-mercenary killings of civilians in repeated military operations inside Angola.

Swapo's president Mr. Sam Nujoma will call for punitive action against South Africa. He will be backed by his UN representative Mr. Theo Ben Gurirab.

ANC PLEDGE

The ANC will be represented by its UN man, Mr. Johnstone Makatini.

On his way through London this week, Mr. Makatini said there was no plan to "try and separate" the killings of his colleagues in Maputo. Future ANC strategy would be determined by its military and diplomatic goals.

He repeated the ANC pledge not to attack "soft" or civilian targets, but to concentrate on strategic installations. There is no doubt that both Swapo and the ANC will get the strongly-worded statements they want from New Delhi.

These will be taken with the declarations last month of the OAU Liberation Committee and the front-line Foreign Ministers calling for economic sanctions against South Africa.

The African group is planning to submit all these to the United Nations Security Council next month when it calls for enforcement action against South Africa.

But they are bumping against the ceiling even as they make preparations.

OPPOSITION

Britain went on record this week as being in opposition to sanctions.

No one expects the new US administration to do anything but veto any sanctions call against South Africa.

The machinations in New Delhi can therefore lead only to increased pressure for change on South Africa and to embarrasment for Western powers, especially if it were to leak in and defy South Africa.

The 19-nation non-aligned movement will not have too much time to spend on southern Africa. It is currently fraught with more divisive issues than at any time in its 20-year history.
Sanctions call likely at Third World talks

Arms Bureau

LONDON — Delegations from SWAPO and the African National Congress are heading for the Non-Aligned Movement’s meeting of foreign ministers in New Delhi next week in determined mood.

They believe they have a cut-throat case for mandatory United Nations sanctions against South Africa for:

- Wrecking the Geneva conference on South West Africa and refusing to implement the UN settlement plan, and
- Attacking ANC exiles in Angola and — according to new allegations from ex-comrades — killing civilians in repeated military operations inside Angola.

SWAPO’s president, Mr. Sam Nujoma, will call for punitive action against South Africa. He will be backed by his UN representative, Mr. Theo Ben Gurirab.

The ANC will be represented by their UN man, Mr. Johnstone Makatini.

NO DOUBT

There is no doubt that both SWAPO and the ANC will get the strongly-worded statements out of New Delhi that they want.

These will follow the declarations last month of the OAU liberation committee and the frontal foreign ministers calling for South Africa’s economic isolation.

The African group is planning to submit all these to the United Nations Security Council next month when they call for enforcement action against the Republic. But they are hanging against the ceiling.

Britain said on Wednesday that it was opposed to sanctions.

Everyone expects the new US administration to veto any sanctions call.

The machinations in New Delhi, therefore can lead only to increased pressure for change and to embarrassment for the Western powers at having once again, to lean in and defend South Africa.

The 56-member Non-Aligned Movement will not have too much time to spend on Southern Africa — it is fraught with divers issues.

The Vietnam Kampuchea conflict emerged as the main sticking point during preparatory talks this week.

But when the meeting starts, the leadership issue is expected to loom large.

ASPIRATIONS

Yugoslavia is trying to regain its traditional senior role in the movement, which was largely consigned by the late President Tito.

Algeria has for years been trying to develop its leading role in Africa into a top-power position in the movement.

Cuba has not given up its campaign to lead the Third World closer to Moscow.
But not by the Irish Rugby Football Union (IRFU) to whom the Asmals are deadly enemies. The IRFU only agreed to take part in Monday’s major TV debate on the controversial proposed Irish rugby tour of South Africa in May if the IAAM was banned from taking part.

Kadar Asmal, 40, who has asked his movement not to demonstrate at Lansdowne Road this afternoon when Ireland plays France, to avoid any chances of outside violent groups damaging his insistence on peaceful protest, organized a torchlight vigil last night instead.

“There are still many people, namely the rugby officials, though by no means all of them, who question why I should be doing this. They even think it is sinister,” he said.

“The basic situation I was brought up under is still there in South Africa. There are changes, of course, only through the result of great pressure. And changes for the worse.”

“But apartheid is there and they are even trying to export it and get the world to accept it under the guise of so-called multi-racial sport.

“Racism is a contagious part. And apartheid is perhaps the most ugly strain. We who have the benefit of living in democracies must guard against it.”

“At this moment we are observing a quite fascinating phase of this battle. It happens to be taken place in Ireland, but it fills me with confidence for the future.”

“The South African Rugby Board (SARB) is trying to convince the Irish Rugby Football Union to go there, because if they don’t get the Irish tour in May they may not be able to go to New Zealand, England and Wales won’t go to them and the like.

“But in the process the facts of apartheid must be put through close examination. Already, there is no point in telling people like the Irish that rugby and apartheid must be examined separately.

“The truth is being exposed, to an astonishing degree, by the attempt to sell a lie. More and more people are asking: Where is non-racial sport? Where is the democracy?”

“Last year, before the British Lions rugby tour of South Africa, polls indicated that a considerable majority of the Irish people supported it.

“Polls in the Irish Times a week ago indicate that the position has changed considerably.

“Now, for a change, the polls say the majority of the Irish people are behind us. It is very comforting.

“Every church is behind us, so is every party in parliament and every trade union movement.

“We cannot cope with applications from new members.

“This is the accumulative effect of peaceful persuasion leading to an examination of the facts in South Africa.

“Some people may be surprised to hear that a number of rugby clubs, and well-known people apart from the courageous players who have refused to go to South Africa on moral grounds, have come to us.

“They say that there has been no real debate within the rugby community about this tour. They are questioning their right to the IRFU’s claim that the decision to tour was democratic. I believe more players will withdraw and that on these grounds the IRFU will have to back down.

“In the meantime, we are happy to continue the debate in public, on TV, or anywhere else.”

“Asmal’s strong voice, with the accent more academic and international than Indian or Irish, rises when the subject of the Maputo raid comes up.

“This is exactly what I am saying. The media in Ireland have given the raid a spectacular splash. It comes in for the most minute and typically articulate argument.

“And the vast majority do not like it one bit. South Africa puts the pressure back on itself.

“It is most significant as well that the Irish rugby tour will take place right at the time of the general election Mr Botha has called.

“It will undeniably be exploited by P W Botha and will interfere with debate between the vertigies and the verkrampes — if it goes ahead at all.

“One way or the other, I am confident it will all display the contemptible truth of what is going on in the country where I was born.”

“Mr Asmal, who was influenced as a student by Albert Lithul, qualified as a teacher by correspondence and left for England when he was 24.

“He became an outstanding scholarship student at the London School of Economics, where he was introduced to serious, sophisticated political debate.

“After obtaining his masters degree he was snapped up by Trinity College for a Fulton law lectureship. After a year he and his young wife decided to settle and launched the IAAM in 1964.

“The more we become known the more we are accepted. I live here because I must. But I am a South African committed to a non-racial society based on the Freedom Charter. My motivating desire is to return to the country of my birth and my people, black and white.”

“I am always hopeful I am not even put off by rugby fare.”
The Durban Irishman who's out to stop the tour

The founder of the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, Natal-born Kadar Asmal, is at the forefront of the campaign to stop the proposed Irish rugby tour of South Africa in May. IAN HOBBS of the "Mail's" London Bureau spoke to him this week.

KADAR ASMAL . . . "the truth is being exposed".

The Lansdowne Road match in 1970 where an anti-apartheid demonstration called by Kadar Asmal turned into a nightmare of violence.
Iris Tour O'F C
Almost certain to be replaced by tour to Fiji!
Now British ask IRFU to drop tour

LONDON — The British Government yesterday intervened in the row over the planned Irish rugby tour of South Africa and urged Irish rugby chiefs to call off the trip.

A statement said Sports Minister Hector Munro had written to the Irish Rugby Football Union because players and officials from Northern Ireland were likely to be involved.

"The Minister has called on the IRFU to reconsider their decision to send a touring party to South Africa in May," it said.

"In expressing the Government's concern, he has in mind that players and officials from Northern Ireland are likely to be involved and that the Government is party to the Commonwealth statement of 1977 which discourages sports contacts with South Africa."

The statement said Mr Munro had asked the IRFU to make its Government's views known to its members at their next meeting on February 13.

The Dublin-based IRFU draws on players and officials from Northern Ireland for its teams and administration.

The Irish Government has strongly condemned the IRFU's decision to tour South Africa and has on several occasions urged rugby chiefs to reconsider their decision.

But the IRFU has remained adamant that it is going to South Africa since it announced the tour early last month.

Journalist 'spy' on way home

ZURICH — American journalist Mrs Cynthia Dwyer arrived in Zurich today.

Mrs Dwyer (49), who arrived on a flight from Dubai, told journalists she was glad to be "out of Iran.—Sapa-Reuters."
sells it for a profit.
Attention and libidinal investment is withdrawn from external events and objects and turned towards the inner life and inner events. The chief participants occupy themselves intensely with their "illness" - they talk about it, sing about it, praise it and invoke the help of the ancestors especially to strengthen the powers of their healers to enable them to cope with the illness.

In Western psychotherapy, especially in analysis, introversion of libido is vital for any work which aims at a significant change of deeply rooted and often crippling complexes. In most cases it occurs spontaneously during therapy but often other techniques have to be resorted to such as drawing, painting, modelling, dancing or active imagination.

"INHLÖME AND XHENTS":

An effective but unique method used by healers to promote mental health is the "inhlöme" with "xhents". Some details appear in an article which has been submitted for publication (Boehrman and Schweitzer) 15. Several things seem to happen during these "inhlömes" to the mind and body of the participants.

Firstly, intense introversion of psychic energy is induced.

As the group under discussion. For the latter, dreams are essential for the understanding and treatment of illness. In Western circles dreams are regarded as manifestations of the unconscious and its activity and used extensively in some forms of psychotherapy and currently also in research of brain and mental activity. In Xhosa cosmology they are regarded as messages from the ancestors and as the ancestors are invested with wisdom and esoteric knowledge, dreams are treasured and treated with respect, they have to be understood and acted on. This attitude towards dreams leads to their incorporation into the mental functioning of the individual and there is evidence that this in itself, apart from using them interpretively, can be growth promoting (Randles). 13 Significant dreams usually arise from a conflict situation; the content and development of the dream theme can point towards a solution or possible resolution of the conflict. Amongst the black people they are accepted as advice from a higher entity and as such put an end to doubt, conflict and anxiety - the road to follow is often clearly indicated. Some healers have definite and sophisticated ways of dealing with dreams and a very reputable one admitted that understanding and explaining dreams is not easy and not many amongst them are adept at it. The similarities and differences between the use and interpretation of dreams by a Xhosa healer and an analyst has been explained by myself (Boehrman) 14.
Boks banned from Aussie stop-over

By Geoff Kitney

CANBERRA — The Australian Government will not allow the Springbok rugby team to stop-over when it goes to New Zealand later this year. It has advised both the South African and New Zealand authorities of the decision.

The South Africans will now have to find an indirect route to New Zealand, probably by flying via Hong Kong or Singapore.

The decision was taken by the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, and a group of senior ministers two weeks ago as part of Australian attempts to make the tour as difficult a proposition as possible.

... BLOWS...

But in New Zealand, stunning blows have been dealt, to opponents of the Springbok tour, reports Terry McLean.

The Prime Minister, Mr Bob Muldoon, has specifically said that the Glenelg Agreement does not license trade unions to cause inconvenience to the public.

And coincidentally, air traffic controllers have announced that they are prepared to handle aircraft which may be hired or used to carry the Springboks.

When the National Union of Railwaymen at its annual conference yesterday voted to ban the Springboks and their baggage from departmental trains and buses, average reaction was to say that the step was the tip of the iceberg which would be widespread, if not total, trade union opposition to the tour.

... RETORT...

But Mr Muldoon shortly retorted:

'No public utility, whether on land or in the air, was entitled, he said, to cause inconvenience to the travelling public by actions intended to hamper the visit of a sporting team from South Africa.'

Such actions could not and would not be condoned.

'Officials agreed that it was unlikely that the Australian decision would stop the Springbok tour.'
Soames hits at proposed sanctions

The Star Back

LONDON — Lord Soames, former Governor of Rhodesia and Leader of the House of Lords, has spoken out strongly against economic sanctions being imposed on South Africa.

Addressing a European-Atlantic group banquet here last night, Lord Soames said it was the duty of the West to explain to the more radical African countries the damage to the world economy from imposing sanctions against South Africa would infinitely outweigh any theoretical political advantage.

He said Africans must also be told that measures designed to increase South Africa’s isolation will do nothing to advance the cause of independence in SWA/Namibia or majority rule in South Africa.

EQUIPPED

And he stressed how well-equipped South Africa is to withstand an economic siege, arguing also that a wholehearted move to a balanced economy would be made abundantly clear to the African countries which demand sanctions.

Lord Soames was roundly applauded when he said the West should be helpful and seek to persuade the South Africans that internationally recognised independence was the best outcome for SWA/Namibia.

“We must seek to convince them that if Swaziland has majority support then it is dangerous to keep it at bayonet’s length,” he said.

“South Africa would be least affected by the rest of the world. And if it was convinced, the influence of the African countries that are determined to achieve independence would be increased. And for extending its influence, he said.”

OBSOLETE

Lord Soames laid out the necessity to stress the limitations on the Soviet Union’s poor record in Africa and how little communism has to offer African countries in need.

But while he spoke out in opposition to sanctions against South Africa, he emphasised the obstacle in the way of normal relations between the West and South Africa.

“The idea, which lies”
The Irish tour and the big political battle to keep politics out of sport

NOTHING short of the grandly phrased situation of force majeure, meaning the intervention of a greater authority or war in South Africa — will deter the Irish rugby team from touring South Africa in May.

That is the official standpoint. Or, unofficially, it is the official standpoint. Which means it is very confusing — it leaves the Irish a chance to cop out and speculation and panic will continue.

More to the point, it is an attitude adopted by the four home rugby unions, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and also France, meant to indicate that they will go to the brink and absorb great strain and expense to support the South African Rugby Board (SARB).

It evolved in mid-1979 before the multi-racialers of the Barbarians rugby tour of Britain when Lord Carrington, the then new Conservative Foreign Secretary, was exerting severe pressure to force the cancellation of the tour.

The Russians had not yet invaded Afghanistan and it seemed certain that the Barbarians’ tour would cast Britain into the eye of a political storm that would leave the Conservatives open to blame for wrecking the Moscow Olympic Games.

It was also abundantly clear that Chuck Henderson of the SARB was bringing the eight-eighth-eighth formation (eight black, eight white, eight coloured) Barbarians to Britain to create a public relations front for the British Lions tour of South Africa in 1980.

This was of course denied at the time but is now admitted with delight by rugby union chiefs.

Ferrasse to take the French on their short tour, the Lions tour and the Pretoria City Council created havoc for him.

The French Government launched a furious personal assault on Ferrasse, who had just assumed the presidency of the International Rugby Board.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Jean Francois-Poncet, further angered when a Springbok hockey team slipped into France, made dark but unspecified threats, and ordered the maintenance of the visa requirement for all South African visitors to France.

Ferrasse was slated as “stubborn”, “stupid” and “playing into the hands of apartheid”. The three French anti-apartheid movements threatened chaos for him.

With Gallic splendour, Ferrasse raged back at the government, ordering them to interfere with the free movement of French citizens at their peril.

To show he was not insensitive he said he would boycott any contact with the Pretoria council if he was satisfied that they did have a racist sports policy.

The anti-apartheid riots never transpired, the government backed down sheepishly, and from the brink of defeat, Ferrasse won that unsung and uncelebrated French short tour.

One significant little victory Ferrasse had which has not been given publicity is that he warned the Russians as strongly as he warned Pretoria and Paris that rugby would not tolerate political interference.

Close to the ever of the French team’s departure, the Russians sent their aspirant rugby tour to France and played a test against a French team including 10 of the players selected to go to South Africa.

Ferrasse billed it as a trials match for the tour of South Africa. He did not have to add anything about Soviet hypocrisy. The Russians are desperate to make their mark in international rugby.

In the end, the French tour did nothing obvious to put public opinion behind the Sonientshoek blackout of isolation.
Ian Hobbs of the Wall's London Bureau looks at the political scrumming and finds that the planned Irish tour of South Africa in May is leading up to the planned tour of the leading up to the tour. Home unions are prepared to go to the bank in their support for the S.A. Rugby Board which means that the official viewpoint is that the tour is on.
The Springbok tour of South Africa and the paranoid secrecy of the SARB after they were banned from entry into Argentina, as well as the apparent attempt by the Nationalist Press to disguise the debacle, was a distinct setback.

And when Graham Morgan endorsed the magnificent All Blacks clean sweep, tour of Wales saying he would refuse to have any contact with the Springboks if they toured New Zealand because of his opposition to apartheid in sport, it was a major setback to the four home unions.

All this news was making considerably more space in the Irish media in Britain. The Press, the government and a large area of public opinion was clearly hostile to the proposed tour of South Africa in May.

Still, it came as no surprise when the Irish union stubbornly announced on January 2 that it had accepted the SARB's invitation.

The public debate in Ireland since that decision has been phenomenally heated and has divided Irish rugby so sharply and in some areas so bitterly that even the IRFU admits that it has been badly shaken.

So far three players, fly-half Tony Ward, lock Moss Keane and No Eight Donal Spring, have withdrawn or have rejected the chance of selection because of their objections to apartheid.

Hooker Claren Fitzgerald is ruled out because he is a soldier, veteran prop Mick Fitzpatrick has bone problems and centre Paul McNaughton is leaving for America at the end of the season here.

The rest of the players have until March 10 to give their final answers and the most reliable indications at this stage is that at least five more will turn down the tour for reasons of study, business or objections to apartheid.

Team manager Paddy Madigan and coach Tom Kierman openly concede that the political pressure on the players and themselves is, to put it mildly, unpleasant.

But they do not support the view of players, including some who have agreed to go to South Africa, that the tour is foolish and divisive to press for the tour at this time of history.

Madigan, Kierman and the remarkably patient and pleasant IRFU president, Bobby Ganly, insist that if they give way to political pressure now it will be the thin end of the wedge.

Not only for South African rugby, but rugby generally. They argue that, more than almost any other sport, amateur rugby has kept its independence from government intervention and they will literally risk everything rather than break the Press from the Bild nations by letting the SARB down.

"We are all satisfied that the SARB is fighting as hard as it can, more than people appreciate, for equality in rugby press to support them and the game in South Africa," Ganly says.

It is the old force magarese argument. It is going to take something pretty awful to stop them going. Certainly more than hot air from their government and unions.

Even more than the shame and burden the policies of the Fferday council on them.

But the argument being heard is that the tour likely but not certain until the depleted team sets off on South African soil in the last week of April. Even the IRFU would not argue with that.

In 1923, 7,626 persons (i.e. 1 in 1,000) were known to be mentally disordered. (5) By 1976, there were more than 38,000 of such people, i.e. 1 per 670 population.

(Graph 1: See pg. 6a)

At the turn of the century, eight mental hospitals were in operation. More than 20 state hospitals, and more than 20 other institutions were housing patients in 1976. The expansion of accommodation facilities in state hospitals is reflected in the graph below. Also reflected is the expansion of the resident inpatient population of state hospitals.

(Graph 2: See pg. 6a)

The resident inpatient population at state hospitals grew at a steady rate until 1970. The bed capacity expanded at a staggered rate, determined by a less regular development of new hospitals and extensions to those already in existence.

4. x Incomplete - figures unavailable. xx Incomplete - figures from Polokwane Sanatorium and Thaba-Nchu Hospital unavailable. xxx No figures available - these institutions are unlikely to employ any full-time psychiatrists or medical officers.

5. The category of "KNOWN MENTALLY DISORDERED" is taken from the successive annual reports of respective commissioners for mental hygiene. This category was dropped after 1970. The figure for 1976 corresponds to the number of patients who were known to be receiving treatment at institutions. It does not take into account the number of mentally disordered persons not requiring hospital admission or special care, and is therefore a gross under-estimation.
From: The Times  
LONDON — A Rupallion

Sheil had restored

R43m cargo claim over

from the

Shell international pet

The oil was shipped to a Danish company and unloaded in a Kuwaiti port, but the court was told it had been

shipped to a company in the town of Kuwait.

"All they managed to do was pull up the cargo and load it on to the ship," he said.

After that, the ship sailed for Jeddah in Saudi Arabia,

"They were not liable," he said. "But we were not liable either."

The hearing was cut short, Mr. Pollock added. "When the court over the claim was over."

The claim was over the loss of the cargo.

The claim was over the loss of the cargo. The court had ordered it to be paid. The court had ordered it to be paid. The court had ordered it to be paid. The court had ordered it to be paid. The court had ordered it to be paid.
Disinvestment: A swing SA's way

The swing of American people to the right may have delivered a deft blow to the campaign for disinvestment in South Africa this year.

Anti-apartheid church groups are preparing to send stockholder resolutions to 26 major American companies to ask them to change their investment policies in South Africa. But the climate is far less sympathetic than in recent years.

While there is no indication that public opinion on apartheid has softened, the support for disinvestment as a tool against apartheid apparently has.

'I can't remember when I last had a call from a corporate head asking about the issue,' said Mr. John Chettle, director of the South Africa Foundation in Washington.

Last November's elections had two effects. They boosted the force of conservatives in the House. And they made liberals worried about being too far out of line with the trends.

So any momentum for disinvestment in Congress has been slowed considerably.

Mr. Chettle said that at US universities, too, the cause seemed to be 'quieter' — unlike recent years when there were nationwide campus demonstrations against investment in South Africa.

However, at the end of last university year a plan by Harvard students to hold a large disinvestment rally was a flop, Mr. Chettle said.

Anti-apartheid groups touring US universities have found student organizations actively supporting disinvestment existed on almost every campus. But the campaign is at a low note, for several reasons.

The American campuses are affected as badly as the rest of the country by inflation and rising tuition fees. 'Students are very worried about getting jobs and raising money themselves,' said a South African diplomat here.

'Almost every time a university disinvests it loses money. Disinvestment is more of a sacrifice now than it used to be,' he said that issues such as the draft and nuclear energy had siphoned interest away from South Africa as parochialism spread in America.

Mr. Chettle advised caution, however. Just because campuses aren't making noises now, doesn't mean we should be complacent.'

He warned that if President Reagan did something 'unpleasant' or there was some provocative event in South Africa, the situation could change. The technique has been to organize while things are quiet, like now, and then use that organization when it is most effective.'

The Harvard demonstration last year may have been considered a no-show. However, moral pressure on the university has been effective. Last week it announced that it was selling 51-million dollars worth of investments in Citicorp because its subsidiary, Citibank, participated in a $200-million loan to the South African Government.

Disinvestment proponents could, in fact, have enough victories in local government to compensate for other effects of the 'conservative tide.'

Five of the 50 states have already passed legislation prohibiting their state funds from being invested in institutions giving loans to South Africa. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars involved.

Five more are considering such laws. A group of disinvestment campaigners are lobbying in both California and New York states where the amount of money potentially affected is astronomical.

However, even if the lobbying in the local governments is funding that this is quite standing back somewhat. In Oregon, for example, the law barring investment in South Africa is being challenged in court on the grounds that it is not in the state's best interests.

The disinvestment campaign is in a win-some, lose-some phase. The outlook for the coming year is probably the same as it has been: for most other activist liberal causes in America, poor.

But events in South Africa could change that.
An index could not be obtained from the loupe.

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The patient's symptoms are suggestive of disease.

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Disinvestment campaign is at low ebb

Recent years witness强烈高涨 of the Jews of New York
American companies are trying to persuade major
South Africa. But the climate is less propitious than in
Compared to those past years, the support for divestment
When there is no critical
Additional business with South

The support for divestment

Acting on the premise that the moves of the American
The American companies are trying to persuade major
Mainly, this is the result of diminishing

Previous years, with the exception of New York,...
SACC condemns foreign rugby tours

Religion Reporter

The coming Irish rugby tour and the Springbok tour of New Zealand have come under fire from leading South African churchmen.

The national executive of the South African Council of Churches meeting in Johannesburg has said it is concerned at the enthusiasm with which some overseas sporting bodies have accepted that apartheid in sport has been abolished.

"We are particularly disturbed that overseas sporting bodies participate in sporting events while apartheid in sport is not eradicated at all levels," the executive said.

Although the statement did not specify the two rugby tours, acting SACC president the Rev. Peter Sutoro said it was a response to them.

The Pretoria City Council's decision to bar blacks from using public sports facilities was only one example of how apartheid was entrenched in sport, including rugby, the executive said.

In another statement issued after its meeting, the executive called on investors to enter investment, loan or trade agreements with South Africa only if their action would promote full human rights for all inhabitants of a united South Africa.

"Increased foreign investments are an essential part of Prime Minister Botha's national strategy," the executive said.

"So too are concessions and adaptations in the spheres of labour ... in sport and other amenities which give the appearance of reform. At the same time, the political-economic system of oppression and exploitation is strengthened and refined."

In further statements, the executive:

O Condemned Government action against black journalists and newspapers.

O Said there were parallels between the Group Areas Act and "the ghetto policies of nazism."
SA support for Guyana

The South African Council of Sport has sent a cable to the Prime Minister of Guyana congratulating that country on its stand against England cricketer Robin Jackman and another to the West Indies Premier urging him to "send home" golfers Gay Player and Vincent Tshabalala.

- Back Page - NZ focus in cricket row.
Stop It, Says Tutu

Tours And The South African Involvement

By MAUREEN CARRIFIN

280 S. Lijjim 13/18
Zimbabwe and Swazis won't back sanctions

Own Correspondent
SALISBURY — The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday ruled out Zimbabwe's participation "at this juncture" in any sanctions exercise against South Africa.

But, he said, Zimbabwe would "not stand in the way of the international community in any move to impose economic sanctions against that country."

At a news conference marking the end of the visit to Zimbabwe of the OAU chairman and President of Sierra Leone, Mr Saka Stevens, Mr Mugabe acknowledged that at the moment Zimbabwe was dependent economically on South Africa.

"We appreciate," he said, "that at the moment we are dependent on South Africa economically, but South Africa is also dependent on us. It should not be forgotten that it's not a one-sided issue."

Mr Mugabe said that Zimbabweans were doing more good to that country than South Africa was doing to Zimbabwe.

"After all, we are our labour that South Africa is utilising to develop its own economy, so it must not be lost sight of that it has been a mutually beneficial historical development."

Earlier, Mr Mugabe called on the Western powers to make up their minds whether to support South Africa in its policies and actions or to go along with black Africa.

He said Africa would "view with concern" any support for South Africa and the Savimbi "group of reactionaries" in Angola by the Reagan Administration.

But he did not wish to judge President Reagan harshly as the new American leader was still formulating his African policy.

© in Mbabane Sapa reports that Swaziland also would not support sanctions against South Africa because of her dependence economically, according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Velephi Dlamini. He also said the Government would not allow any organisation to use Swaziland as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.
Buthelezi reacts to Azapo boycott

Political Staff

Azapo's call for the sporting and cultural isolation of South Africa might have received considerable support from blacks if other black organisations had been consulted, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, said today.

Chief Buthelezi was reacting to Azapo's statements that it would:

1. Stop all overseas artists from performing in South Africa, the latest target being the O'Jays musical group.
2. Stop Peter "Terror" Mathebula's world title bout scheduled for Orlando stadium on March 28.
3. Force the postponement of all sporting activities and entertainment planned for next weekend.

Chief Buthelezi said he had no quarrel with Azapo's cultural and sports isolation policy but he had difficulty in accepting a blanket boycott of overseas artists and sportsmen.

"There have been instances in which overseas artists received massive support from blacks when they visited the country so there are blacks who might not support such cultural isolation. It might have helped Azapo had it consulted other groups on the issues. We might have reached agreement," said Chief Buthelezi.

Referring to the Mathebula fight, Chief Buthelezi said the world flyweight champion had put South African blacks on the sporting map.

"He is our triumph and we ought to see him in action in his own territory of Soweto. This would be a great inspiration for our sportsmen — they would realise that, given the opportunity, we too can rise to the occasion.

"So this is one case in which sports isolation will not benefit us. If the Azapo people had consulted their brothers they might not have made such a mistake," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the period of mourning for the 1960 Sharpeville shooting victims also needed discussion with other black groups. Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, said his organisation would step-up its campaign against overseas artists and sportsmen.
Supermax pressured by Azapo

Tours to South Africa are being threatened by another blacklist — this time one compiled by the Azanian People’s Organisation of muscians and other artists.

Like the blacklist of international sporting figures, which threatened the present MCC tour of the West Indies, Azapo’s blacklist of entertainers will be circulated internationally.

“The aim is to put South Africa into cultural isolation, on the same lines as the present isolation of this country in world sport,” said a spokesman for Azapo.

The “Lovelace” Watkins show due to have taken place in Welkom today has been cancelled, as a result of a boycott call by the local branch of Azapo, according to the show’s organiser, Mr. Yang John

Supermax, a top overseas pop group, which opens its tour of South Africa in Johannesburg tonight, has already come under pressure from Azapo.

The group’s manager, Mr. Rimer Porter, said the band had had a meeting with Azapo.

“We will continue with the tour, but we are now aware of what Azapo feels.

“When we return to Europe, we will explain the situation here,” he said.

“There will soon be a blacklist of all artists coming to this country,” said the Azapo spokesman.
Boycott could keep sports door closed

are tougher and the

Review of Chronicles, past possible

By Peter Nathan

320 9/3/81

is a change very considerably
The President of the SA Cricket Union, Mr. Nashid Varsha, said he believed Mrs. Thatcher would look at South African sport as a whole and would not be swayed by a localised reaction on the East Rand.

**Fears**

There are fears among the country's athletics chiefs, who plan applying for readmission to the International Amateur Athletic Federation at its congress in Rome in September, that widespread publicity generated by the Craven Week controversy might lead to a boycott by other nations.

To Page 3, Col 1
Trade chiefs: UN sanctions still distant

By GERARD BEILLY
 Pretoria Bureau

ORGANISED commerce and industry yesterday shrugged off the short-term threat of mandatory sanctions being imposed against South Africa.

Leading South African academics also said they feared the United Nations sanctions threat as hollow, but warned that in the longer term there was a real danger of the embargo.

They were reacting to the latest rejection of the South African Government delegation's credentials in the General Assembly during the special debate on South West Africa.

And the Federation of Industries and the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Ascomco) indicated contingency plans had been made to protect the economy at its most vulnerable points should general or selective sanctions ever be imposed.

The executive director of Ascomco, Mr Raymond Parsons, said although the threat was real, it was unlikely under present circumstances that the Reagan and Thatcher governments would agree to the use of economic sanctions as weapons to disrupt normal trade and investment flow to and from South Africa.

South Africa was in a stronger position than ever to shrug off the imposition of sanctions.

The arms embargo had already demonstrated the futility of attempting to exert this type of pressure for socio-political change in South Africa.

So-called economic reform was already under way and the threat of sanctions could only bolster attitudes towards such changes, Mr Parsons said.

The major negative impact of economic sanctions would be felt by the lower income groups, mostly black.

He said the economic growth rate of neighbouring countries in Southern Africa already lagged badly, and in view of their dependence on South Africa's economy, they could not afford to apply sanctions.

South Africa had, for some years lived under the threat of sanctions, and the private sector had prepared contingency plans some time ago to protect the economy at vulnerable points.

The executive director of the FCI, Dr Johan van Zyl, said it would be extremely difficult to make sanctions effective, especially in view of the strong growth phase of the economy.

The economy had demonstrated its resilience to boycotts.

"A number of programmes to reduce the country's vulnerability have already been put into operation," Dr Van Zyl said.

In the longer term, however, sanctions and the threat of sanctions were likely to undermine investment interest in the country, which would adversely affect growth and employment opportunities.

Professor Mannes Wiechers, a constitutional and international law authority based at the University of South Africa, said the threat of voluntary selective sanctions was becoming stronger.

The credibility of the UN in Third World affairs was at stake and it would be a great mistake to underestimate the long-term possibility of sanctions.

International affairs commentator, Professor Mike Law, said it was possible the General Assembly could pass a sanctions resolution in terms of the "uniting for peace resolution", used by the Ipswich States in 1990 to obtain sanctions to go into force to combat communism.

However, this would be nothing more than a symbolic gesture of hostility, he said.
Boston Ballet cancel SA tour

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Boston Ballet Company has cancelled its June tour of South Africa in the face of fierce internal political debate and strong criticism from anti-apartheid groups.

After two days of meetings with the company’s board of trustees, the decision to cancel the proposed tour of South Africa was made “because of the intense political debate” inspired by the tour, according to a statement released yesterday.

“Our purpose is artistic and we do not wish to attract more attention politically than artistically,” said the statement.

Earlier this week, the company, which includes a South African coloured dancer, Mr Augustus van Heerden, faced heavy criticism for its intention to dance in Johannesburg and Bloemfontein.

Transafrique, a black American lobbying organisation, expressed dismay at the Boston Ballet’s intended tour.

“It seems clear that we know enough about South African society not to treat it as if it were a normal society,” said Mr Willard Johnson, founder of Transafrique.

Principal dancer Mr Bruce Wells said he and other members of the Company welcomed the tour but others were against it.
Anti-tour violence feared in Dublin

London Staff Reporter

Scores of extra policemen will be on duty today outside Lansdowne Road, headquarters of rugby in Ireland, to prevent trouble when a mass demonstration against the Irish rugby tour of South Africa is staged.

The demonstration, organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, will take the form of a march from central Dublin to the rugby stadium and is timed to arrive at Lansdowne Road shortly before the kick-off in the Ireland-England match.

Uproar

A meeting of the Irish Association of Municipal Authorities to discuss the rugby tour ended in near uproar when the association refused to take a stance on the Irish visit to South Africa.

There was a heated debate, and a member, Mr Martin Hopkins, sparked angry retorts when he said the Irish should not condemn other people where they were living in a "glass house."

Mr Hopkins said: "There is class discrimination rampant in this country. If some sons and daughters went home and told their parents they were engaged to a coloured person, you would see what would happen."

After a furious debate, the association voted 14-11 to stay silent about the tour.

A small police guard was mounted outside the English and Irish teams' hotel throughout yesterday.

Although the Anti-Apartheid Movement has said that there will be no violence police are worried that a crowd of about 4,000 protesters outside the stadium could cause trouble with thousands trying to get in.

The demonstrators say they will not try to enter the ground, which is ringed by a steel barrier fence, and will hold a pop concert while the match is in progress.

Vigil

A 24-hour vigil organized by Irish priests who have done missionary work in Africa which was to have started outside the Dublin hotel where the English and Irish teams are staying has been hit by a lack of response.

The organizers said last night that the vigil would not start until this morning.

The visit to Ireland by South Africa's ambassador in London, Mr S J M Slayn, has been given wide publicity.

A Dublin newspaper yesterday devoted almost a full page to Mr Slayn's visit. It included six photographs of the ambassador addressing a lunch hosted by the Irish Rugby Football Union.
Equity, Azapo may link to bar artists

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The British actors' trade union, Equity, may link up with the Azania People's Organisation (Azapo) to blacklist entertainers who perform in South Africa. Equity's Arts Committee met here yesterday to consider a report that Azapo intended to draw up a blacklist of entertainers, similar to the sporting blacklist, and circulate it internationally.

"The committee reached no definite conclusions, but could recommend support for the plan later," an Equity spokesman said after the meeting.

"We are going to wait and see what happens now. We have only seen a newspaper report and have had no formal contact with Azapo. We are very aware of the situation in South Africa and we are keeping a close watch on events there," the spokesman said.

Equity is equipped to play a major role in monitoring the blacklist, if it decides to support the plan.

At present the union has a ban on the sale of television programmes to South Africa, but does not support a ban on individuals who perform there. "We feel that it is up to the individual entertainers themselves," the spokesman said.

A London theatre agent, who did not wish to be named, said he was not concerned about the possible blacklist.

"We do business with South Africa and send entertainers there. But we are also involved with theatre and entertainment, not with politics. "Agents cannot afford to get involved, and we leave it up to the artists themselves, as far as South Africa is concerned," he said.

Derrick Thema reports that the South Africa visit of the O'Jays, scheduled for the Easter weekend, was today in jeopardy following pressure from Azapo which is trying to stop them coming.

"We do not see how we can support the management of Barry White and Peter Tosh warning them about coming to South Africa," Mr. George Wachepo, publicity secretary of Azapo, said.

Mr. Victor Mabuza, a local promoter, said he had been in touch with Azapo with a view of getting their permission to bring out the O'Jays.

"Azapo was firm that they would not allow the O'Jays to tour South Africa," said a disappointed Mr. Mabuza. The manager of the O'Jays, Mr. Stu Rie, is in the country to tie up arrangements for the visit of the group, which is among the biggest record sellers in the country.

"Mr. Wachepo confirmed that they had refused permission to allow the O'Jays to visit South Africa."

"We do not see how we can support the management of Barry White and Peter Tosh warning them about coming to South Africa."
Eksteen warns on sanctions

UNITED NATIONS — South Africa's UN Ambassador, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, has questioned the ability of black African states to apply sanctions against the Republic and warned: "If it comes to the push, we will look to our own interests."

Speaking after the General Assembly had recorded huge votes in favour of sanctions, Mr Eksteen said black African states which had joined in the approval of the resolutions knew well of the hunger and famine in their own countries.

"They imported more than one billion dollars' worth of items in 1980 which they desperately needed — and that was a 60 per cent increase over the previous year," he said.

Swapo's observer at the UN, Mr Theo Ben Gurrab, meanwhile, has criticised Western nations for "collaborating" with South Africa, and said Britain was planning to extend contracts which would "plunder Namibia uranium."

Zambia's ambassador, Mr Paul Lusaka, who is president of the UN Council for Namibia, has also denounced the West for "forging and maintaining political and economic links" with South Africa.

In Britain, an editorial in The Times of London slated the General Assembly for denying South Africa the right to state her case before the Assembly.

"The move at the General Assembly of the United Nations for full mandatory sanctions against South Africa would be vetoed in the Security Council, but it is a folly none the less," he said.

"It follows the Assembly's stupidity in voting to prevent South Africa attending the debate (on Namibia), where it would have had to defend its own vulnerable action in frustrating the so-called preimplementation settlement conference in Geneva."

"To impugn South Africa's rights as a member is not only to set a dangerous precedent — it also hands Mr Botha a gift for his election campaign and provides him with colourful proof of his contention at Geneva that the United Nations would not be impartial in a Namibian election."

"— SAPA-AP."
By WILLIE BOKALA
SOWETO’S Community Council will participate in the 20th anniversary Republic Day festivities — despite the decision by most organisations to boycott the celebrations.

This message was spelt out by Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the council, who said: "The whole thing has my blessing".

He was referring to the decision by the council to allow Mr F M Dube, a librarian with the council, to represent the council at a symposium in Durban this month which form part of the festivities.

The council has also voted R167 to cover his costs. It is not known whether the council will be refunded this money by the festival committee. The money used will have come from Soweto residents.

Earlier this year, Mr Thebehali said that the council had not received an invitation to participate in the festivities. He did not want to say whether it would participate "until we have received an invitation".

The disclosure of Mr Dube’s participation, comes just after a newspaper reported that Mr Thebehali had made himself available for the black council, scrapped by the government after opposition from black leaders who wanted representation in the President’s Council. Mr Thebehali has denied this claim.

The symposium Mr Dube will attend will be It is being organised by the Natal branch of the South African Institute of Librarianship and Information Science. The theme is “The Public Library in the Eighties”. The symposium, according to the Soweto Council, forms part of the republican festivities.

Mr Thebehali told SOWETAN: "You write what you like, I know you have always been out to mess us up!"

The festivities have been shunned by the South African National Football Association (Sanfa) whose president, Mr George Thabe, announced this shortly after the Pretoria City Council voted mixed soccer out of Caledonian Stadium. Top teams Orlando Pirates, Kaizer Chiefs and Moroka Swallows have backed Mr Thabe.

The executive committee of the South African Council of Churches also decided against the celebrations. It asked churches to hold a month of penitence in May. The Methodist Church, in its latest edition of Dimension, has also come out against the festivities.
Azapa tries to stop OJays
Springbok tour under fire in NZ

Owne Correspondent
AUCKLAND — At the insistence of such Kiwi personalities as Sir Ed- mund Hillary — who is trying to conquer Everest, and the Attorney-General in the last Labour Government, Dr Martin Finlay, the New Zealand Human Right Commission tomorrow begin a two-day hearing of a complaint almost at stopping the Springbok tour.

Two Auckland legal men, Mr Jerome Elkind, a senior lecturer, and Dr Tony Shaw, a barrister, have prepared a 500-page submission which contends that the tour would breach international agreements on human rights.

Much of the spadework in the case has been done by an anti-apartheid organisation which refuses to be identified because of its fear that favourable recommendations on the complaint by the commission, assuming that these were to be made, would be prejudiced by government sympathy to members of the anti-South African group.

In substance, Mr Elkind and Mr Shaw will argue that Article 3 of a human rights international declaration — which was not adopted by either the Commonwealth or the United States — prohibits the practice of apartheid which is a signatory to the declaration. The commission is required to furnish annual reports to parliaments on its attention to racial discrimination within the borders of its country.

New Zealand is due to file its next report in August.

Whether the Kiwi commission will be prepared to make favourable recommendations on the Elkind-Shaw submissions cannot be foreseen, but prime member of the involved anti-apartheid organisations, the commission concedes that a breach of natural justice could occur if South Africa were not invited to submit counter-arguments.

It is also conceded that an accusation that the Springboks would not be merited, as indeed they could be bumbled sky high, whether or not blacks are included in the team.

The Human Right Commission was established in New Zealand last time it was the news in a big way but not entirely favourable way. Rightly or wrongly the public has sometimes had the impression that the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, places the commission below the first rank of organisations which impress him the most.

Putting squeeze on Glenelges pact

The Star Bureaus and Sapa
LONDON — Third World Commonwealth leaders are expected to demand an end to the tightening up of the Glenelges Agreement on sports contacts with South Africa when they gather for the Commonwealth summit in Melbourne later this year.

And the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Shridath S Rampal, has stepped into the controversy with a strong statement condemning sporting links with South Africa.

"There is no doubt that under the Glenelges Agreement sporting contacts with South Africa by teams for individuals are in defiance of official advice or otherwise, are alien to the spirit and intent of the agreement," he said.

Mr Rampal, a Guatamalitan, said he welcomed a statement by four Caribbean countries which considered the Jackman affair in the light of the Glenelges Agreement.

The countries reaffirmation that the agreement did not leave it open to sporting authorities or individuals engaged in such contacts with South Africa was particularly welcome, he said.

PRESIDENTIAL CALL

Mr Rampal did not refer to a statement by British Prime Minister M. Harold Wilson that Britain would consider re-negotiating the Glenelges Agreement if more multiracial sport were allowed in South Africa.

The International campaign has steadily moved forward, since the Springboks will afford another opportunity for the Commonwealth to give a lead, this time in the important practical matter of ensuring an effective response by sporting organisations and individual sportsmen.

"Commonwealth sport will be stronger for coordinated effort towards this end.

The feeling in Commonwealth diplomatic circles in London is that the row over the Springbok tour, the cricket tour of the West Indies exposed the Glenelges Agreement to differing interpretations.

British — "a traditional ban on all forms of sports played in South Africa and Commonwealth countries already brazenly itself for the majority Third World in the Commonwealth for stricter bars on sports contact with South Africa."

The move could also have an impact on New Zealand where the Springbok rugby team is scheduled to tour later this year.

Another while Commonwealth with an interest is Australia, which is to host the Commonwealth Games next year.

The Australian Government has taken a tough line against South Africa and has been anxious to ensure the success of the Commonwealth Games by maintaining good relations with the Third World. Canberra recently invited the president of theSupreme Council for Sport in Africa, Mr Ekrahim Ordia, to visit Australia so as to brief him on its attitude towards South Africa.

Mr Rampal said that the government has taken a tough line against South Africa and has been anxious to ensure the success of the Commonwealth Games by maintaining good relations with the Third World. Canberra recently invited the president of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, Mr Ekrahim Ordia, to visit Australia so as to brief him on its attitude towards South Africa.

The government's attitude made it clear that Australia was "putting more pressure than we have," said the Prime Minister, Mr Hector Rumble.

The Minister conceded that British teams and individuals had gone to South Africa despite the government's advice, but added that "very rightly, being British people, we cannot order sportsmen and sports women not to do something they would wish to do.

RUMBLES

The rumblings of Mr Rampal and the Third World bloc in the Commonwealth are, however, being closely monitored, the Whitelaw.

Anti-tour march in Dublin turns out to be damp squib

By Alan Robinson
DUBLIN — The Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement's demonstration against Ireland's rugby tour of South Africa on May 13th has turned out to be a damp squib.

The demonstration, which began at 7 a.m. and reached the national rugby ground, was attended by a couple of hundred people.

The march, which was planned to last all day, was broken up by the police.

The long, slow procession was made up of the 1,000 people who made it through the cordon.

The marchers were largely those who were not allowed through the cordon.
Now SA link with Eisteddfod threatened

The Star Bureau

LONDON — An honorary vice-president of the International Eisteddfod has resigned in protest over the festivals links with South Africa.

Local authorities are also considering withholding grants to the annual festival at Llangollen.

The objections stem from a visit to South Africa last year by two Eisteddfod officials to advise on the running of a similar event in Johannesburg.

Mr Noel Bowen, Eisteddfod chairman, and Mr Morris Jones, executive secretary, say it would have been wrong not to respond to appeals for assistance from the conductors of two South African choirs — one black, one white.

However, the Welsh Labour Party maintains that the visit damaged the multiracial principle of the Llangollen festival.

Mr Darydd Elis Thomas, Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist) MP for Merioneth, has resigned as vice-president, and other vice-presidents — including MPs, local government officials and leading figures in the arts — may follow suit.

"Opponents of apartheid should not support a festival which has promoted cultural links with South Africa," Mr Thomas said.

Meanwhile, Wrexham-Madnor Borough Council is calling on the Eisteddfod to clarify its position before renewing its £1,800 annual grant. Other local authorities are under pressure to do the same.
RCLier, C: holic 
qublbe 
over 
Irish tour

Religion Reporter

An archbishop of the Ro-
man Catholic Church has
disputed a statement that
the church is opposed to
the Irish rugby tour of
South Africa.

Archbishop George Dan-
iel of Pretoria said today
that the church had not
taken a clear stand on the
issue.

He was responding to
the interpretation given
in Ireland to a statement
in which Archbishop De-
nis Hurley of Durban, pre-
sident of the Southern
African Catholic Bishops'Convenence, said he was
appalled by the proposed
tour.

Dr Hurley said in a
message to Trocaire, the
Catholic agency for world
development: "It is quite
clear that it — both the
white South Africans and
the oppressed majority of
the people of South
Africa — clearly interpret
the tour as an acceptance
of the policy of apartheid."

Mr Brian McKewon,
director of Trocaire, said
that Archbishop Hurley's
stand showed that the
Catholic Church in South
Africa is clearly indicating
that no team of Irishmen
should endorse apartheid
by playing racist teams.

Archbishop Daniel said
today that Dr Hurley
might be right in his
assessment of the tour
but the Catholic Church
has not made a clear
statement on this issue.

"It is hard to see how
Mr McKewon could draw
the conclusion he has
done."

The Right Reverend Ti-
motihiy Bavin, Anglican
Bishop of Johannesburg,
said today that although
he was theoretically op-
posed to heretics, past
sporting heretics had
achieved results.
Rugby row: SA is back in the cooler

London Bureau

LONDON — Britain's Minister of Sport, Mr. Hector Munro, has effectively vetoed any chance of a resumption of normal sports links with South Africa through a revival of the Glennies Agreement.

"At the moment we do not think that South Africa has made enough moves towards multiracial sport," Mr. Munro said.

And the Eastern Transvaal schools boycott of Craven Week — coupled with Dr. Andy De Bruin's support of their action — has delivered a crushing blow to any hopes in British sporting circles that apartheid is being removed from sport.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, left the door open for a revocation of the Glennies Agreement when she told the House of Commons last week: "I have undertaken that if things change considerably in South Africa, and there is much more multiracial sport, we would consider raising the matter."

But the Craven Week boycott — seen in Britain as a solely racist move — has almost entirely erased the prospect of the Glennies Agreement being revived at the Commonwealth Conference in Australia this September.

Those politicians and sports administrators keen to resume normal links with South Africa are dismayed that the Craven Week controversy has resurfaced at a time when their hopes had been raised by Mr. P. W. Botha's promises of reform.

One of Britain's most influential sports administrators, Wing-Commander John Lawrence, honorary secretary of the tour Home Rugby Union tour committee, told the House that he had been "delighted" by Mrs. Thatcher's statement on the Glennies agreement, but said the subsequent boycott was "tragic."

"This is against everything the South African Rugby Board has been fighting for."

"If the (British) government investigates and accepts that (boycott) report, then it cannot accept that there has been progress towards integration. That is painfully obvious."

Wing-Commander Lawrence made clear that the Home Unions fully supported the SARB's policy of moving towards non-racial competition.

However, the Craven Week controversy has not affected the determination of the Irish Rugby Football Union to tour South Africa in May.

The IRFU secretary, Mr. Bob Fitzgerald, said: "We have not heard anything officially about this, and we would prefer not to comment."

But he added that nothing would change the IRFU's plans now.

Mrs. Thatcher's chief adviser on the state of play in South African sport is the British Sports Council's chairman, Mr. Dukane Jones, who returned from a visit to South Africa before the last Lions tour with an encouraging report of moves towards integration.

The council's only black member, Mr. Paul Stephenson, cited the boycott as a reason to strengthen the Glennies Agreement.

This historic agreement empowers Commonwealth members only to discourage sporting contact with South Africa. Governments have no power to restrict sportspersons or teams from going to South Africa.

Mr. Stephenson said: "What we are seeing is a tightening backlash to reforms. Mrs. Thatcher won't have any grounds to reverse current policy, and if anything the agreement will be strengthened if it comes up for review."

"It is clear that the South African Government has no intention of making any of the sort of reforms that would justify changing the Glennies Agreement."

"There is a view in some circles that the row over cricketers with South African links in England's Caribbean tour might encourage Commonwealth members — especially black states — to call for the Glennies Agreement to be tightened up."

2 GENERAL NEWS
Russia in SA blacklist row

A MAJOR row has broken out between black Africa and most countries opposed to South Africa's apartheid policies, including the Soviet Union, over the United Nations Centre against Apartheid publishing a blacklist this week of sportsmen who have had links with South Africa.

The Russians are particularly angry that the 40 member countries of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa have decided to switch their campaign to isolate South Africa from governments to individuals.

If there is to be a blacklist of athletes, they argue, this would have to become law in communities. Therefore, there would have to be blacklists of musicians, actors and businesses. This would hit the countries hardest, economically.

Several other countries, notably in the Caribbean and some parts of West Africa, are also worried about the sports blacklist, because they fear it would hit their crucial tourist trade.

The blacklist of sportsmen was spotlighted when the Guyana government expelled Robin Jackman, the England bowler, from Georgetown 10 days ago.

The international cricket crisis was resolved only when the four other West Indian countries, Barbados, Jamaica, Antigua and Montserrat agreed that the Grenadines Agreement "did not deal with the question of sanctions against the nationals of other countries who engage in an individual basis, in sporting activities in South Africa."

The Russians are now worried that the United Nations Centre against Apartheid, which starts a three-day special meeting in New York today, will insist that the blacklist is immediately made official.

Although, the African Supreme Council has "diplomatically" decided that no cricketers will be put on the blacklist until the South African season ends next month, it still feels humiliated because the list is not working as intended.
Steyn hits out at ‘Irish distortion’

By Alan Robinson

LONDON — The South African Ambassador in London, Mr. Marais Steyn, has accused Irish journalists of “blatant distortion” and smears against South Africa.

Mr. Steyn stepped into the controversy over the Irish rugby tour of South Africa when he addressed a luncheon given by the Irish section of the Association of European Journalists near Dublin yesterday. The text of his speech was released in London by the South African Embassy.

He told the gathering that South Africa was being portrayed in such a manner that it seems quite unreasonable even to the harshest critics elsewhere.

The Ambassador described as “blatant distortion” a newspaper heading which read: “SARLA’s racism likely to embarrass B.C.”

The article had referred to a statement by Professor Fritz Eloff in which he, responding to the “baf-

den” claim, reconsidered support for the Pretoria City Council’s “alleged refusal to allow multi-racial football at the Caledonian Stadium.”

“The article conveniently forgets the fact that Professor Eloff also stated that the Caledonian grounds remain open to mixed amateur football while crowd control has become a serious problem at football matches all over the world, this fact is ignored by the critics when similar problems are experienced in South Africa,” Mr. Steyn said.

“Of course not.”
Dependence on SA

Nothing underlines the ridiculousness of the sanctions moves against South Africa, backed by most African states, than revelations at the weekend of Africa's increasing dependence on the Republic for imports.

Some of these states even need South African transport to carry the imports to them and to carry away products of their own for export from South African ports.

Mozambique supported the sanctions call on one day and complained on the next that South Africa had cut its rail traffic to that country. This was interpreted as an attempt to isolate the port of Maputo.

In fact that is not true. The problem in Mozambique, as it has been with Zambia as well, is that thousands of South African Railways trucks get held up in those countries, causing pressures on rolling stock facilities at home.

South Africa has told Mozambique that the backlog of trucks in that country must be reduced (to 1 800) before traffic can be resumed. About 3 300 trucks are held up in Mozambique at the moment.

Mozambique's economy depends to a large extent on South African use of its port facilities and South African assistance in transporting foreign cargoes landed in Mozambique.

Zambia has found that the only assured way it can get its copper exports out and its maize imports in is to rely on South African railways and South African ports.

And South Africa, despite all its political differences with these countries, is always willing to help. More than that, South Africa wants to expand trade links with the countries concerned, to the benefit of all.

Mozambique, Zambia (and even Zaire to the north) know as well as Zimbabwe does that they cannot do without South African export and import facilities at this stage of their development. Like it or not, they will also be dependent on South Africa for all sorts of services, not only economic, for years to come.

Let these facts be fully understood at the United Nations and especially by one of the dithering permanent members of the Security Council, namely France, which seems anxious to flirt with its "African allies" rather than use its right to veto sanctions in company with the United States and Britain.

That veto, ironically, will be Africa's best security against future turmoil. France should help the United States and Britain to save the continent from suffering through its own folly.

A cash wage sufficient for a worker to feed his family, page 55-56 below) but it is true that the farmer who pays wages paid by the farmers to these rightless women (see this argument might seem a little hollow in view of the

and that he could not be relied on to respect them. Farmers argued that his wife and children also had rights entitiled to stop him, certainly not his employer, but he

drink instead of roast that is his right and no one is

to spend his money on lounge suites, radios, tobaccos or
Mudroom tells Boks: We don't want you.
By Bob Wallace
Own Correspondent
Wellington
The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, stated today that he did not want the South African rugby team to come to his country this year.

In one of his most forthright comments yet on the proposed tour, Mr Muldoon also indicated he thought the visit would do his Government no good.

Mr Muldoon told journalists in Wellington today that he personally felt that whatever happens in the context of the Springbok tour is more likely than not to damage the (re-election) chances of the Government.

Mr Muldoon's personal opposition to the tour has come as no surprise to Mr Ces Blaize, president of the NZRU.

Speaking from Cardiff where he is attending the international rugby board meeting, Mr Blaize said the tour will definitely go ahead.

New Zealand's next general election is due to be held in November after the Springbok tour.

The New Zealand Prime Minister said however that he was not considering any fresh approaches to the New Zealand Rugby Union to stop the tour.

"There is nothing much else we can say to the Rugby Union that hasn't already been said."

While he was stating his own opposition to the tour, Mr Muldoon at the same time indicated the Government's opposition to protest measures planned by the Public Service Association.

"Mr Muldoon said that...

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Boks not welcome in NZ

one option put to him by the PSA was that air traffic controllers might refuse to handle aircraft that had on board members of the Springbok team.

"Obviously at that point they are inconveniencing innocent members of the public and the Government would certainly not condone that under any circumstances."

Dr Dame Craven said in Cardiff that he had seen Mr Muldoon's statement but had no comment to make.

"Mr Blaize said. "I repeat again that the decision to invite the Springbok team wasn't taken lightly."

"We are going ahead in the usual way because it doesn't seem that the attitude of the Government as such has changed."

The chairman of HART (Halt all Racist Tours), Mr Trevor Richards, said that if the Prime Minister felt this way he should refuse visas to the Springboks.

Meanwhile the Minister of Broadcasting, Mr Warren Cooper, says Television New Zealand will seek a contract between the corporation and the New Zealand Rugby Council.

Corporation officers have been sounding out Kiwi Television over fees for direct telecasts of the three internationals to South Africa.

Mr Cooper's statement will be seen as political support for the tour.

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Page 10: No chance of SA being readmitted to world sport.
SA warns: we will cut off grain supplies

By Peter Sullivan, Political Correspondent

A warning has been issued to South Africa’s neighbouring states that they risk having their grain supplies from the south cut off if they continue to support sanctions against the Republic.

The warning was given by the Prime Minister, Mr F W Botha, after a session of the influential State Security Council yesterday.

The whole question of grain supplies to unfriendly neighbours was also due for discussion at today’s Cabinet meeting, the first since Parliament prorogued.

MEETINGS

Significantly, the Herstigte Nasionale Party’s chief complaint in their election campaign so far has been that South Africa “sold meagles to terrorists.”

Both the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the National Party’s Transvaal leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, dealt at length with this question at separate political meetings last night.

Dr Treurnicht said at Thaba-Tshwane that the meagles belonged to the farmers, and not the Government. The farmers had the right to sell their products to whoever they wished.

Mr Pik Botha asked the HNP at Meyerton to supply him with a list of countries which it found acceptable for grain exports.

“And you can’t put the United States on the list because they export meagles,” he said. “Now I must go to the agricultural producers’ union and say you can only sell your grain to the people that the HNP say you can sell it to. This is laughable, man!”

After yesterday’s State Security Council meeting, the Prime Minister reacted to the action taken by South Africa’s neighbouring states in supporting the United Nations General Assembly resolution in favour of mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

CO-OPERATION

Mr Botha said South Africa had always suggested a formula for cooperation with its neighbours, but if they chose the other road, they should accept that counter-measures would be applied.

All South Africa’s black neighbouring states, with the exception of Swaziland, voted in favour of sanctions in the General Assembly last week.

However, in statements later, both Botswana and Lesotho indicated that because of their geographic and economic links with South Africa they could not support sanctions.

The threat of the grain boycott by South Africa seemed to be aimed specifically at the more militant countries like Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Angola.

(Report by Peter Sullivan, Veronique Street, Pretoria.)
Pickets halt SA recruiting drive

LONDON — Banner waving anti-apartheid demonstrators picketed outside Liverpool University yesterday while a South African company tried to recruit white graduate workers.

Inside the university, the Union Corporation of South Africa was interviewing six students for jobs which the protesters claimed were for whites only.

The demonstration was held to "demonstrate our lack of faith in South African firms trying to recruit Liverpool students to work in South Africa," according to Mr John Page, of the university's anti-apartheid movement.

"If there was a policy of equal education then SA firms would not have to recruit abroad as blacks would be able to fill the positions," he said.

After talks with the pickets, university officials agreed to stop the company's interviewers from using the student canteen facilities as other employers do.

The interviewers managed to slip past the lunchtime picket after they had completed their work.

President of the Guild of Undergraduates, Mr Julian Benson, said: "We know that if they don't recruit here, they will do so elsewhere.

"What we are trying to do is to increase the awareness of students and the public."
Sanctions threat largely academic says Parsons

By Ann Crotty

South Africa is in a stronger position today than ever before to shrug off the imposition of sanctions, says Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of Assocom, in the current Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce news bulletin.

"Although the threat of sanctions is real, their successful implementation is largely academic," says Mr Parsons.

"It is unlikely in the present circumstances that the Reagan and Thatcher governments, committed as they are to private enterprise, can agree to the use of economic sanctions as weapons to disrupt normal trade and investment flows to and from South Africa.

"South Africa is in a stronger position today than ever before to shrug off the imposition of economic sanctions. The arms embargo of recent years has already demonstrated the futility of attempting to exert this type of pressure for socio-political change in South Africa.

"Socio-economic reform is already under way here and the threat of sanctions can only harden attitudes towards such changes."

The major negative im-
Britain should back sanctions - IUEF report

BRITAIN'S interest lies in joining moves to impose sanctions against South Africa, according to a recent study on isolating Pretoria and ending apartheid.

The study, "Economic sanctions against South Africa", is published by the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF).

Britain’s balance of payments losses from such sanctions, says the study, would be £1.224-million.

This is less than 20 percent of British exports to black Africa in 1978. “Even if generous allowance is made for the balance of payments losses associated with the disruption of mineral supplies, the balance of relative interests is surely clear,” says the report.

Employment in Britain would not be hard hit if sanctions were imposed, it is argued. Under "extreme assumptions", 20,000 jobs would be lost, but more realistically it would be 2,500, according to Dr Charles Elliot, the director of the Centre for Development Studies at the University of Wales in Swansea.

He concludes that the problems for industrial countries imposing sanctions against South Africa would be “real but small”.

Dr Elliot warns, too, that “relatively minor” moves by countries (like Nigeria) that have demonstrated commitment to ending apartheid “could impose far greater costs on the industrialised countries than could the imposition of sanctions.”

The study coincides with the UN General Assembly vote last week in favour of sanctions. It will now be taken up by the Security Council where at least Britain and the United States are expected to use their veto.

The argument in South Africa that the country would ride out the storm and that neighbouring states would be the worst sufferers if sanctions were imposed is dealt with in the study.

Professor Reginald Green, Fellow of the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, says that independent southern African states do not oppose sanctions. A realistic assessment is needed to identify the cost to South Africa’s neighbours, to plan ahead, and to prepare for regional action.
I didn’t know interview was for SABC

By Z.B. MOLEFE

The publicity secretary of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo), Mr. George Wauchope, claimed yesterday that he was unaware that a radio interview he gave on the proposed tour by the O'Jays was intended for the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC).

The interview was broadcast on the SABC's "Radio Today" programme on Friday morning. In the interview Mr. Wauchope gave reasons why Azapo had called on blacks to boycott the group's shows.

A number of people had asked why Mr. Wauchope had elected to be interviewed by the SABC while at the same time its reporters had been "banned" to cover events, such as the June 16 commemorations, at places like Soweto's Regina Mundi Church.

Explained Mr. Wauchope: "I wasn't aware that I was interviewed for the SABC. It later emerged that the person who interviewed me had given the wrong impression that ours was just a casual chat over the tour."

He further added that he had not listened to the broadcast. It was only later that he realized the interview had been on "Radio Today" after a number of people asked.

But the SABC had a different story to tell the SOWETAN. According to Mr. Hennie Cloete of the corporation's public relations office, Mr. Wauchope was aware that he was interviewed for the programme. The interviewer made it clear to Mr. Wauchope that they were from the corporation.

"I have checked with the people who were responsible for the programme. And they tell me there is no way Mr. Wauchope could not have known that he was interviewed for one of our programmes. We are sorry that he feels this way about the programme. Anyway, we welcome views from people like Mr. Wauchope," said Mr. Cloete.
'Now UN waits for SA polling

By Richard Walker

New York — The Security Council's consideration of the United Nations' General Assembly call for sanctions against South Africa is not expected to be taken up until after the Republic's April 29 elections.

This follows the threatened defection of the United States from the five-power Western alliance at the end of last week's Assembly debate on South West Africa.

Only now, by the president of the Assembly, Baron Rudger von Wochmar, and cautious words from France, Britain and Canada, induced the US to let Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick, on a tight leash, register abstentions when the Assembly voted for sanctions and a more intersectional programme of "sanitising" United Nations' support for Swapo.

Baron Von Wochmar approached the United States' State Department three times, warning of a growing African and Third World alarm over Reagan administration moves — such as its sudden decision to block the completion of the nearly-finished law of the Sea Treaty which has involved 50 nations in seven years of longrunning.

The US opted in a truce. The Foe dropped all talk of the plan for UN-supervised SWA independence that they have championed for more than three years.

In their tough, terse keynote speech, agreed to just after President Reagan's televised remarks outing "friendly" South Africa, the Foe called for "reconsideration" and told the Assembly the chances of independence in South West Africa were not going to be helped by further action against South Africa.

Surely the certainty of US and British reticence protecting South Africa in the Security Council, France as a warrant to abstain because of the feelings of their African allies.

This could be the situation if the General Assembly forces a special emergency session.

The US will have made its African policy decisions and the West will hope to have "run up with a fresh approach.

To promote this, Pretoria is likely to fully exploit the Assembly's resolutions that put Swapo at the heart of South Africa, and its expulsion of South Africa's delegation without allowing it to say a word.

Despite Foreign Minister Pik Botha's angry reaction to the "realisation" by Baron Von Wochmar, officials involved in that drama insist that the South African delegation's sudden appearance in the Assembly was planned to get optimum benefit from cer-
b) Even if all local peasant-farmers are poor in comparison with urban middle class levels of living, locally there are always differences. Some are poorer and have less land than others. The peasants who show most interest and affable first are those who have rather more land, are a bit less poor, produce more for sale on the market.

c) For a variety of reasons, these peasants are elected to the governing bodies of the induced co-operative and determine policies. For one thing, they are better to hear...

d) The peasants affiliated to the co-operative are in general too poor to provide their organisation with sufficient working capital. The co-operative remains dependent upon the provision of government credit and the particular channels through which this flows.

g) If this happens, the rank and file members of the co-operative, who affiliated initially because they hoped to obtain substantial credit through the association, begin to lose interest and become spectators rather than participants. Rumours and distrust have already damaged relations in the community. Board members resign and are replaced by weaker figures. The co-operative finds itself more and more often short of money. One day an industry that provided the co-operative with some of its inputs stops deliveries. Members start buying and selling elsewhere. Machinery that breaks down is not repaired. It is all over.
Azapo Is Slammed
Supermax Show Off!
SA won't take sanctions lying down says Pik

PRETORIA — If sanctions were imposed on South Africa by the United Nations, the Republic would take appropriate action to safeguard its own interests, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

He was replying in a letter to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to the 10 resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on South West Africa at its last session on March 4.

Mr Botha wrote that the resolutions were adopted in violation of the UN charter.

"South Africa, although a founder-member, was unconstitutionally prevented from addressing the Assembly despite the clear provisions of the charter."

The subject debated by the General Assembly was of vital interest to the Republic, which could have contributed much.

The exclusion of South Africa from the debate constituted not only a denial of a basic right, but showed the irresponsibility of the UN in proceeding with the institutionalization of its illegal actions and the spawning of confrontational resolutions."

That attitude of the world body had undermined its status and authority.

The entire debate on SWA added up to a politically-motivated and orchestrated campaign in which the merits of the issue and the interests of the territory's people were of little consequence.

The UN persisted in ignoring the fundamental reality that the people of SWA had to decide their own future.

It was not possible to obtain a solution which excluded the democratic internal parties from the decision-making process.

Mr Botha said the internally-based parties — but not SWAPO — had been prevented from addressing the General Assembly when the territory came under discussion.

"The more the General Assembly, in particular, and the United Nations in general, continues to favour one political movement only and at that one whose proclaimed methods of violence and terror are in conflict with the charter — the more the UN disqualifies itself from serious consideration as an organisation with a meaningful role to play in the settlement process."

The militant approach reflected by the latest resolutions of the General Assembly only serve to jeopardize the achievement of genuine independence for SWA."

Mr Botha said threats of sanctions were specifically inappropriate in the Southern African context.

"For various unsuspecting countries of Southern Africa and farther afield — which may not yet have considered the implications — the consequences are unpredictable, but will certainly be far-reaching."

"South Africa will not take sanctions lying down, but will certainly consider all her options and react appropriately to safeguard her own interests."

Sanctions against the Republic would, in effect, amount to sanctions against a string of countries in Southern Africa.

The economies of those countries were so closely linked with that of South Africa that they would suffer most, especially the poor.

Sanctions were the last thing needed in Africa at this stage. Instead, increased economic cooperation was called for between South Africa and the rest of the continent.

"If the Assembly and indeed the UN as a whole, does not change course and take cognizance of reality, not only will the future of SWA be in the balance, but even more so the economic situation in Southern Africa."

— SAPA.
It was impossible for his rugby board to become involved in issues like the resistance to integrated schools rugby in the Transvaal, which have caused major difficulties outside South Africa for Dr Danie Craven, the president of the SARB.

"We simply don't know enough about the Craven Week problems to comment. But it has certainly not helped matters."

"This is a matter for the SARB to tackle and I have every confidence in its ability."

Delegates to the IRB meeting avoided comment on the damaging schools issue.

But some officials made it clear privately that unless grassroots apartheid in South African rugby is eliminated, future tours could be in jeopardy.

One of the world's leading rugby officials told me: "If your v-kraampies get their way South African rugby will be wiped off the international map. By their own efforts the SARB and Dr Craven have the complete support of the IRB but this could end very suddenly if the apartheid barriers were put up again." — DDR.

Meanwhile, 32 prominent New Zealanders, including mountaineer Sir Edmund Hillary and former Labour Government Attorney-General Dr. Martyn Finlay — are seeking a ruling from the nation's Human Rights Commission that the tour would be illegal under international obligations.

The commission, which has the status of a legal tribunal, began hearing submissions yesterday which dealt with agreements discouraging sporting contacts with South Africa.

A ruling is expected in about a month.

Reacting to Mr. Muldoon's statement last night the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on sport, Mr. Dave Dalling, said: "The message from New Zealand is loud and clear — that they would be embarrassed to have us there, and it will be in our interests not to go unless we have the full support of the people of New Zealand."

But the retired Springbok rugby captain, Morne du Plessis, said that although he did not want to get involved in the political aspect of the issue, he felt "strongly that it would be a great shame if our sportsmen had been denied the chance of taking part internationally."

Former Springboks Tommy Bedford and Wilf Rosenberg felt the same way.

But Bedford added: "If the Boks have to live through the demonstrations we encountered on the 1989/90 tour to England and 1971 in Australia, then I feel we should not go." — DDC.
The system of 'buying on the end of the week and not yet paid for' as debt by other farmers is disadvantage to the workers, given that the farmer and not yet paid for, might have to borrow money in the middle of the week from the storekeeper to meet expenses. Some of the debts under ROH, farmers and not yet paid for, might have to borrow money in the middle of the week from the storekeeper to meet expenses.

ACCLAND - Prime
PM - Tour
Against
Kiwis

Isolation this year by touring New Zealand
full weight behind South African Rugby Board's attempt to break out of

LONDON - The International Rugby Board (IRB) is throwing its

Box Tour of NZ
required that the communities contribute both in labour and material terms.

2) It is hoped that all these supplies will be taken over by the Water and Sewerage Board.

3) Injection and treatment of water at 15 beats in association with the Ministry of Health through its anti schistosomiasis centres.

4) Water is not supplied to the areas far; there is always one standpipe for severaluvv streets (usually about 5).

**Voluntary Association in the Sudan:**

The establishment of the 15 beats in association with the Ministry of Health through its anti schistosomiasis centres.

Some assessment, statistics, and reports were made at the course in conjunction with local water experts. The aim was to improve the voluntary organisation and to raise awareness among the populace.

**The Red Cross:**

The Sudanese Red Cross Society was founded in 1922 as a branch of the International Red Cross Society, and it became an independent society with the following objectives:

1) To prevent and to alleviate all forms of human suffering.
2) To improve the health and well-being of all people, and to mitigate the effects of natural disasters.

The Sudanese Red Cross Society operates through its local branches throughout the country, where there are few areas where there are no Red Cross representatives.

**Activities:**

1) 26 W.O.H. stations in the rural areas.
2) 29 outpatient and inpatient health centres, three in number.
3) Rehabilitation programmes at the hospital and the T.M. hospitals.
4) Fund-raising events at public, traditional and sporting events.
5) Publicity and recruitment for blood donor programme, and providing space for actual bleeding of donors.
6) Training and examination of first-aiders in nursing colleges, companies, general public and secondary schools.
7) Distribution of clothing, blankets, and food for the welfare of destitute sick persons.
8) Emergency relief to disaster victims of fires, storms, etc.

9) Transportation of sick and needy persons to and from hospitals.

10) Treatment of missing persons.

**Health Services:**

There are 11 hospitals in the country, of which 3 are run by the government, 3 by the municipality, 1 by the industry, and 1 by a private concern.

**Extraction of blood:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of hospitals</th>
<th>No. of beds</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>250</td>
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</tbody>
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According to Mr. George W. Hopkins, the Director of Health Services in the Sudan, the number of blood donors is increasing, thanks to the efforts of the government, the municipalities, and the private sector.

**Dispersal of bilharziasis:**

Most of the rivers are infected with bilharziasis, and a number of school-going children have bilharziasis.

**Public Health Services:**

The Public Health Services of the country are carried out by the Health Office in Khartoum and the Ministry of Health, and by the Sudanese Medical and Public Health School Service. There is a pathology laboratory at the Medical School, which is used for pathological and chemical investigations.

**Dispersal of bilharziasis:**

Most of the rivers are infected with bilharziasis, and a number of school-going children have bilharziasis.
Rugby tours dilemma

It is one thing for the International Rugby Board to give its support to an Irish team's visit to this country and also for a full Springbok tour of New Zealand.

It is quite another when Ireland's best players refuse to play in South Africa and when New Zealand's Prime Minister and his government declare their opposition to South Africans playing in their country.

The question South Africans involved in rugby must ask themselves is: will stubborn persistence with the arrangements antagonise critics more?

These critics want nothing less than a complete change in the social and political order in South Africa before they will accept that South Africans can play games without consideration of race.

They regard the elimination of some race barriers in the sphere of sport as mere window-dressing for apartheid.

As long as there are laws and practices in this country that distinguish between whites and blacks, mere mixing of the races on playing fields will not convince South Africa's critics that all is right here.

It is, of course, unfair of the critics not to accept that the various sporting authorities in South Africa, including the rugby board, have done all that is possible, within their particular areas of decision-making, to ignore colour.

They deserve international encouragement and the IRB is giving South African rugby such encouragement. Therefore its backing of the tours cannot be faulted.

It could be hoped, indeed, that the South African Government, in appreciation of what the IRB and the SARU are doing to try to avoid the country's sporting isolation, will tackle the real problem, which is off the sports fields.

But until it does, the two rugby tours seem doomed to provoke controversy and ill-feeling. Are South Africans prepared to risk visiting rugby players or their own players touring abroad being subjected to this?

That decision must be made by the South African Rugby Board, and the Irish and New Zealand rugby authorities, alone. The three governments will not want to interfere, albeit that two of them are against the tours and that the third — South Africa's — must be worried about the possible repercussions.
SA CAN SHRUG OFF SANCTIONS — PARSONS

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa is in a stronger position today than ever before to shrug off the imposition of sanctions, says Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of Assocom, in the latest Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce news bulletin.

He says, 'Although the threat of sanctions is real, their successful implementation is largely academic.

'It is unlikely in the present circumstances that the Reagan and Thatcher governments, committed as they are to private enterprise, can agree to the use of economic sanctions as weapons to disrupt normal trade and investment flows to and from South Africa.

'The arms embargo of recent years has already demonstrated the futility of attempting to exert this type of pressure for socio-political change in South Africa.

UNDER WAY

'Socio-economic reform is already under way here and the threat of sanctions can only harden attitudes towards such changes.'

'The major negative impact of any trade and investment sanctions that could be implemented against South Africa would fall on the lower income groups, consisting mainly of blacks.

MR Raymond Parsons, executive director of Assocom.

'As economic growth rates in neighbouring countries in southern Africa were already in most instances lagging behind that of the Republic, and in view of their dependence on the South African economy, they could not afford to apply sanctions.'
Starts Wide Panic

UN SPORT PILCHIKST

By Ian Hobbs
In order to determine the scope of this disengagement program begun to encourage cooperation to put their differences in writing, it is essential to note that the proposed contours of the summit do not occur to extend the contact of alien nations. It should be noted that the material of the OPEC conference, the joining of South Africa, and the apartheid system in South Africa.

"The role of" the other of the reaction to be resisted, but its extension, it will be clear that the conditions in the world that would prohibit the extension, and the conditions, and form a reaction in the world, and this could be extended, it is possible that the material of the OPEC conference, the joining of South Africa, and the apartheid system in South Africa.

In the provision of South African sanctions, we are free to resign our seats on the United Nations Security Council.

South African sanctions, please, are free to resign our seats on the United Nations Security Council.

The United Nations Security Council, in its report in the United Nations, sets forth the conditions in the world, and this could be extended, that the material of the OPEC conference, the joining of South Africa, and the apartheid system in South Africa.

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No basis for oil ban on SA

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch Government has told the chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, Mr. Alkemade Clark, that there is no legal basis for a Dutch oil embargo of South Africa.

In a reportback to the UN by Mr. Clark on the reactions of the parties involved following the publication of a report by the Amsterdam-based Shipping Research Bureau on the tanker trade with the Republic, he said the Dutch Government found no basis for such an embargo.

This Dutch reaction in the United Nations has been greeted angrily by many MPs in The Hague. Last year the Cabinet promised to report back to Parliament on talks about imposing an oil embargo, but no mention has ever been made of possible legal difficulties.

Parliament has now been waiting over eight months and some members are furious that the fresh legal discoveries have not been revealed to the United Nations before Parliament had been informed.

The Dutch Cabinet has been at loggerheads with Parliament since June last year when Prime Minister Mr. Dries van Agt refused to obey a parliamentary motion demanding an immediate oil boycott of South Africa.
Blacklist: SA body helped to compile it

The ripples of Black Africa's sporting blacklist of South Africa began to spread worldwide today — wrecking an American soccer team's visit to Trinidad, causing a British golfer to back off from South Africa and drawing sharp fire from both of Britain's major political parties.

Launched by the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa as the latest tactic to isolate South Africa, the "blacklist" is backed by the South African Non-racial Olympic Committee and the Azanian People's Organisation of South Africa. Efforts are now being made to get the United Nations to support it officially.

And, in Cape Town, the South African Council of Sport (Sacos), headed by Mr Hassan Howa, said it was partially responsible for the blacklist. Interviewed today, Mr Howa said Sacos had provided the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa and the United Nations with names of foreign sportsmen maintaining links with South Africa "as and when they wanted them."

Mr Howa said that, although he had not seen the latest blacklist, he supported it fully.

"It will be very effective and prove to South Africa that it has only two options — to maintain apartheid and continue to be isolated or do away with apartheid and be accepted by the international community.""

In South Africa, the "blacklist" has been sharply criticised by one of the world's most renowned rugby players, Argentinian flyhalf Hugo Porta, who said the Argentine would ignore it. Porta, who is in South Africa with his team, Barco de la Nacione, was reacting to a statement by England captain Billy Beaumont who said he was reconsidering his decision to play in Bloemfontein next month because of British Press reports which suggested that his participation could lead to him being barred from the Argentine.

In London the conservative Daily Express said today that sporting contacts with South Africa should be encouraged.
in "South Africa and to break out of our sporting isolation".

Dr. Snodgrass, then attacked the Minister of National Education, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, for his extremely strong criticism of Mr. Dalling's statement.

DOLIVEIRA AFFAIR

"When his Government refused to allow a fellow South African, Basil D'Oliveira, to tour with the MCC because he was coloured, was that Government action bordering on treason? And was that Government action conspiring with the enemies of South Africa to isolate us from the international sporting world?"

Meanwhile, the HNP leader Mr. Jaap Marais has called for the cancellation of the tour "otherwise our national self-esteem will suffer."

(Report by Peter Sollervest, 216 Vendome, Joubert Park, Pretoria. Tel. 3512. Dated 1st June, 1981.)

UK sport stays aloof.

The Welsh AAM supporters claimed that inviting South African officials to dinner meant giving "factual approval" to South Africa's racial policies.

See Page 15: UK sport stays aloof.

- See Page 15: UK sport stays aloof.
Mwasa meeting to discuss boycotts

Labour Report

Tomorrow's meeting of the Southern Transvaal branch of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa is expected to discuss the proposed boycotts of overseas performers in South Africa.

Calls by the Azanian Peoples Organisation to boycott overseas performers appearing in South Africa have been the subject of a heated debate over past months.

Journalists members of Mwasa have found themselves caught up in the controversy.

A proposed show by Supermax in Soweto has been called off as a result of pressure brought to bear by Azapo and moves have also been made to stop the O'Jays tour of South Africa.

The regional meeting is also expected to discuss Mwasa's talks with management in the newspaper industry on employee conditions.

The union has undertaken to represent all newspaper employees and not just journalists.

Plans are under way for Mwasa's national congress in May, and at the meeting, announcements are expected to be made about a proposed journalists' school.
5. MENTAL HEALTH PRIORITIES

We can now define our priorities.

5.1 South Africa is a complex country with complicated problems which have developed into seemingly unbridgeable chasms of broken communication. Simultaneously we are surrounded by and caught up in storms of change, so that every individual and group realises that things cannot have changed, but that many changes will still have to take place before everybody will be assured of a place in the sun in a future that is still to come. As part of the process, it is important to come to grips with the British view that the Natives, who are seen as a separate people, are not deserving of the same education, the same social services, the same rights and the same freedoms that the British enjoy. It is important to come to grips with the British view of the Natives as a separate people and different groups, taking into account the different backgrounds and views, but always meeting on common ground. This will lead to creative, two-way, cross-cultural fertilisation, which in turn, must lead to the formation of new and creative answers to form the foundations of the future.

We in the team have the background and experience of mental health principles to develop communication, understanding and new relationships. This, however, is not only a mental health task, but an educational and developmental task which should involve every South African citizen. I believe that the mental health task will be difficult to implement, owing to lack of staff. What is more important is that this approach, in which medical, psychological and social aspects are examined separately, is powerless in the judgement of the indigenous populations, when compared to the work of the traditional practitioner and separatist priests.

We must integrate the functions of the members of the mental health team and replace them by a single person specially trained for this purpose. He will not need to be as highly qualified, but must be somebody that will be acceptable to his community and who will see to their needs in an integrated fashion without creating that Western dichotomy between physical and mental 'problems'.

...
Most in NZ now oppose tour

NEW ZEALAND

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon's 'I don't want them to come' statement on the Springbok tour has once again raised the question: Is this the prelude to another 1973?

It was April of 1973 when the then Prime Minister, Mr. Norman Kirk, in the face of threats of violent disruption and police reports that they could not guarantee being able to protect the Springbok tour, asked the New Zealand Rugby Union to withdraw its invitation to a South African rugby team that year.

Now the possibility of such an 'out' being applied to ease the New Zealand Government from what is both an international and domestic dilemma is again being tossed around.

Diplomatic and political observers, after Mr. Muldoon's remarks, are pondering the situation is this the thin end of the wedge?

Even the most right-wing conservatives in Mr. Muldoon's Government have had to agree their leader's summation was a fair assessment.

However, the possibility of such an eventuality being applied to ease the New Zealand Government from what is both an international and domestic dilemma is again being tossed around.

Diplomatic and political observers, after Mr. Muldoon's remarks, are pondering the situation is this the thin end of the wedge?

Even the most right-wing conservatives in Mr. Muldoon's Government have had to agree their leader's summation was a fair assessment.

Latest opinion polls in New Zealand show most are against the Springbok rugby tour, writes BOB WALLACE from Wellington.

year would be damaged regardless of which course it took on the Springbok tour.

Faced with details of the costs of policing the tour, passed on privately by the Prime Minister before public release, the New Zealand Rugby Union nonetheless last year decided to press on with the tour.

The union's chairman, Mr. Ces Blazy, says that the fact that the Prime Minister had made his personal views known did not alter the situation.

The NZRU showed the same disinclination to reconsider its invitation in 1973 and did so only when Prime Minister Kirk — who privately wrestled with the same dilemma now faced by Mr. Muldoon — actually wrote a letter on April 6 saying that he was compelled to require the Rugby Union to inform the South African Rugby Board that its invitation must be deferred.

The salient point at that time was that public opinion polls showed 70 percent of New Zealanders wanted the tour to go ahead.

The latest polls show a majority against the tour, albeit many of them because of the strife it would cause.

'People do not want to see demonstrations counter-demonstrations, clashes, violence, and the police being involved,' observed Mr. Muldoon.

There is also a significant 'don't know' sector reflected in the opinion polls, but the critical factor is that there is not a majority in favour of the tour.

Schisms abound, even within supposedly militant trade unions who have threatened to disrupt the tour. If anything they are typical of the division which has blanketed New Zealand.

But the protest faction cannot be underrated. Their methods have been varied and continual. The stock-in-trade of banners and chanting outside rugby meetings has been backed up this time with such 'respectable' measures as their current approach to the Human Rights Commission in New Zealand, arguing that the tour would breach international conventions on human rights.

Lurking in the shadows, however, is the fear of something more direct: An action that will lead to bloodshed or destruction.
...the medical world at large. The conference on silicosis, organised by the International Labour Organization, brought representatives from many nations together to discuss the prevention of silicosis in the mining and metal industries. In an effort to raise awareness, the conference was held in Johannesburg in 1939.

We gave names for...
GAVE NAMES

"I can't say for how long we have been providing names of interested organisations, but it is obvious that the latest blacklist would include some of these names," he said.

"We, provide them as and when they want them," he added.

Although he had not seen the latest blacklist in circulation — which affects sportsmen who visited South Africa between September and December — he was in full support of it.

TWO OPTIONS

"It will be very effective and prove to South Africa that it has only two options:"

1. Maintain apartheid and continue to be isolated, and
2. Do away with it and be accepted by the international community.

He criticised foreign sportsmen who undertook tours of South Africa saying many of them did so only for financial gain.

"Fergus Slattery once told me that he made two years' wages in a three-month tour."

Mr. Jeeps told Peter Hain that most British sportsmen would not allow the selection of teams to be affected by the blacklist.

"On behalf of most sportsmen I say that if one member of a team is not acceptable somewhere, the majority of our teams won't go."

Mr. Jeeps said it was a pity Mr. Hain had not been back to South Africa to see what changes had taken place there.

Conditions

He said British sportsmen who had gone there felt they had been acting within the Genealogies agreement. Conditions on multiracial sport that they had put to various South African sports authorities had been met.

Mr. Hain replied that changes had undoubtedly taken place — but only because of international boycott pressure.

He added: "I feel we should close the final gap and apply pressure uncompromisingly so that changes made will take apartheid right out of sport."

Then South Africa can come back into international sport.

Mr. Jeeps, who last year led a fact-finding commission to South Africa, said:

(Continued on Page 3, col 10)
Blacklist: Crisis looms for SA sport

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The British golfer Nick Faldo yesterday became the first international sportsman to cut his ties with South Africa as a blacklist of sportsmen spread panic on the eve of its publication in New York.

The new Third World campaign to drive South African sport back into isolation has forced Bill Beaumont, captain of the 1980 British Lions rugby team, to back down on a playing visit to South Africa.

Beaumont confirmed last night that he would not be able to play in the Rampie Stander memorial match in Bloemfontein in April because of England's tour of Argentina in May.

In another significant development, the Tampa Bay Rowdies soccer team in the United States announced yesterday that it had abandoned a tour of Trinidad & Tobago. Their team included three South Africans and Trinidad ruled that they would be banned from entry.

The list, which now carres the names of 183 sportsmen and women who visited South Africa between September 1 and December 31 last year, is creating greater concern and uncertainty with greater speed than sports bodies predicted.

Veteran anti-apartheid campaigner Peter Hain said yesterday that the time had arrived for individual sportsmen to decide whether they wanted to "play with the world or be condemned to games with apartheid."
This list is already bringing team sports to their knees and now the individuals who have been getting lucrative cash and eating it by entertaining the white men of South Africa have to make their minds up.

"The list serves to publish worldwide what they are doing. It is ridiculous to call it blackmail. It is a statement of the facts."

The first major international sporting body to debate the consequences of the blacklist will be the Men's International Tennis Professional Council.

The crisis, which could cripple the South African tennis circuit if it is denied of foreign professionals, has been given emergency priority for a three-day meeting in Paris next week.

Their decision will be debated further immediately after by a meeting in London of the executive of the International Tennis Federation, which 10 days ago warned that the list could create a crisis greater than the Olympic Games walkouts.

The European golf circuit has already offered advice to members of the Professional Golfers' Association.

'Deeply worrying'

The European tournament chief, Ken Scofield, said: "We saw the problem five years ago, but this puts the writing on the wall in an uncertain means and it is deeply worrying."

"All we can do is advise our members to choose South Africa or the Third World — there is no other option and Nick Faldo has made his choice.

"It is a tragedy for sport and men who earn their living and"
embargo. It is said that as soon as the Security Council, then the African states, have decided to request an emergency session of the General Assembly, where it is hoped that an open vote on the issue will embarrass Western countries.

The April deadline has been set to give the African foreign ministers, who have been meeting from January's session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa held in Arusha, Tanzania, to last month's ministerial conference of non-aligned countries in New Delhi a chance to marshal their case.

Reagan's overwhelming preoccupation with Soviet expansion on the African continent is likely to override his concern with a Namibian settlement. And this tendency to view Africa in strategic and economic terms has been well-read by Swaps.

The OAU meeting produced one more anti-SA initiative in the form of a motion to Opec to close the loopholes through which SA receives its oil. The PNC which was represented at the meeting along with the ANC, said that they had already approached Arab states with a request to compile a blacklist of companies which are supplying oil to SA.

The OAU member, Ahmed Gara Ibnshahid, said that he was preparing a document on the subject to be presented at a meeting next month organized by the UN and the OAU to discuss SA sanctions. The meeting is scheduled to be held in Paris this May.
Punch in the eye for Azapo

THE Peter 'Terror' Mathematula fight with Santos Lacari of Argentina, in Soweto, in two weeks time, is on, in spite of an Azapo call for a boycott.

Director of the tournament, Mr Chris Gibson, said: 'The fight is on and that's all I can say at the moment.'

But he added that all the parties organising the fight would meet to discuss the Azapo threat. Azapo is involved in several attempts to stop tours by overseas artists. Two Soweto shows have so far been stopped because of Azapo intervention.

WARNING

Dr Nhata Molana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, who was invited to the fight about a month ago, said he would attend the fight in spite of the attitude of Azapo.

The police have warned they will act ruthlessly against any attempts to disrupt the fight.

Divisional Inspector of Soweto Police, Brigadier N J Botes said: 'We will be out in full force to see that there is peace and order throughout the afternoon and, needless to say, we will deal strongly with anybody who attempts to disrupt the fight.'

Mr David Thebeka, chairman of the Soweto Community Council and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu Chief Minister, have both expressed their disapproval of the threatened boycott.
CARDIFF — Despite opposition from the New Zealand Government, the opposition and trade unions, the New Zealand Rugby Union "fully intends to welcome the Springboks," NZRU chief Mr. Cees Blaizey said in Cardiff yesterday.

Mr. Blaizey, speaking after a meeting of the International Rugby Board, reiterated his union's determination not to give in to pressure and asserted "The tour is definitely on." In Wellington, the New Zealand Opposition leader, Mr. Bill Rowling, strongly condemned the tour, planned for later this year.

"I think there is a great danger of violence," Mr. Rowling said. "I don't think any game is worth New Zealanders breaking one another's heads."

Sir Edmund Hillary, the first man to climb Mount Everest, joined a list of prominent New Zealanders who petitioned the country's Human Rights Commission in a bid to stop the tour.

Meanwhile, Ireland's tour of South Africa next month suffered a further blow when British Lions forward Colin Tucker became the 10th player to pull out of the tour.

Tucker said he was withdrawing for personal reasons and not on political grounds.

The tour of Zimbabwe by Greyhounds Rugby Club of Dublin is to go ahead as planned.

Mr. Jack McVitie, organiser of the tour, had confirmation from Zimbabwe yesterday.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the English Cricket Council said the council would do everything in its power to make the government aware of the progress being made in the promotion of multiracial cricket in South Africa.

This was the undertaking given in Cape Town by Mr. Charles Palmer, who is on a private visit to South Africa.

Mr. Palmer refused to be drawn on the recent developments in the West Indies surrounding Robin Jackman, who was barred from Guyana because of his South African connections, or on the implications of the possible selection of Allan Lamb for England next year.

Regarding South Africa's bid to regain admission to the International Cricket Conference at its meeting in July, Mr. Palmer said: "It is an inflammatory situation, last year your delegation was at least able to speak, albeit out of session."

And in England, Mr. Dickie Jeeps, chairman of the British Sports Council, told anti-apartheid campaigner Mr. Peter Hain that he should have gone to South Africa to see for himself the changes towards non-racial sport.

A BBC television debate between Mr. Hain and Mr. Jeeps became amid the brewing international political row over black Africa's "blacklist" of sportsmen who have competed in South Africa.

The "blacklist", said Mr. Hain, was designed to "close the final remaining gaps" and apply uncompromising pressures so that the required changes would take place, taking apartheid right out of sport -- "and then South Africa can come back into sport and compete on the international stage." --- Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuters
THE future of al in

By Alan Robinson in London, Chester Haason in New York and Enrico Chetvry in Dublin
Bokes can tour—Midgown.
Jeopardise

Among them was Australian Paul McNamee, who said: "It looks like I won't be going back to South Africa.

He was a singles quarter-finalist and doubles semi-finalist in the SA Open last year.

Ferdie Taygur, of the American semi-finalist, said: "I am not going to cut my ties with South Africa."

An American doubles specialist also announced he intended to cut his ties with South Africa to eliminate his name from the blacklist.

As the impact of the blacklist spread from tennis to golf and to cricket and rugby, a Jubilant Arthur Ashe, former Wimbledon star, said: "This is the next best thing to declaring war on South Africa."

Cliff Drysdale, who, with Ashe, represents the players on the pro council, said: "This is a new ballgame. It's tough for the players and I am afraid it is likely to be very tough indeed on South Africa."

Thousands

So far, 386 sportsmen and women are on the list, and thousands more are being advised to steer clear for fear of being banned by more than 100 countries.

A survey by the Sunday Times showed these effects:

- Tennis: the SA Open is threatened as well as Davis Cup participation.
- Boxing: the UN Special Committee on Apartheid has asked the Argentine Government to prevent challengee Santos from coming to South Africa to fight world champion Peter "Terror" Mathebula.
- Golf: two top players have already withdrawn and the Professional Golfers' Associations (PGA) has warned its members about the situation, while the French women's golf team touring South Africa at present will be blacklisted.
- Rugby: the Irish tour is threatened and top players have decided not to come to South Africa.
- Cricket: an Australian club side due here next month has called off its visit.
- Soccer: South African players were banned from playing in Trinidad.

15/3/81

To: Page 2
Stop Santos plea

UN 'NO' TO FIGHT

AS CONTROVERSY rages on the Peter "Terror" Mathebula fight, the United Nations has entered the dispute with a firm "NO".

The United Nations special committee on apartheid has asked the Argentine Government to stop its fighter Santos Laciar visiting South Africa.

This call is supported by the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), which has drawn up an international blacklist that is rocking the world sports community.

And yesterday the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) held an emergency meeting in Soweto attended by representatives from all over the country.

The meeting was closed to the Press, but the SOWETAN can confirm that the organisation was discussing the developments and Azapo's stand on the fight.

The man in the middle, Mathebula, has not uttered a word on the controversy. All efforts to contact him at his hotel have been met with "he is not in" or "he is not available."

The blacklist threatens to split the world sporting community as happened with England's West Indies tour.

Western countries and their players object to the blacklist which means they must cut sporting ties with South Africa.

The mine-man, Men's International Professional Tennis Council, has called for emergency talks. Top players would face being blacklisted.

The SA Tennis Open, a prestige tennis event, may now become merely a local affair if top world players pull out because of the blacklist.

Some top players have stated their intention of boycotting the South African circuit.

Blacklist

Tennis ace Arthur Ashe, whose visits to South Africa sparked controversy, has welcomed the blacklist.
Blacklist could boomerang warn sport chiefs

CAPE TOWN — The sports blacklist compiled by the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee would boomerang, the president of the South African Rugby Board, Dr Danie Craven warned in Cape Town yesterday.

Speaking at D F Malan Airport on his return from Cardiff where he attended an international rugby board meeting, Dr Craven said Sanreeq and the United Nations committee which will study the list this week should remember that they were dealing with the sportsmen and women of the world.

"Sportsmen and women have the habit of standing together and if they stand together in this issue the blacklist is bound to boomerang," he warned.

In a televised meeting in London at the weekend between the British Sports Council chief, Dickie Jeeps and anti-apartheid campaigner, Peter Ham, Mr Jeeps also warned of a boomerang reaction to the blacklist.

"On behalf of most sportsmen, if one member of a team is not acceptable somewhere, I would say that the majority of our teams won't go," he warned.

Commenting on the blacklist US tennis player Cliff Richey said in New York yesterday that apartheid was just one of many issues that could form the basis for blacklists.

Golfer Lee Trevino who recently took part in the Sun City golf classic was adamant that he would return to South Africa "if invited to do so, unless the United States Government tells me not to."

Durban born Samba Ramsamy is jubilant over the success of his campaign to isolate South Africa.

Mr Ramsamy said his next project was intensified activity to prevent New Zealand and Ireland from "playing rugby with South Africa."

Speaking from Honolulu, boxing promoter Mr Bob Arum described the list as "barbaric."

Rugby star Bily Beaumont says he may change his mind about playing in a charity match in South Africa next month.

Beaumont said he was "upset and annoyed" at being on the list.

British Sports Minister, Hector Munro, said that Britain would oppose any attempt by the United Nations to gain official backing of the blacklist.

A spokesman for the Irish Foreign Affairs Department said that a list of sportsmen to be blacked had not been passed to the Irish representatives at the United Nations. — O.W. — Correspondent, Sapa-Reuters.

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Table 35
SPORTS WORLD IN TURMOIL OVER SA

SOWETAN Correspondent

THE sporting world is in a turmoil as the campaign to isolate South Africa intensifies.

States sympathetic to the campaign are adopting different lines on what action to take against sportsmen with South African connections.

Some, like the Caribbean countries, have expelled sportsmen because they happen to have been born in South Africa, or have had contact with South Africans over a number of years.

Robin Jackman, the England fast bowler, was one of the first to be hit. He was expelled from Guyana and came desperately close to being shown the door by the other island governments.

England’s cricket council stepped in and warned that any action against Jackman would wreck the current England cricket tour.

Realising that this could mean the break-up of world cricket, the Caribbean countries, despite heavy pressure from the anti-apartheid forces who feared the readmission of South Africa to a re-shaped cricket world, backed down.

The chairman of the British sports council, Mr Dickie Jeeps, has given a sombre warning that action against individuals may bring mass team withdrawals.

In other words, there may be no more cricket tours of the West Indies, India and Pakistan if any of these bar an England player because he’s on the list.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement in London says more than 100 countries will observe the list, including Holland and Sweden.

That being so, there could be chaos in European football should such people as Gary Bailey or Craig Johnston get their England caps.

Other sports are already being sucked in. The African golf circuit has lost big names like Nick Faldo, Bernhard Langer and John O’Leary. Superstar Lee Trevino is, in theory, banned from playing in more than half the world.

Questions are being asked everywhere. Athlete Sebastian Coe is worried that he may have to vet all his opposition. Some countries suggest that anyone who has any contact anywhere with South African sportsmen should also be on the list.

If Lions captain Billy Beaumont goes to South Africa next month to play in the Rampley Slender memorial match, he is likely to be barred from Third World countries. That may not affect his rugby, but it could cost him his job as the director of an import/export firm that does much of its business in Africa and Asia.

Their careers could be ruined unless world sport is totally re-organised to isolate those countries which do not give freedom of access to all participants.

Will Stan Smith be allowed to play in the Volvo-sponsored Swedish Open Tennis tournament? Will anyone ever be free to fight Peter Mathebula for his World Boxing crown?

Bitterness is strongest in Britain, where sportsmen and their authorities are deeply resentful.

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Azapo rapped for bid to stop big fight

Azapo, in recent weeks, had adopted a strategy to stop all overseas artists from performing in South Africa.

It had also threatened to disrupt the world flyweight title fight, scheduled for Orlando Stadium on March 28, which features South African world champion Peter 'Terror' Mathebula.

Mr Thebehali said Azapo was planning to deprive the people of Soweto of one of the greatest events in its history.

Of the cultural isolation, Mr Thebehali said: 'Azapo is doing its utmost to isolate Soweto from the outside world and what it could present to the people of Soweto.

'Azapo prevents the people from benefiting from the vast cultural treasures of the overseas world of entertainment. Who gave Azapo the right to do so?'
Boxers on the way.

The UN Committee Against Apartheid and Sanctions (South African troops)
Dutch police hold Salem suspect

Own Correspondent

ROTTERDAM — Dutch police have arrested a Rotterdam businessman in connection with the alleged scuttling of the tanker Salem, whose $45-million cargo of oil is said to have been sold in South Africa.

Mr. Anton Reidek (54), who was arrested yesterday, is one of the four men named in a warrant issued by Scotland Yard in August last year. Mr. Reidek will probably be charged with conspiracy to defraud and be tried in Holland.

The 214,000-ton tanker, which sank 400 miles off the coast of Senegal in January last year, was said to have been carrying Kuwaiti oil from the Gulf to Italy.

It is alleged the tanker docked in Durban instead, sold its cargo for $34-million and was then scuttled to avoid detection.

The other three men named by Scotland Yard are Mr. Frederick Soudam, Mr. Johannes Locks and Mr. Destriou Georgoulis.

Mr. Soudam, a Houston businessman, is said to have owned the 'Salem. Scotland Yard has known the whereabouts of all four men, but conspiring to defraud is not an extraditable offence.
BRACKS SAY AZAPO IS RIGHT

Majority support Azapo's stand against overseas personal tax

MR. SYMON MARBE
MR. SAMUEL HOSL
MR. MASS TRIUNDI MANGANGE

Mr. Pheels Nhegwa
Mr. Shandy Mabeye

Mr. John Shota
Mr. Jerry Mvelophe

"We should stop prescribing and colour the truth. Even where there are excesses in the interest for relocation, I support relocation. It is a new phenomenon for the people. It is a new phenomenon for the people."
Mathebula shapes up to Azapo

_The Argus, Tuesday March 17, 1981_

**Argus Correspondent**

JOHANNESBURG — Peter 'Terror' Mathebula, the world flyweight champion, has angrily reacted to threats by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) to disrupt his title fight against Argentine's Santos Lacer at Orlando Stadium on March 28.

'The South Korean Government wouldn't give me a visa to fight Tae-Silhik Kim in Seoul last year because I was a South African,' said the champion, and now Azapo don't want me to fight in my own country.

"Where must I fight to earn my living? In heaven?" Azapo are fighting apartheid their way — they shouldn't interfere with me. What they are really doing is stopping us (individual blacks) from progressing. They are wrong.

Mathebula said he, as a sportsman, should not be involved in politics and reiterated previous statements that he was fighting for South Africa as a whole.

'I'll fight here if they allow me to. If they don't, I'll become a gentleman of the world and go all over the world to make my money.'

'For me, history is the thing I want to write in the big books. That's something nobody will ever be able to take away from me. I'll always be remembered as South Africa's first black world champion.'

'I did my level best to get to the top. Nobody was there to watch me suffering. What right do they have to interfere now?''

'I'm not blind to the shortcomings of the Government. But what can I do about it? I'm not a politician.'
THE United Nation's Special Committee on Apartheid's international sports blacklist does not bother the Argentinian fighters who arrived in Johannesburg yesterday.

Lectoure, the millionaire boxing promoter and manager, who is making his eighth visit to South Africa, arrived here with four Argentinian fighters and their managers and said no attempt had been made by the Argentinian Government to stop them from getting here.

He said they "had no problem with their fight arrangements even though they were aware of the sports blacklist drawn up by the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee and backed by the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid.

If WBA world flyweight title challenger, Santos Laciar, wins the title from the champion, Peter "Terror"

WBA world flyweight champ Mathebula and challenger. Laciar.
The Black Students Society of Wits University has condemned the Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand. It was responding to a survey carried out for The Star in the Johannesburg-Beef area yesterday which showed that 78 percent of those interviewed believed that the tour should go ahead while only 15 percent were opposed.

At a mass meeting yesterday, the students expressed support for CAS 81 — the Campaign Against the Springboks. The society passed a resolution condemning the New Zealand Government for allowing the tour to go ahead.

"The Black Students Society believes that by allowing the Springboks to tour the Government of New Zealand is aiding the apartheid regime in South Africa. We students feel that by doing this, the New Zealand Government is expressing contempt for the feelings and demands of the majority of South Africans," the resolution said.
Black against Azapo boycott of entertainers

Letters to The Star on attempts by the Azanian Peoples' Organisation to prevent overseas entertainers from visiting South Africa have shown that many black readers oppose the Azapo stand.

The most recent example is the organisation's attempt to boycott a proposed tour of the O'Jays, a three-man Black American soul group. More than 60 letters received by this newspaper's Africa edition in the past week reveal that 60 percent oppose Azapo's attitude.

The most common complaint is that the organisation acts "without consulting the people" and that it is "mixing entertainment and politics" in its attempts to isolate this country culturally.

As one "Disguised Music Lover" from KwaXuma put it: "Is the stopping of the O'Jays performing in South Africa going to grant us freedom immediately? Is it going to end apartheid instantly?"

THREATS

"Are all the revelers in Soweto and elsewhere going to abstain from patronising places of entertainment simply because Azapo has stopped the O'Jays tour?"

The letters condemned threats to the O'Jays manager. Said Mr. Mandungu Muyanga of Mdolo South: "You (Azapo) threatened the manager and said if the group came here they would do so at their own risk."

"You are inciting the people... yet you claim to be a non-violent organisation."
SA industrial action urged

Own Correspondent
SALISBURY — President Sanka Stevens of Sierra Leone yesterday proposed industrial action as an alternative means of waging the liberation struggle in South Africa.

At a luncheon held in his honour by the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, the visiting leader urged southern Africa and the rest of the continent to consider seriously his suggestion. He said he was offering this alternative because "St Paul says we should not court martyrdom."

"Let us make more use of the industrial front with regard to South Africa. I have a trade union background and I know the value of trade unions," he said.

Dr Stevens said every man had a God-given right to withhold his labour. "A country which is highly industrialised will understand industrial action."

If organised properly, this action would yield results. Dr Stevens said South Africa's standing in the world depended on her gold, cobalt, uranium and other mineral production.

"When trouble starts there, you will see it registered on the stock exchange," he said.

He stressed: "Talk to a man in the language he understands. South Africans will understand industrial action."

Thatcher turns down sanctions against SA plea

LONDON — Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher today rejected Nig- erian President Alhaji Shagari's call for sanctions against South Africa in talks with the visiting African head of state, officials reported.

During a 40-minute private session with Mr Shagari, Mrs Thatcher told him that Britain considered international boycotts wrong in principle and incentive in practice, officials of both countries reported.

On Tuesday Mr Shagari speaking at a Buckingham Palace banquet in his honour by Queen Elizabeth, called for Britain to cut its economic ties with South Africa.

Mr Shagari argued today that more condemnation of apartheid had proved pointless.

BLOODSHED

Mr Shagari also warned that what he termed "wanton destruction and ceaseless bloodshed" of guerrilla war in SWA/ Namibia, would continue unless Western powers acted to bring internationally recognised independence to the territory.

Mr Shagari told Mrs Thatcher the Western powers would gain more in the long term by trading with black Africa than from strengthening South Africa's "unjust economy."

He warned that unless the West "adjusted its economic relations accordingly," it would lose moral credibility and trade.

RECESSION

Aides said Mrs Thatcher's response was that a successful outcome of a discussion (the strong point formally of hospitalisation) it is interesting to note that no outpatient service could employ a sister if Stephenson had to be given, at especially re-endowments or alternative that, one does not look from the solely, interest in the territory.

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Sanctions—
who would
suffer most

By HAROLD FRIDJHON

In evaluating talk about economic sanctions, a distinction must be made between the rhetoric and the realities, both inside and outside South Africa. Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of Assocom, told the Witbank Chamber of Commerce and Industries yesterday.

Although the threat of sanctions was real, their successful implementation was a different matter. It was unlikely that certain African states could do much harm to South Africa even if they tried to apply sanctions.

And if they felt compelled to apply sanctions, South Africa might be driven, not out of ill-will but by the inevitable logic of events, eventually to adopt a similar policy itself because the interests of its citizens would have to be protected.

In economic warfare it was only too probable that South Africa would be the victor, but ultimately there would be no winners — only losers with all parties left impoverished.

Mr Parsons sees South Africa in a stronger position than ever before to shrug off sanctions.

"South Africa is the 15th most important trading nation in the world. It has a powerful economy. It is flanked by two oceans. It possesses strategic minerals. It exports food."

""There are contingency plans against sanctions and it may retaliate. These are the basic facts which any sanctions strategy will have to take into account."

To the extent that trade and investment sanctions could be implemented against South Africa, the major negative impact would fall on the lower-income groups, consisting mainly of blacks who relied on the export sector, agriculture and mining for employment.

Neighbouring states could not afford to see sanctions applied to South Africa. These countries needed urgent extra aid to get food shortages under control. Less food was being produced in Africa now than in 1970.

About 500,000 foreign workers from Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Mozambique were employed in SA. If South Africa gave preference to the employment of its own black people, the repercussions on neighbouring territories would be serious because their employment and income would be badly hit.

A disruption of trade between South Africa and the rest of Africa, estimated at R1 500-million in 1980, would result in these African countries having to buy goods elsewhere at much higher cost.

Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho were landlocked and 90% of their imports came through South African railways and harbours.

Oil sanctions would be impractical to apply because even Zimbabwe, Zambia and parts of Zaire could only be supplied with oil through South Africa.
"development" projects there might be in their area, and to the fact that very poor and isolated villagers need new ideas. However there is no such project the hardest working. Communal gardens, very poor than dairees see. A from a small amount of money for labour available is limited, a project, she may just produce food to sell she will generally.

Most gardens do produce a supplementary source of food and some basic for most numbers (see chart p.6). It is more difficult for them to generate a significant amount of cash because of marketing problems and also because of lack of labour. However those families which have a man's labour available for hawking and production are making significantly more money than women-only families. Nevertheless's still, Kunggo points out, the gardens cannot generate enough for a family to live off and so, as with the dairees, they function as one of several supplementary sources of income. They should be seen as something which will transform the way in which people live but as something which may satisfy a small part of people's needs and in some cases part of people's financial needs.

POSITIVE FACTORS

1. Where the gardens are fully established and functioning properly (i.e. not Kunggo and Inkomag) people who were not previously feeding their families on home grown vegetables say they have noticed a definite improvement in the health of their children.

2. At the communal gardens people learn techniques of vegetable growing and soil preparation. They take these techniques back to their home gardens and teach neighbours. Many members cited the knowledge gained as important.

3. Apart from the numbers at Inkomag and a few people who said they had particularly fertile soil at home, all members said that yields at the communal garden were higher than at home because of the fencing, water, and better soil preparation these.

In talking to members I was struck by the importance of nutrition education and the influence it has in deciding people to start growing.

As on Barclays.

A 'Shadow' cast.

LONDON - Barclays important question is whether to persuade people that the bank plays a not-for-profit role in South Africa. The Board of Directors, had it been so in the first place, would have seen the need for the bank's role to be re-defined. If the bank's role was not re-defined, its activities would not be sustainable within the apartheid system, and the bank would be forced to leave the country and the regime.

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UN committee told: Sanctions are a sham

The facts, the evidence, are clear: sanctions are a sham.
Shagari tries to push sanctions

LONDÓN — The Nigerian President, Mr Shehu Shagari, who has called on Britain to stop supporting South Africa's economy, had a 45-minute meeting with the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, on Wednesday.

The session, attended by the British Foreign Secretary and other British Ministers, was private and details were not disclosed.

At a state banquet hosted by Queen Elizabeth on Tuesday, President Shagari appealed to Britain to end its support for what he called the 'apartheid economy of South Africa.'

He planned to repeat his appeal at today's talks, according to a presidential spokesman. "The President will be approaching the issue of sanctions in a most friendly way," he said. — Sapa-Beuter.
War of nerves: looms

Sport blacklist: 18th
‘Sanctions are only solution to apartheid’

LONDON. — Nigeria’s President Shehu Shagari yesterday called on Western governments not to block black Africa’s attempts to impose United Nations mandatory sanctions against South Africa, saying an economic boycott of the country was the only way to peacefully dismantle apartheid.

“...The system has survived largely through the collusion and encouragement of Western powers who continue to defy world opinion by supplying arms to the racists,” he told a Press conference at the end of a four-day visit to Britain.

“We hope the Great Powers will allow sanctions — then it will be the duty of all to uphold them.”

President Shagari said Nigeria was determined to continue aiding “the freedom fighters in South Africa and South West Africa”:

“We shall use every means at our disposal to fight apartheid,” he said.

The Nigerian leader admitted he had not been able to persuade the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to support sanctions.

“The British authorities believe in persuasion. I don’t. I don’t believe it will be successful,” he said.

“She still nurtures the hope that South Africa can be persuaded through talks. I wish her luck.”

But he said he believed the British Government realized the importance of co-operating with black Africa and seeing its point of view.

“They are prepared to do so,” he said. “But the British have their own allies, and it is their task to discuss among themselves and see whether sanctions will be effective.”

He argued that they would be — if they were implemented “in good faith.”

President Shagari also told the conference he did not believe President Ronald Reagan’s United States Administration would support Unita in Angola.

But he warned that if it did so it would defy Africa and its actions would be “very serious”.

He said it was in the interests even of South Africa’s friends that apartheid should be “wiped out.”

“It can be done by peaceful means. If negotiation fails, then South Africa must be pressurized, and the peaceful way is through sanctions. If this fails you have to resort to armed struggle.” — Sapa.
SA North Sea oil interests

Anti-apartheid group attacks
Increasing South African investment in British oil exploration has been attacked on the grounds that, despite the present UN embargo which prevents any oil from these fields being sold to SA, these holdings will enable pressure to be brought to bear on the British Government to eventually allow such sales.

Dirk de Villiers

LONDON — The South African-owned Union oil exploration company, when it bought a stake in a North Sea oil exploration consortium, accepted that none of the oil found could be sent to South Africa.

This was made clear here yesterday by Gulf Oil, operator of the consortium, after the anti-apartheid movement attacked the British Government for giving two South African companies a stake in the latest round of North Sea oil exploration licences despite United Nations sanctions.

But anti-apartheid spokesmen here claim these guidelines are too flexibly interpreted by the British Government which has twice allowed swap arrangements involving North Sea oil.

A Gulf Oil spokesman said Union was not the only mining company involved in this particular consortium — it had originally had a connection with the British National Coal Board, hence the mining bias.

Several factors, he explained, militated against South Africa obtaining North Sea oil through this 10 percent holding of Federale Mynsou.

The first was that anything discovered by the consortium was subject to 51 percent partnership with the British Government — so Union's share was effectively cut by half.

Secondly, Union accepted that the consortium is obliged by the UK Government to land any...
Azapo explains reasons behind artists blacklist

Staff Reporter

THE Azanian Peoples Organization (Azapo) had embarked on a campaign to culturally isolate South Africa in order to pressureize the government into “implementing fundamental changes in the country,” according to a statement released by the organization.

The document has been made available to clarify Azapo’s controversial decision to blacklist foreign musicians and other artists who visit South Africa.

The American musician Louie Watins, who is performing in Cape Town, has been put on the blacklist. He was forced to cancel a show in Welkom following a threat to boycott the performance.

Azapo said the blacklist was being circulated internationally and that it had enlisted the help of influential anti-apartheid organizations and artists’ unions to denude artists and sportsmen from coming to South Africa.

Cancellations

“Those who have the interest of the black people of Azania at heart have heard the call and will come,” the statement said. These included well-known artists such as Brook Benton, O C Smith and Ruftus Thomas, who have all cancelled tours of South Africa.

“Those artists who come here to perform claim that they are muscians and not politicians, yet as soon as they arrive here they speak of great change in South Africa. This the relaxation of petty apartheid at ‘multiracial’ theate such as the Colosseum not a political gambit? Is equality in that mixed audience just as long as the show lasts not just a political bluff?”

“Soon after the show ends, everything goes back to normal and we are again subjected to a myriad of racist laws. So that while (blacks) are allowed to pay equally with whites to see international stars, they have to carry passes in their pockets,” the organization said.

Evil system

Azapo said it was not fighting international artists, but wanted them to “help us fight the evil system which is perpetually trying to destroy the human in us.”

The organization said it could not allow the pressures of international artists in South Africa to “boost the morale of the government.” Some artists visited this country to encourage local talent, but Azapo could no longer allow them to “further discourage local artists, who had always been ‘certain rascals’ on visitors’ shows.”

Other visiting artists sang songs which offered messages for the poor and depressed, but this could not change the political situation for blacks. Azapo said.

“Azapo now calls on the black man to make the sacrifice of boycotting performances by foreign artists. We have to choose between entertainment for the sake of enjoyment and liberation. Certain pleasures must be sacrificed for the greater goal of liberation,” the organization said.
Panic over blacklist

THE United Nations blacklist of sportsmen who have visited South Africa has thrown a number of the world’s white sporting nations into a panic.

Reaction to the list has been wide-ranging — varying from open jubilation in Africa and other third world countries to accusations of blackmail in right-wing political and media circles.

Chris de Brolley, secretary of the South African non-racial Olympic Committee, the London-based anti-apartheid organisation, which has played an important role in the drawing up of the blacklist, scotched claims that the list was nothing more than an attempt to blackmail world sportsmen.

"Sportsmen are free to visit South Africa whenever they want to. But then they must not expect to be welcomed in the rest of the world," he said.

In South Africa, Mr M N Father, secretary of the South African Council, on sport, the body which is supplying names of visiting sportsmen to the United Nations, predicted that the "list" could "intensify South Africa’s isolation without effect.

"The West Indian government will release a statement in April 1st which they will, disclose ways of how, they intend to intensify the country’s isolation."

Over the next few months, we hope to enlist support from every country in the world for the blacklist," he added.

A total of 138 names are already on the list. Indications are that it will expand to over 200 when an updated version is released later this month.

Michael Jones, captain of the South African rugby team, said: "The blacklist will hurt us."

However, he condemned the blacklist, saying it was nothing more than an attempt to blackmail sportsmen.

Golfer Nick Faldo, who is also on the list has already stated that he will never again visit this country.

Tennis could be one of the sports most hard-hit by the list. Professional players were due to have urgent meetings in Paris over the weekend to discuss the situation.

A spokesman, Cliff Drysdale, said the matter was "serious".

Sanroc happy, says Ramsamy

SAM RAMSAY, chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), is jubilant over the success of the United Nations blacklist of sportsmen who visit South Africa.

Speaking at a meeting of the Special Committee Against Apartheid at the United Nations, he said he was pleased the blacklist had had an immediate effect — Kenya and Nigeria already denying sportsmen who have contacts with South Africa the right to play against them.

He also said the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa approved the blacklist, which means that African countries will not take part in events in which there are participants who maintain sporting contacts with South Africa.

CRICKET

He was also of the opinion that Western countries would follow suit, but even if they did not he made it clear the blacklist would hit them.

"For example, India, Pakistan and the West Indies would support it — and that’s half the vote in the International Cricket Conference," he said.

So British cricketers could suffer if they have sports links with South Africa.

One other aspect he was especially pleased about was that the blacklist affected golfers and tennis players, who because of their individuality and professional aspect, have been difficult targets to put down. Now however the world has been made aware of who they are and pressure can be brought to bear on them.

Mr Ramsay said that his next project was to intensify activity to prevent New Zealand and Ireland from playing rugby against South Africa.
No violence will be used at fight-Azap

By CHARLES MOGALE

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has announced that although it was calling for a complete boycott of the forthcoming Peter Mathebula world title fight, 'no violence will be used to disrupt it'.

This assurance came from the publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr George Wauchope, when he was addressing about 250 people at the Sharpeville shootings commemoration service at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia on Saturday.

Reiterating Azapo's stand on the fight, Mr Wauchope said it was being used to 'demonstrate to the outside world how things have changed in South Africa', and as a catalyst to counteract the successful blacklisting of overseas sportsmen who come to the country.

ENDORSE

"We endorse the stand of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa and of the United Nations with regard to sporting contact with South Africa, that while it does not discourage individual sportsmen from fulfilling their potential overseas, that these individuals do not go and sell the Government's policy abroad and further that they go and inform the outside world of the real situation here," Mr Wauchope said.

The fight was being used to further mislead the world that apartheid "is dead".

Mr Wauchope said no violence was used to disrupt the Lovelace Watkins show which flopped in Welkom or the Ray Charles show which was cancelled at the Jabulani Amphitheatre.

"It would," he said, "need a man with a South African Defence Force heart to go and listen to
AZAPPO WOULDN'T DISRUPT THE FIGHT
In opposition to SA tour
Irish poll shows drop

[Image of an advertisement for a film]
Blacklist ball back in court of Sanroc

The council, which comprises three tournament directors, three players’ representatives and three members of the International Tennis Federation, also ordered the Nigerians to reimburse the Britons — John Fawar, Harvey Becker and John Whiteford — R700 each for their travel expenses.

Mr. Owen Williams, tournament director of the South African Open Tennis Championship and a member of the MIPTC, said Nigeria would not be allowed back unless it agreed to abide by the grand prix rules to guarantee the admission and ability to compete.

“People outside are trying to dictate what happens in grand prix tennis and that is very bad,” said Mr. Williams.

“IT will mean chaos and heartbreak for players, all caused by people who don’t give a fig about tennis. “That is why we have taken this strong stand against Nigeria.”

MIPTC chairman, Mr. Philippe Chatner, said after Friday’s meeting that Nigeria was charged with attacking the right of individuals to participate freely in international sport.

“Obviously we cannot stand for that, even if it means losing several grand prix tournaments,” Mr. Chatner said.

Most Third World countries — including tennis powers like India and Egypt — and Sweden are reportedly prepared to observe the UN blacklist, thereby losing grand prix status for their national tournaments.

Mr. Williams, however, dismissed this as “pure speculation.”

And he insists that the South African Open next month will not be badly hit by the blacklist.

The players who have withdrawn for fear of jeopardising their future playing careers are all tail-enders, he said.

But he warned that the effects of the blacklist would be felt by South Africa in the long term.

Every foreign player who enters next month’s South African Open will be named on the UN blacklist. Sanroc has vowed.

Mr. Samad Ransommy, chairman of the anti-apartheid sports body, said at the weekend his organisation was picking up the gauntlet thrown down by MIPTC.

“Sanroc and the Supreme Council for Sport in South Africa has accepted this challenge and will persevere with the blacklist.

Anti-apartheid activist Mr. Peter Hain also condemned Nigeria’s expulsion from the grand prix circuit.

“It can only accelerate the pace of pressure on South Africa and for the blacklist.

“The interpretation which I am sure will be made in South Africa is that this is a blow for the anti-apartheid cause. But I don’t see it that way,” he said.

“What it shows is that yet again South Africa is the source of disruption in international sport.

Hypocrisy

A correspondent to The Times’ letter page writes that Sanroc’s inconsistent application of dual standards leads it and its supporters into unifying, apparent hypocrisy.

“Mr. S. Ransommy of Sanroc should understand that many people in the Western world are revolting by the sort of political and social systems prevalent in many of the countries of Africa and the Third World,” writes Mr. C C Ellis of London.

“They are characterised by a mixture of brutality, corruption and incompetence that imposes upon their unfortunate peoples such a degree of misery and uncertainty that most might be all to happy to accept a chance to live in South Africa, even if this entailed submitting to the indignities suffered by the black people of the country.”
Swazi split over sanctions on SA

Argus Africa News
Service

MBABANE — A split is developing in the Swaziland Government on the issue of support for sanctions against South Africa.

Swaziland's Prime Minister, Prince Mahindla, said recently it would be suicidal for states bordering South Africa to support sanctions.

The Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, repeated this in a statement read in Parliament on his behalf while he was in Maputo.

However, Parliament has now been asked not to have the statement printed on the debate records.

Accused

A faction led by the Deputy Education Minister, Mr W M Magonzo, says that the sanctions issue is new and has not yet been discussed by Parliament.

According to the Deputy Minister, the government has not yet taken a stand on the sanctions issue. He accused Mr Dlamini of being undiplomatic.

The motion not to have the statement printed on the debate records was moved in the absence of the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.
British sports

chief Jeeps to head latest

UN blacklist

London Bureau

LONDON. — Mr Dickie Jeeps, chairman of the British Sports Council, will top the United Nations blacklist of British sportspeople who, in the past six months, have had or have encouraged sporting links with South Africa.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Sam Ramsamy, London-based chairman of the South African Nonracial Olympic Committee (Sanroc) and a member of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa.

He said the inclusion of Mr Jeeps — who led a sports council fact-finding mission to South Africa last year — was "completely justified" and would embarrass the British Government.

"Britain is among the most guilty of all countries in the world, because of its cynical sporting links with South Africa despite having signed the Glen-eagles Agreement in 1977, which discouraged such links," Mr Ramsamy said.

"And Mr Jeeps, as chairman of a so-called independent government body, speaking with authority for the whole of British sport, has contravened Glen-eagles many times by encouraging sportmen to play in South Africa.

"He even led a Sports Council team to South Africa last year and reported back that the racists there were integrating most sports and sportmen regardless of race. This was a lie. So he must go on the blacklist.

"This is only the beginning of our campaign to isolate South Africa," Mr Ramsamy said.

"If New Zealand allows the South African rugby team to tour this summer, the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane next year will be immediately threatened — unless, of course, Australia refuses to invite the New Zealanders."

Mr Jeeps said later: "It is untrue to say, as Mr Ramsamy claims, that I have ever encouraged anyone to play sport in South Africa.

"And it is unfortunate that some members of Sanroc, who left South Africa many years ago, have not been back to see for themselves how much integration there has been since they left."

Sapa reports that the SA Council on Sport (Sacos) president, Mr Hassan Hova, yesterday renewed his call for a national convention of all sports administrators.

He said that although not enough had been done to warrant Sacos backing a call to end the isolation threat, the situation could be saved "by South Africans".

"There is a solution, there must be a solution. And I believe that we should sit down together, all this country's sporting administrators, and find one."

"Dr Danie Craven and the others on his side believe that the concessions they have made are already enough. I say they have made no concessions at all.

"Quite clearly they don't understand my feelings, my reasoning, just as I am prepared to concede I do not appreciate theirs," Mr Hova said.
halt tour is denied

joint action to

australian-nz

by hubert reardon
SANCTIONS

The States' Africa News Service

MPANTE - Swaziland's King Sobhuza II has backed his Prime Minister and Labour Minister in saying that Swaziland will not block sanctions against South Africa and has thus stopped a developing rift in the Government on the sanctions issue.
Sporting cold war coming

The Star Bureau

London — International sport and politics are moving swiftly towards an almighty explosion over the immensely delicate problem of links with South Africa.

The United Nations, backed by Sanroc and the Anti-Apartheid Movement, want all countries to ban all players and officials who have been to the Republic since September last year.

Now sport is starting to hit back, with the opening salvos coming in Paris last week from the Men's International Professional Tennis Council (MIPTC).

Nigeria has been booted out of the international grand prix circuit because of a ban against three Britons who played in South Africa, and were told they would not be re-admitted until they furnished a guarantee that all eligible tennis players would be free to play there.

Mr. David Gray, secretary of the International Tennis Federation, confirmed yesterday that exactly the same action would be taken against any other country refusing to admit players on the blacklist.

"We have always had the powers to do this. In the past six months we have had to warn two other member countries that they faced expulsion if they didn't want to admit a South African and Taiwan wanted to keep out Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia.

"We waved the rule book at them — and they submitted."

The English cricket authorities have also given a firm indication that they will not tolerate political interference. The West Indies were told that if Robin Jackman was not welcome because of his South African links, the England team would pack their bags.

One of the most intriguing and topical situations is in rugby. The international rugby board has given short shrift to political manoeuvring in the past — and will continue to do so.

But what about the Irish Government? It bitterly opposes the May tour of South Africa and is desperate to convince Black Africa of the sincerity of its opposition.

If it does, Ireland could be thrown out of international rugby for playing the French who visited South Africa.

The Foreign Office in Dublin was clearly taken aback by the prospect yesterday. After a long pause, an official would say only: "It is a hypothetical matter."

Sanroc president Sam Ramsamy says the organisation is at war with the tennis world. That war is already widening and the consequences look ominous.
Heavy security for fight
THE attempts to blacklist people who attended Ciskei's independence celebrations would fail, Brig Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services said in an interview in Zweifasha yesterday.

Brig Sebe was reacting to a resolution taken in Port Elizabeth last Sunday by the Committee of 21, which is a civic body under the chairmanship of Mr A Z Lamani, a former Ciskei politician.

About 60 people attending the Committee of 21 meeting supported the blacklist motion, which was tabled by Mr Lamani.

Brig Sebe said Mr Lamani had tried to launch a boycott of the Ciskei independence referendum last December.

"He failed to stop the referendum and he is also going to fail in his new attempt." — Sapa.

Eire fails to sway IRFU

The Star Bureau
LONDON — The Eire Government is making a last attempt to stop the Irish rugby tour of South Africa.

Foreign Minister Mr. Brija Lemhan, spent 45 minutes yesterday trying to persuade IRFU officials against mounting the tour that will harm African anger on Ireland.

But, as with his first meeting with the Irish rugby bosses last November, he was hamstrung before it started.

His Government will not resort to strongarm tactics, it deplores in other regimes.

This means that any passport action against the players is ruled out. Observers believe that he made little or no impression on the IRFU delegation.

Third world countries have started flexing their commercial muscle to stop the tour.

Nigeria has leaned on Guinness, the brewers with a K19-million stake in its country and two employees in the touring party.

The result was that Guinness stopped the players, scrumhalf John Robbie and number eight Mike Gibson from taking leave between May 6 and June 6 — the tour dates.

Robbie quit the company and vowed to meet his tour commitment.

Gibson is still thinking things over, although he is bitterly disappointed at his employer’s action.

Although the average woman has at least one domestic worker, the average man has none.

The census will include domestic workers, only, and both the census and this survey also include domestic workers.

The survey refers to coloured domestic workers.
**DESPITE THOSE SANCTIONS...**

The United Nations is breaking its own sanctions policies by allowing food to be bought from South Africa with UN cash.

The money is given by the world organisation to territories in Southern Africa for feeding refugees and for other projects. At least R20-million a year has been spent in two years. In an investigation during a week in which African UN members demanded mandatory sanctions against South Africa, I found that:

- Orders are placed in South Africa because of slow deliveries from Europe and the United States.
- If UN funds are not spent, donations could be cut back when further money is requested.
- Money given by international aid organisations is also being spent here.

The countries most involved are Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Swaziland.

**OAU study**

They have had millions of rand poured in, particularly in a bid to ease the plight of refugees as a result of the Rhodesian and Angolan wars.

In addition, poor crops and drought have forced thousands to flee Zambia and Mozambique, which meant the wholesale purchase of food.

The organisations that have given money for aid include the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Children's Fund, the United States Agency for International Development, and the Organisation for African Unity.

Private groups include the World Council of Churches, Danish Church Aid Organisation and World Vision.

The OAU this week had a first-rate opportunity to study Botswana's crop problems when it held a soil utilisation conference in Gaborone.

One trade official operating outside South Africa told me:

"The countries of Southern Africa have no option but to spend this money in South Africa. They call it emergency spending. They cannot wait for ever for orders placed in Europe, the United States, the Far East and other parts of the world — and, even then, the overseas orders are shipped through South Africa, earning valuable foreign exchange for that country.

"The orders are placed overseas for better prices or for credit reasons but deliveries are so lengthy that emergency orders are made in South Africa.

"In many cases, the purchaser is able to obtain an overseas-produced product on an ex-stock delivery from South Africa!" The problem faced by countries such as Botswana or Zimbabwe, for instance, is that they have just about to feed their own people, with massive help from South Africa. But, as moment refugees turn up, they are in a quandary.

**Quandary**

"For instance, there are a large number of South African refugees at Dukwe (in northeast Botswana) who must be fed.

"South Africa is right next door — and United Nations resolutions or not, the food has to be bought... with UN money."

"The knowledge that international aid is being spent in South Africa has not been lost on South African trade officials."

It is calculated that a huge proportion of the money spent here by southern and central African states is for donations.

"Let's say that R20-million, plus, is at stake," said a source.

"If, for instance, aid programmes pour R10-million into one country, and that money was only half spent by September/ October when the budget for the next year is discussed, then aid would be halved.

"So, in order to build up a stockpile of food and equipment, and in order to maintain the level of donation, all the money must be spent."

Aid to Africa is to be debated at a special conference in Geneva on April 9 and 10.

Hosted by the UN High Commission for Refugees and the OAU, the conference is to debate the future of refugees, the money spent on them, and where it is spent.

The conference follows a decision, taken in December last year by the UNHCR, to suspend aid to 500,000 refugees in Zimbabwe because of what an official told me was "blatant abuse".

Zimbabwe has estimated that resettlement of refugees is costing the country R14-million a week.
Holland's doubts about sanctions

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**AMSTERDAM —** Holland's largest daily newspaper, De Telegraaf, claiming reliable Government sources, save the Dutch Cabinet has decided against an oil embargo.

But the Foreign Minister, Mr. Chris van de Klaauw, is due to report to Parliament today on his attempts to find support for an embargo among Holland's West European allies.

The Dutch Prime Minister, Mr. Draai van Acht, who ended a visit to Zimbabwe at the weekend, is reported to have talked to Mugabe about such an embargo.

Mr. van Acht spoke to Mr. van Acht with the two leaders who agreed that an oil embargo on South Africa would harm Zimbabwe. He refused to comment on the report in De Telegraaf.

The fact of rejection of an embargo by Salisbury could provide the Van Acht Government with valuable ammunition in the debate on oil sanctions planned for April 9 or 10 in Parliament.

The Prince Minister probably hopes that Mr. Mugabe's attitude will persuade some Christian Democrat dissidents to support the Government and vote against an embargo.

Mr. van Acht goes to Washington today for talks with President Reagan, Western pressure on South Africa to end apartheid is expected to be on the agenda.

In Copenhagen, Denmark's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Willem Uylenboon, told reporters: "We will not consider imposing unilateral economic sanctions against South Africa as they would not be effective alone in making South Africa abolish apartheid."

The Danish line on sanctions followed a recent decision against a South African boycott in the Norwegian Government.

Norway said that sanctions would not force South Africa to abandon its racial policies but would hurt Norway's shipping industry.

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16 percent were working with their first employer. 13 percent from other farms, 11 percent from towns and cities, and 69 percent came employed at the time of the survey. 72 percent of those who seem to confirm this: 27 percent of the workers who left --- Results from the House survey --- for all four areas ---

Who do selection return to the farms who do selection return to the farms seem either that they selection go far away or that those far away. A few try to get work in the nearest town but it another farm in the same area (often only a few miles away). The table suggests that farm workers in the Karoo,
Mugabe explains the SA sanction problem

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, said at the weekend that he hoped the United States would not cement ties with South Africa — and promised to work to make the US aware of the dangers of apartheid.

He conceded that Zimbabwe would not be able to implement sanctions against South Africa because of its geographical and economic position.

"This is not to say we are against the international community imposing sanctions," he said. "We voted for those at the United Nations because we had to be seen to be giving support to the efforts of the Organization of African Unity and international community.

"However, we did explain that when it comes to the actual implementation of sanctions, Zimbabwe would not be able to involve itself."

Mr. Mugabe said he hoped President Ronald Reagan's administration would be deterred from moving closer to South Africa by the US's commitment to democracy and the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity.

These, he said, ought to prevent "that negative process" of supporting and advancing apartheid in South Africa and South West Africa.

"If the worst should happen, we would regret it," he said.

"But we will continue to work as effectively as possible to make the US administration see the dangers. But we see them; see the dangers of a South Africa based on minority rule — the essence of whose policy is apartheid."

Mr. Mugabe said he wanted the US to see the need for extending the area of democracy to southern Africa and establishing a zone "which the US can regard as supportive of the true principles of democracy, true principles governing humanity, and relations between man and man."

Commenting on the international donors' conference in Zimbabwe last week — when pledges were made to boost the country's coffers with R1 billion — he said that while his government was "overwhelmed" by the response, he felt the British contribution was "insufficient and inadequate."

Mr. Mugabe referred particularly to the pledge of R1.5 million for the purchase of land to resettle peasants living in overcrowded black rural areas.

"We are grateful to Britain for pledging this additional amount, but I am afraid it falls far short of our expectations," said Mr. Mugabe.

However, the head of the British delegation, Lord Samuelson, had explained that the money was for 1981, and further talks would be held for British aid next year and in 1982.

"We were discussing the preferential trade agreement between the two countries, and said we hoped it would not affect Zimbabwe very drastically."

Zimbabwe was getting new markets elsewhere in Africa, and with its entry into the European Community Market, he believed it was perhaps gaining greater trade in new places which would effectively counter the loss with South Africa. — Sapa.
Students support sports isolation

Johannesburg — Representatives of a number of predominantly black student organisations have come out in support of local and international moves to isolate South African sport.

Delegates who met at the University of Durban-Westville at the weekend also rejected participation in any Republic Day celebrations.

In another resolution they accused the University of the Witwatersrand's administration of "hypocrisy" for its stand on student behaviour during the chaotic meeting of Dr Piet Koenrhof there recently.

A statement issued after the meeting said delegates included members of the Black Students' Society at the universities of Witwatersrand, Natal and Cape Town; the SRC of the University of Durban-Westville; representatives from the University of the Western Cape, the University of Transkei, Turffontein, Rand College of Education, Transvaal College of Education, medical SRC of the University of Natal and the South African Black Inter-varsities Committee.

A few white students also attended the conference.

The delegates affirmed their commitment to the struggle for a non-racial, democratic South Africa and endorsed the South African Council on Sport (Sacos), led by Mr Hassan Howa, as "the sole representative of the non-racial sports movement" in the country.

The sports resolution noted that there was a dire shortage of sports and other fundamental facilities in all the oppressed communities of South Africa, and that the international community could not be duped by these "so-called changes while the majority of South Africa's population continues to be denied fundamental human rights".

Delegates confirmed their support for the international sporting isolation of South Africa and for the blacklist of those who have sporting contact with the country.

They also condemned the proposed Irish rugby tour of South Africa and the proposed Springbok tour of New Zealand.

The students said the creation of the Republic of South Africa was "a shame and disgrace to the meaning attached to 'republic' and it has resulted in the entrenchment of racial laws and oppression of our people".

The creation of the Republic had "exposed the government's contempt for the oppressed people of South Africa by excluding them from the Republic referendum".

Rejecting Republic Day celebrations, they pledged to continue striving to make a democratic society a reality.
Black student groups back the blacklist

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

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SANCTIONS

1 APRIL 1981 – 30 DEC 1981
SECTION A (contd.)

15. For any hospital which has recently been taken over by the Department of Health, please state if available the valuation of the hospital for purposes of compensation and the year it was taken over. Separate hospitals and clinics if possible.

Year  Amount
Hospitals
Clinics

16. Outpatients: At what times is the outpatients department open? ........................................
What is the normal total complement of staff in OPD? ........................................

Day  Night
a) nurses
b) other staff
c) dispensary

For how many hours per week is it:
a) no doctor
b) one doctor
c) two doctors
State if any of those are normal

17. Are any extra unpaid staff available, voluntary type of staff:  

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<th>Type of staff</th>
<th>Role</th>
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18. How much powdered milk do you distribute per annum:
   a) at market prices price: R per kg ........................................
   b) at subsidized prices price: R per kg ........................................
   c) free

State any proportion of these costs borne by the state in list of hospital income, and, with total cost of dried milk distribution, in expenditure account. If in no other category, list under 'other nonlabour expenditure'.

SA Tour

Embargo

Nigeria

SA tour

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SUMMARY

Using the Shikir Strip technique on children between 1 and 5 years of age the incidence of malnutrition was determined amongst 464 children from the Squatter area of Crossroads, Cape Town, and 416 children from Nqutu, KwaZulu. The incidence of protein calorie malnutrition in Crossroads was 1.9% whilst the incidence in Nqutu was 7.3% which is significantly higher. The factors responsible for this disparity in nutritional status are discussed.

INTRODUCTION

There is a lack of data on the comparative nutritional status of rural and urban communities in South Africa.

The need for this data is particularly evident in Cape Town from whence many families are returned to the Bantustans under Section 12 of the Urban Areas Act. In 1977 the homes of 21,000 people in the squatter areas of Modderdam, Westridge and Umibell were demolished in order that they should return to their places of origin. The likely effect of such a move is unknown.

The communal demolition began and appeared important in nutritional status and compare the setting.
Boycott makes some sense

Whites must be taught at school that blacks are human—Patternen

FLOYD PATTERNSON FORMER WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING CHAMP CAME TO SOUTH AFRICA, WHERE HE SAW WHAT THE RACIAL INJUSTICE WAS ALL ABOUT. "IT'S A SHAME, THE WAY WE TREAT EACH OTHER," HE SAID. "WE NEED TO LEARN TO LIVE TOGETHER IN PEACE."
You see then when you I tell you, I do not be came for the second time?

Mr. Patterson: I saw can help blacks without being in this country physically.

I can see now that whites are like children. They have to go to school to be taught that blacks are human beings and have feelings. Just like whites do.

SOWETAN: There is this blacklisting of sportmen, who maintain ties with South Africa. Did you know before coming here that your name appeared in that list?

Mr. Patterson: Yes, I knew about that list although not as much as I know now since I came here. Before leaving home I saw my name on this blacklist but to my surprise no one congratulated me for that. It was only after making some enquiries that I got to understand what this blacklist is all about.

I still do not understand why it had to be called a blacklist and not a whites list.

SOWETAN: Now Mr. Patterson, in the light of all the information you have gathered and your experiences during your three visits to this country, do you still feel that you are helping anybody by coming here to South Africa?

Mr. Patterson: That makes some sense, but that is not how other people explained the situation.
In economic development projects, world bank, May, 1974.

Environmental, health and human development considerations.

This method may also be most suitable for discriminative, protective, and at the same time, discriminative, for a discriminant method of discrimination analysis can be used to improve the design of the project. Discriminant analysis is an important tool in the design of new projects. It can be used to improve the design of new projects.

and so on.


and in the area of health planning, to the extent that it is possible to ensure the health of the population, it is necessary to ensure that health services are provided in a manner that will improve the health and well-being of the people. This is the reason why we are focusing on the improvement of health services in this country.

in accordance with the health development policy, which will lead to the improvement of health services in this country.

are (a) the data analysis, which is a necessary first step in the analysis of the data. In this, the data are analyzed in order to determine the health status of the people and to identify the factors that affect their health. The data are then used to develop a model that can be used to predict the health status of the people in the future.

are a number of factors that can be used in the analysis of the data. These factors include age, gender, race, socioeconomic status, and education. The data are analyzed to determine the relationship between these factors and the health status of the people.

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are a number of factors that can be used in the analysis of the data. These factors include age, gender, race, socioeconomic status, and education. The data are analyzed to determine the relationship between these factors and the health status of the people.
UN plans
3 black
lists
on SA

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The blacklist appears to have become the most popular weapon in the United Nations campaign for the total isolation of South Africa.

So much so that by the time delegates meet in Paris next month for a joint UN-PAU sanctions conference, they will have three different lists of "collaborators":

1. The sports list, an "official" version of the list produced by Sanroc last month. It will contain the names of sportsmen who visit South Africa.

2. A list of entertainers and film companies who have visited South Africa.

3. A list of "key companies" involved in the military field with South Africa.

Mr. E. Reddy, head of the UN Special Committee against apartheid, yesterday told reporters: "We will urge all governments to act against people on these lists."

"Anyone who gets blood money from South Africa cannot expect comfort, not only in Africa but from anyone fighting apartheid." "EFFICIENT"

The sports blacklist is the most efficient of the three, it emerged from a press conference.

Everyone appearing on the provisional list already published has received a letter from the unit.

To get their names deleted from the official UN list, they have to declare they do not intend returning to compete in South Africa.

The lists will have no more than moral weight. There are no plans to have them ratified by the UN Security Council.

But Sierra Leone Ambassador Mr. Abdul Keroma, a member of the UN committee, told reporters not to be surprised if the Jamaican Government barred cricketer Robin Jackman when he arrived with the MCC today.
### New Sanctions Plan Aired

The recent meeting of the United Nations Security Council discussed new sanctions plans. The decision to impose sanctions on certain countries was made to address international pressure on the situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action Taken</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.01</td>
<td>Sanctions imposed on Country A for human rights violations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.02</td>
<td>Additional sanctions on Country B for violation of international law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.03</td>
<td>Security Council to review sanctions at the next meeting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The move is seen as a response to growing international concern over the situation in various regions. The aim is to ensure compliance with international agreements and to deter further violations.

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**Citation:** Report of the Annual Meeting of the Christian Mediator, 1976 (Unpublished) p. 79.

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Union threat to ‘blockade’ Irish tour party

Own Correspondent
DUBLIN. - Irish trade unions may take industrial action to prevent the country’s rugby team leaving Ireland for their seven-match tour of South Africa in May.

Workers at airports and seaports are being discreetly urged to take whatever action is necessary to prevent the departure of the 26 players and three officials.

The general secretary of Ireland’s largest trade union, Mr. Michael Mullen, has also urged unions abroad to ensure the disruption of the arrangements of the tour party.

The plea is especially directed at workers in Northern Ireland. It is also directed at airports and seaports in the Republic and London, where the team is to embark for the flight to South Africa.

Trade unions are angry that the Irish Government has refused to go beyond persuasion in attempting to stop the tour.

Addressing an Anti-Apartheid Movement news conference here, Mr. Mullen, who heads the Irish Transport and General Workers’ Union, appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr. Charles Haughey, to intervene and withdraw the passports of the players and officials.

There is little chance, he said, of this happening. Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan has already ruled out such action as “undemocratic”.

Mr. Mullen said that the government is not acting in the public interest.

Mr. Haughey admitted that the government had not taken any action against the tour. But he said he would consider the matter further.

Next week, the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement is to hold talks with trade union groups to formulate plans to block the rugby tour.
There are nine sisters altogether, 1 white, and eight black, two of whom are employed full time on family planning.

The Location Isolation Hospital is almost exclusively for Africans while the Day Hospital is used by both groups. The minor ailments include V.D. cases which are first seen by the Doctor at the Day Hospital. Thereafter the cases are followed up by the sisters who round up defaulters from treatment sessions and go into the district (within a radius of 15 kms.) to give treatment. Outside this area is the responsibility of the Divisional Council.

The following breakdown of ailments seen was taken from a random survey of 273 patients out of 1 200 seen last year at the Location Isolation Hospital.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ailment</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory tract</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traumatic injury</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorest and sores</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastro intestinal</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deliveries are done at the Day Hospital but four hours after birth the responsibility passes to the Municipal Clinic. The sisters visit mother and child at home and post natal immunisation and health monitoring is done at the clinics.

'Coloured' post natal visits 5 804
African post natal visits 4 834

During that period the number of births that were up were:

'Coloured' 347
African 250

Attendances at post natal clinics are compulsory everywhere else, for the first two years of life immunisation is given. Defaulter visit a if need be. During 1977 the following numbers of attendances were given:

'Coloureds' 10 611
Africans 2 456

A van goes out to Adendorp to do a minor ailmen
**Star entertainers come out against the UN blacklist**

LONDON — British comedian Spike Milligan yesterday 
shamed the United Nations blacklist of entertainers who 
donate to South Africa and 
decclared he would continue going 
there. 

"I am the most non-racial person in the world — I can "
not think why these lunatics at the UN would even dream of 
putting my name on such a list," he said. 

"Even if they do I will certainly continue to go back to "
South Africa."

"Can someone explain why these lunatics disrupt sport and "
owhether entertainers and set all 
these South Africans tennis players on the road to Wimbledon every year?"

The Goons star said that 
when he went to South Africa he had had it written into his contract that he would only play in front of multi-racial audiences.

Another top British 
entertainer, Max Bygraves, also 
tends to ignore the blacklist which has put international stars under pressure to make a public stand on the question of visits to South Africa.

Jennifer Mison, spokeswomen 
for Bygraves, said the threat would not stop the artist from going back to South Africa, which he has visited five times in the past 15 years. 

"He has always enjoyed it there and this is the first time there has been any unpleasantness," she said.

"He always insists on playing "
only to non-segregated audiences.

"He believes that by going there he is not supporting apartheid but in fact helping to destroy it," she said.

A spokesman for British actor 
Cliff Richard, who has made a number of concert 
tours to South Africa, said the singer had always insisted on playing to mixed audiences.

"Cliff would not sing in front of a segregated audience of white only — he is not a supporter of apartheid," the spokesman said.

Singer Suzi Quatro's Press 
agent said "We shall have to think very carefully about this threat."

He said Quatro, who has never been to South Africa in the past year, was booked throughout the world by an agent.

The UN Special Committee 
Against Apartheid, which is 
drawing up the blacklist said the register of entertainers would be similar to the Blacklist of international sportsmen 
who have competed in South Africa.

The committee has said that 
people on the blacklist can never be struck off if they make a public declaration that they will not go to South Africa again — Sapa
New pressure mounts for SA arms ban

London Bureau

LONDON. — International pressures to cut off weapons supplies to South Africa completely mounted in Britain yesterday at the conclusion of a United Nations seminar on the implementation and reinforcement of the arms embargo.

The Ghanaian Ambassador to the UN, Mr James Chebo, said that all nations who violated the arms embargo should be punished severely.

The seminar, which will report back to the UN Security Council, stressed that "all states should discharge their responsibilities to the UN by reporting to the Security Council all violations of the embargo".

A special session of the Security Council will debate the recommendations of the seminar, which was attended by representatives of the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and Swapo.

The seminar expressed its serious concern that the Security Council resolution embargoing arms to South Africa had until now not been implemented effectively.

This was because of resistance of "certain Western and other states".

It also pointed to the failure of many states to enact adequate legislation to their narrow interpretations of "arms"—which made the embargo largely ineffective—and to the weaknesses of measures monitoring and enforcing the embargo.

As a result of the "continued military and nuclear collaboration" by several states—especially Britain; the United States, West Germany, France and Israel—South Africa's programme of military expansion and nuclear development had further advanced, the seminar said.

It emphasised the need for urgent mobilisation of governments, parliaments and the public— including trade unions, religious institutions, students and youth—in support of an end to all military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, and for an oil embargo against the country.

Mr Chebo, who represented the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, said: "We believe it is equally wrong to supply components to the South African arms industry. There is practically no difference between supplying arms to the South African authorities and granting licences to produce weapons inside the country."
the twentieth century, and with it went an impact towards political expansion. Previously resisted by groups connected with mining and other structural change, South Africa’s golden years saw these gripes turned around, and theiflower, however, the political and economic impact of these years did not occur until the 1920s.

The expansion of this period saw the emergence of a new entity, the增长 of the Black and other non-white communities. This growth was seen as a threat, and as the population of South Africa approached one million, the perception of the need for a new policy was evident. This new policy was seen as necessary to protect the economic interests of the racial groups, and to ensure a stable and secure environment for the development of the white South African centre and the under-
Lester Piggott blacklisted for SA sports ties

From the London Sunday Times

LONDON — Britain's leading jockeys, Lester Piggott, Joe Mercer and Willie Carson, will feature in the second blacklist of sportsmen who have recently competed in South Africa.

But Andrew Walker reports that South African racing officials do not expect the sport to be hard hit. One of the organisers of the international events in which Piggott competed, Mr Wally Segal, general manager of the Germiston course, did not expect any such future meetings to be hard hit by the blacklist.

He said British racing officials had pointed out that jockeys were not amateurs and that the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc) should be concerned only with amateurs as it has the word Olympic in its title.

Inclusion on the list, which will be published here this week by Sanroc, will bar the jockeys from many Third World countries.

All three ride occasionally in India, Singapore and Malaysia. It was not known at the weekend whether these countries would exclude them, but it was said in racing circles that none would really notice the loss of earnings if the barriers do go up.

About 20 Britons appear on the latest list. They include England opener Geoff Boycott who, nevertheless, will play in the fifth test against the West Indies in Kingston, Jamaica, after it appears.

Dickie Jeeps, chairman of the British Sports Council, and Syd Millar, who managed the Lions tour of South Africa last year.

The list is certain to be adopted by the UN Special Committee against Apartheid next month. After publication of the first list, three British sportsmen — rugby player Billy Beaumont and John Carleton and golfer Nick Faldo — said they would not play in South Africa in future in the hope that the third world would not.

Publication of the second list comes at a time of heightened pressure on sportsmen to cut their ties with South Africa. At their four-yearly conference in Canberra in September, Commonwealth leaders will be asked to strengthen the Gleneagles Agreement.


New row in Ireland over travel men's tour

Own Correspondent

DUBLIN — A row has erupted in Ireland because about 40 senior executives in the Irish travel industry plan to attend an international conference in South Africa.

They are members of SKAI, a world-wide organisation for travel promotion, which is holding its annual conference in Johannesburg in November.

The Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement has already said it will campaign against the Irish party attending. The movement claims that, like the Irish rugby team, the travel delegates would be collaborating with apartheid.

However, Irish Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Brian Lenihan, said it was unlikely that the Irish Government would object to Irish participation — "on the basis that this is an international conference."

 Asked for his opinion of the Anti-Apartheid Movement's objection, Mr Michael O'Flynn, a senior vice-President of SKAI, said: "We won't abide by what they say. Apartheid doesn't enter into it."

"We have no bar on class, colour or creed. No one should object to us going to the conference."
The figures for the State were R1,50 and R1,18 respectively. The latter figure excludes the cost of special investigations. The mean cost to the patient of a clinic delivery worked out at R6.50 while that of a hospital delivery cost R6.50 (including ambulance fee). For the State a clinic delivery cost on average R5.37 whereas a hospital delivery cost R23.39 excluding care of the infant. The total average length of stay in the clinic was 1,1 days and in the hospital 3,85 days (excluding convalescence). The cost of bed occupancy subsequent to delivery have not been included in the cost of delivery.
Howa refuses to see British MP

CAPE TOWN — The South African Council of Sport has refused to hold discussions with conservative British MP, Mr. John Carlisle, during his three-week fact-finding mission this month to assess progress made toward non-racial sport here.

This was confirmed here yesterday by Sascos president, Mr. Hassan Howa, and the body's overseas representative, Mr. Sam Ramsamy.

Mr. Howa said the meeting would serve no useful purpose.

Mr. Howa said Mr. Ramsamy had contacted him and he had cabled a reply stating that a meeting between Sascos and Mr. Carlisle would bear no fruit.

He said Mr. Carlisle's views, as expressed in the British Parliament, are well known and favours South Africa's entry into international sport ignoring the other important issues at stake in South Africa.

Mr. Carlisle wrote to Mr. Ramsamy asking for an appointment with Mr. Howa.

Mr. Ramsamy told him in a reply yesterday: "As your statements in Parliament and in the press favouring racist South Africa's entry into international sport are well known, we do not think any useful purpose will be served by your meeting Hassan Howa or any member of Sascos."

"In fact we strongly suspect that you wish to meet Sascos with the sole intention of seeking avenues to discredit opposition to apartheid sport and thereby substantiating your already professed claim that white racist South Africa should be readmitted into international sport."

Mr. Carlisle is a member of several parliamentary sub-committees on sport and will report his findings to the Minister of Sport, Mr. Hector Monro, and members of the Commons.

He said there were two main factors behind the timing of his visit, his first to South Africa, the international "blacklist" and the Gleneagles agreement.

He wanted to ascertain whether there was any way to get the agreement abolished or adapted.

Meanwhile, in Canberra, Foreign Minister Tony Street said yesterday the Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand could wreck the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane next year.

In his most direct statement on the dangers posed by the tour, Mr. Street said in Parliament it was a painful dilemma for Australia.

"Our views are being clearly stated to the New Zealand Government," he said.

Australia is concerned that if the rugby tour takes place later this year, black Commonwealth nations may boycott the Games in protest at New Zealand's presence.

But he said the issue could be resolved because there were encouraging signs that the magnitude of the price to be paid for the Springbok tour was coming to be appreciated by the responsible sporting authorities in New Zealand — SAPA-RNS
NZ Government accepts, Box tour
SA hasn't done enough to alter Gleneagles pact

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa has not done enough to justify any relaxation or alteration in the Gleneagles agreement, according to Mr Hector Monro, Britain's Sports Minister.

"We accept there is change and that sport has moved towards multi-racialism, which of course we all welcome," he said in a BBC radio programme last night.

"But it has not moved anything like far enough for us to make any steps to have the Gleneagles agreement altered."

Mr Monro, one of many sports personalities interviewed in the 45-minute programme, said the Irish rugby tour of South Africa next month would be in direct contravention of the agreement.

The theme of the programme was the real extent of racial integration in the sports field in South Africa and whether it was enough to end the world boycott.

The programme began with Anton van der Merwe of the Harlequins rugby team now touring Britain, saying that the team was here merely to play rugby and make friends.

Other speakers included New Zealand Prime Minister Mr Robert Muldoon, Dr Danie Craven, South African leader, Mr Sam Ramsamy, and Fergus Slattery, captain of the Irish Rugby team.

Mr Muldoon said he understood the possibility of amending the Gleneagles agreement might be canvassed at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in London later this year.

He believed the initiative would come from the British Government.

Asked if he was in favour of such a loosening, he said:

"At this moment I think not. But I will certainly consider any such initiative with an open mind."

Dr Craven said he was "sick and tired" of always having to defend South African policies on sport.

"I do not like the fact that we are always on the carpet."

"I agree that apartheid is wrong. I've always said so. But we have ignored these laws. We have fought them, these laws. We are going to win."

"But don't tell me ever that we have not changed." Among those who condemned apartheid in sport was Mr Donald Woods and Mr P. Reddy of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid.

Fergus Slattery, noting that he had been to South Africa six or seven times, said he had seen an enormous amount of change in rugby there, but believed it would be impossible to have fully integrated rugby in South Africa.

The SARB "can only go so far because of the political constraints of the apartheid system," he said.

He would be going to South Africa because he believed in building bridges.

Several other Irish sportsmen and commentators spoke against the Irish team going to South Africa.

IOC rules out apartheid

Own Correspondent

PALMA — The president of the International Olympic Committee, Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, has ruled out any chance of a softer approach on South African sport after the largely favourable report of the Jeeps Committee which investigated apartheid in South Africa last year.

A copy of the report was sent to the IOC headquarters in Lausanne and there were hopes that the IOC would follow this up with its own investigation.

Mr Samaranch said decisions on both issues would be taken at the 11th Olympic Congress in Baden-Baden in September.

See Page 6: Europe's blacklist "antidote."

Irish clergy voice opposition to tour

Own Correspondent

DUBLIN — Opposition from the Roman Catholic Church to the forthcoming Irish rugby tour of South Africa has increased here with 50 clergy beginning a week-long vigil outside the Irish Rugby Football Union's headquarters.

One of the organisers of the protest said yesterday: "We emphasise most strongly our opposition to the tour going ahead. This is a call to all clergy and Christians in Ireland to voice their opposition to the tour."

The group will march from central Dublin to the IRFU headquarters on April 15th.

Irish sporting administrators, including the entire rugby party to tour SA, will be named in the blacklist to be published in London this week which may bar them from entering Third World countries.

The Irish Government is to launch a campaign in black list countries to counter the damage being done to Ireland by the rugby tour to South Africa.

Tory MP gets snub from Sacos

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The South African Council of Sport has given its last word to Mr John Carlisle, the Tory MP, who plans a fact-finding trip to South Africa this month. It will not see him, it said in a telegram.

"I have written back saying I am disappointed," said the MP who campaigns for the scrapping of the Gleneagles Agreement and the return of South Africa to the international sporting fold.

"I further deplored their recent action regarding the black list which called a group's infringement of personal liberty."

"I told them they were doing more harm than good for the people they purported to represent."
 Sport ministers sidestep issue of UN blacklist

By Alan Robinson

PALMA—The United Nations' blacklist on sporting links with South Africa has been roundly condemned at the conference of Joint European code on sports links with SA?

Own Correspondent

PALMA (Moscow) — A united Western European code on sporting links with South Africa is likely to emerge from the Sports Ministers' conference which ends here today.

The suggestion of Sweden and Britain, the Council of Europe's committee for the Development of Sport, to frame a joint code of conduct for governing contact with South Africa and other countries on delicate political problems, could take three years before the code is approved by the next Sports Ministers' conference, which will probably be held in Malta in 1984.

There was an obvious reluctance on the part of most of the 23 member nations to raise the subject of apartheid during yesterday's debate on political influence in sport.

Even traditionally multiracial countries like Northern Ireland and the Netherlands avoided taking a stand.

IMPOSSIBLE

In the end, it was left to Sweden to break the consensus, and it was a surprisingly conservative approach.

Deputy Minister Rolf Ramgard made it clear that Sweden and most Western countries would find it impossible to implement some United Nations proposals on the isolation of South African sport.

Although he did not say so, the blacklist was obscurum in his mind. Mr Ramgard said the present UN draft convention on sporting links contained suggestions that could not be fulfilled in countries where we respect the independence of the voluntary sports organizations.

He appealed to Western Europe to re-examine the UN when the convention was discussed later this year.

Mr Ramgard's appeal for a new code of conduct on sporting links with South Africa was the immediate approval of Britain.

Minister of Sport Hector Mororo reported the only controversial note in an otherwise sterile debate by condemning the black list outright. He described it as an infringement of individual freedom and said it was not the way to solve the South African problem.

NO WISH

Mr Mororo said Britain was committed under the Glynwood Agreement to a policy of firm persuasion but it would never interfere in the freedom of choice of the individual and the controlling bodies of sport.

"The Government has no power nor wish to prevent free access from one country to another on lawful business."

Mr Jon Tunney, the Irish Sports Minister, said there was a distinction between Government advice to sports bodies and interference in sport. For the same reason, the blacklist was unacceptable.

"I don't welcome it at all, I don't think it right. There is a limit to what you can impose on people and in my opinion, the blacklist exceeds that limit."

The condemnation came from Britain's Minister of Sport, Mr Hector Mororo, who described it as an infringement of human freedom and ruled out any chance of the Conservative Government giving the blacklist any recognition.

There was also implicit criticism of the blacklist by Sweden and the Irish Minister of Sport, Mr Jon Tunney:

"The first mention of apartheid came near the end of the debate when Sweden said that one of the major problems in international sport was racial discrimination and how to eliminate it. The Swedish delegate said the Nordic countries had already adopted certain guidelines in sporting contact with countries practising discrimination."

But he expressed the United Nations' action to isolate South African sport as a "problem. The measures adopted by the UN were probable for some Western countries to implement because they were under imminent." Mr Tunney made an impassioned plea to European governments not to interfere in sport.

He said Ireland was a shining example of the principle that politics and sport should be separated.

Mr Tunney made no mention of the heavy pressure his own Government is now exerting on the Irish Rugby Football Union to stop its planned tour of South Africa.

There must be freedom for everyone to participate in sport wherever they wish. It is time we paid less attention to those people and countries who are trying to impose their will on others or interfere in other people's domain," Mr Tunney added, which is how the conference will sidestep the blacklist issue and perhaps open the way to some positive compromises on the South African dilemma until next year.
Azapo calls for boycott of group

The American singing trio the O'Jays arrived in South Africa at the weekend to an excited welcome from scores of fans who had gathered at Jan Smuts Airport to greet them.

But just before they landed the African People's Organization (Azapo) distributed pamphlets calling for a boycott of the group asking people to join the campaign to isolate South Africa culturally.

Sammy Strum, one of the O'Jays, said the group was not aware there was a call for a boycott or a blacklist of entertainers visiting South Africa.

"This is the first time we have come to Africa and we did not know there were people who did not want us to come. Only a few days before leaving we were told by someone from South Africa that it would be a bad time for us to come because blacks were struggling for their liberation and that the tour would interfere with their plans.

"But it was too late to cancel the tour," he said.
Call to end boycotting

The State: Africa

SA sport: 50 years

Call to end for the ending of South Africa's sporting boycott

There should instead be a strong call for the ending of South Africa's sporting boycott. South Africa's sporting achievements are made by the chance, not by force. The boycott reveals the range of its influence on the region.

The influence of sporting boycotts

South Africa's sporting achievements are not the result of the chance, but the result of force. The boycott reveals the range of its influence on the region.

The boycott reveals the range of its influence on the region.
O'Jays to meet black anger

By WILLIE BOKALA

THE O'Jays will meet the same type of anger which was met by Ray Charles when they go to Orlando Stadium on Saturday, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) warned yesterday.

Their stand on overseas artists has now been backed by the Soweto Students United Congress, whose president, Mr. Gaathodwe Parage, says Americans cannot sing people to freedom and they are furthering the aims of the racist regime of South Africa.

The external wing of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania has also issued a statement condemning foreign artists performing in South Africa quoting Mike Jackson's controversial statement during her visit to South Africa recently: "I'm here for the dollars, I'm not interested in the Black struggle."

In a hard-hitting statement yesterday Azapo said: "We call on Mr. Victor Mazzabuko to stop moving around with the O'Jays and as a resident of Tembisa go and join the people of Tembisa in their protests against rents. Tembisa is on fire right now, what are we doing?"

Azapo said it was also calling on the masses not to let the O'Jays challenge their sacred aspiration which was freedom.

Mr. Jefferson Mangane, an executive of Azapo, said the organisation would do everything to stop the O'Jays show at Orlando on Saturday afternoon.

Meanwhile a statement released by the Washington and New York offices of the Black Consciousness Movement said: "We have noted with deep concern the increasing influx of American black artists who have been and still continue to go to South Africa in spite of the calls coming from the oppressed people of that country not to go there.

"Tremendous harm is being done to cause a rift between the oppressed people of America and South Africa. We would like to point out that we as a black organisation do not confuse artists for politicians, as claimed but, we do know when artists are furthering the aims of the racist regime of South Africa and its international allies."
Thus the technology behind the psychotropic drugs, as with that behind the printing press, or steam-power, has contributed to the reorganisation of man in his society (although, by no means, in equal measure).

By citing technology as the solution to the problems of excessive demands, we discover only the potential whereby that demand could be overcome. The actual "market process" whereby the demand is met depends on the specific conditions under which this potential is exploited, these conditions generally being unique to each situation. This paper has dealt with the specific conditions under which this potential was applied in South Africa.

What remains is whether the steps taken in applying the technology were the most appropriate and effective, and whether the demands have been fully and satisfactorily dealt with.

3. The Smith Mitchell group of companies has been dealt with. They were clearly an important factor in releasing services from the strangling of overcrowding. It remains to affirm that Smith Mitchell has and will play an important, perhaps even progressive, role in South African psychiatry. They are not the temporary escape valve of the Department of Health has made them out to be.

4. "Red tape" has been cited regularly as the rate of growth of facilities, especially commissioners of mental health in reports. Vitus quotes the case of Mat Mitchell's Plein, where plans mooted years for their initiation, let alone the present, the plans have again been.

In other cases, e.g. Stikland and Steil, it was a much less retarding influence when arises: "Why is the bureaucracy a selective inhibitor of progress?" The material in the paper does not provide an answer to this question. It is clear that the bureaucracy can only be appreciated as a reflex of other underlying determining causes.

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5. It is true, nevertheless, to observe that the department of mental health tended to be slow to act, being finally moved to act by the bursting-point pressures of extreme overcrowding crisis, or other unpredictable crises arising from sources beyond their immediate control, such as the assassination of...
By SAM MAHE
BISHOP Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, has come out in support of Azapo's call for the boycott of the O'Jays show at Orlando Stadium on Saturday.

In an interview with SOWETAN yesterday, the Bishop asked "Who are the O'Jays? What do they want here?"

The American singing trio is to perform at Maseru Stadium in Lesotho tomorrow, at Orlando Stadium on Saturday and at the Super Stadium in Pretoria on Monday.

"As part of their move to the cultural and sporting isolation of South Africa, Azapo, who successfully disrupted Kay Charles' show last year, have called for a total boycott of all foreign artists performing in South Africa," Bishop Tutu said yesterday that when he arrives in America where he is due to address a crowd of about 2000 people at the Washington Hilton in May, he will warn Americans not to come to South Africa while blacks are struggling for their liberation.

"And even if the Government takes my passport, they'll still have my speech because they said I must send a tape. They said they do not intend getting an alternative speaker and if I cannot be there physically I'll be there in a tape."

And one of the things I'm going to say to them is that if blacks in the USA and those in South Africa are going to be partners in the liberation struggle, then one of the things black Americans must do is not to come here while we are still struggling for our freedom.

"They must boycott this country until our status reaches that of Zimbabweans, Mozambicans and the others," Bishop Tutu told SOWETAN.

"Meanwhile, a spokesman for Azapo, Mr. Jeff Lebasa, has written that they will disrupt the O'Jays shows wherever they will be performing in South Africa."

"Azapo notes with anger that our supposed black brothers, the O'Jays, will be performing at Orlando Stadium. They speak of preserving the message of brotherhood and humanity, whereas their behaviour is designed to disrupt the O'Jays' performances."

"Where is this humanity when they ignore our call to play in South Africa?"

"It is not only the O'Jays who are responsible for this. We have been called upon to support the struggle by boycotting shows by foreign artists who have been made free and Mr. Motlhoko should not think we are not aware that he is being used as a front."

"We believe the message they are trying to get across to them," Mr. Lebasa said.

"Yes, but our message is that they should be asked to stop performing in South Africa."

"We know that this show is being promoted by two white men."

Mr Cyril Kunu, secretary of the NPSL, denied an allegation that the O'Jays had been given preferential treatment as in the past local performers have been refused permission to use the Stadium.
O'Jays tour chief's home is firebombed

By DOC BRITISHA

The Tembisa home of the O'Jays tour promoter, Victor Mazibuko, has been firebombed, and yesterday he moved his family to an undisclosed place of safety.

The attack on the house in Nkolani Section, was launched shortly before midnight on Wednesday, when two petrol bombs were hurled, one exploding in a bedroom.

No-one was hurt.

An unidentified man was seen to enter the yard and throw a petrol bomb at the kitchen window, where it exploded on the ledge without causing much damage.

Then he ran to the front of the house and hurled the second bomb at the bedroom window. It exploded in the room, setting fire to the curtains.

But the family was on the alert after the first bomb and put out the fire in the bedroom before it could spread.

The attacker ran up the street in a waiting car which raced off at high speed.

Neighbours gathered at the Mazibuko house.

In the house at the time of the attack were a 14-day-old baby, Ntantsa Moledi; her mother, Mrs Sonto Moledi; Mrs Momma Lisa Mazibuko, the promoter's wife, two of their children, Herman and Ntuku, and two of his sister's children, Kholele and Pinkie.

As a precautionary measure, Mr Mazibuko has now moved his family to an undisclosed place of safety. He will not be in Maseru for the opening of the tour today.

Mr Mazibuko told the Rand Daily Mail he arrived home late from his office in Johannesburg that night.

"It was close to midnight when I arrived home to find them all near hysteria after the attack," he said.

On inspecting the yard, Mr Mazibuko found a 24-litre plastic container of petrol, and an intact petrol bomb next to the front fence.

Another way found in a passage at the back of the house. Mr Mazibuko said the damage was not extensive.

"I am grateful nobody has been hurt by this callous attack on my house on the eve of the greatest musical venture of my life," he added.

The matter has been reported to the police.
Tension rises in Australia over Boks

Own Correspondent

CANBERRA — Tension between Australia and New Zealand over the Springbok tour has been sharpened by the distribution by New Zealand diplomat in Canberra of material highly critical of Australia.

A publication called the New Zealand Digest carries a front page article claiming that the Australian Rugby Union has agreed to a tour by the South African Springboks in 1963.

The article says that the move is "a slap in the face for Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and his policy of no sporting, trade or political contracts with South Africa."

"What will arouse Mr Fraser's fury is not only that the tour will make a mockery of Australia's pressure on New Zealand and attempts to block the controversial Springbok tour this year but it also puts at risk both the prestigious Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Melbourne in September which Mr Fraser attaches great importance to, but also next year's Commonwealth Games."

The Australian Foreign Affairs Department contacted the New Zealand High Commission to seek an explanation.

The High Commission said the publication was a magazine put together by New Zealanders in Australia. The High Commission distributed it as a courtesy.

The article did not reflect the New Zealand Government's opinion and it did not endorse the comments in the magazine.

Wellington won't welcome tourists

WELLINGTON — Civic leaders in Wellington have decided to put local facilities and services out of bounds to the South African rugby team.

A motion by Mr Frank O'Flynn, a Labour councillor, which was passed by the city council, will mean in effect that the New Zealand capital will not officially welcome the South Africans, whose tour is causing wide debate in New Zealand and elsewhere.

There will be no civic receptions or services laid on "on a group basis" for the rugby tourists.

Councillor Mrs Rosalyn Noonan said sport was one of the most effective propaganda devices in promoting national prestige, and if the council did not withhold its services it would be "bolstering apartheid."

The Springboks are due in Wellington for one match of the 16-match tour, the second Test against New Zealand, on Saturday August 29. A touring side playing a Test would normally spend almost a week in the city. — Sapo-Reuters.
THE TUTU OPTION

History shows that sanctions have extremely low utility. They seldom achieve their objectives while often having the opposite result.

Sanctions played a negligible role in the shift of power which brought about the creation of the state of Zimbabwe. Without sanctions, but with closer contact and persuasion from the Western family of nations, it is likely that Zimbabwe would have come into being sooner. It would also have done so in better shape and with far less loss of life and the drain of white skills.

In the Cuban case, US sanctions have driven that island firmly into the communist camp. Its people suffering under the totalitarian yoke of Castro’s dictatorship. Certainly, this could not have been what the US sought.

Sanctions benefit no one but the sanctions buster. It is ordinary people, deprived of the advantages of free trade, who bear the costs, with their jobs and living standards threatened.

We fear that Bishop Desmond Tutu, in preaching sanctions against SA is, at best, misguided. If he looks down that road, surely he sees the spectre of starvation and ruin for his own black people? Is this the price he calls on them to pay for a freedom that would be illusory even in the doubtful event it were to be achieved?

As a man of God, surely he accepts that to convert the sinner you cannot shun him. Bishop Tutu, in calling for sanctions, treads a dangerous path. We doubt if he appreciates the consequences to his own people of what he calls on the West to do to SA.

The bitterness of blacks is understandable. But progress, halting and slow though it is, is taking place. The process must be recognised and encouraged or it will dry up.

We are certain this is not what Bishop Tutu wants. We believe it unlikely that he seeks to rip apart our society and rebuild it from its ashes. In the African context, that is an impossible dream.

The Bishop’s calls for sanctions display an immaturity surprising in a man of his standing. We feel that the Prime Minister should withdraw his threat (made in the heat of elections) to remove Tuto’s passport. But Tutu himself needs to carefully reassess the implications of what he is advocating.
UK Sports Minister—Far Enough

SA Sport Has Not Moved
LONDON. — "South Africa has not done enough to justify any relaxation or alteration in the Glenec"agreements, according to Mr. Hector Monro, Britain's Sports Minister.

"We accept there is change and growth in sport but this move towards multiracialism, which of course we all welcome, he said in a BBC radio programme last night.

"But it has not moved anything like far enough for us to take any steps to have the Glenecagreements altered."

Mr. Monro, one of many sports personalities interviewed in the 45-minute programme, said the Irish rugby tour of South Africa next month would be "a direct contravention of the agreements."

The theme of the programme was the extent of racial integration on the sports field in South Africa and whether it was enough to end the open boycott.

FRIENDS

The programme began with Anton van der Merwe of the Harlequins rugby team, now touring Britain, saying that the team was here merely to play rugby and make friends.

Other speakers included New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Muldoon, Dr. Denis Graev, Sanres leader, Mr. Sam Ramsamy, and..."
Crowds ignore Azapo and pack stadium for concert

By Jon Qwelane

In their thousands they cheered the American group who had dared to defy a call by the Azanian People's Organisation not to come to South Africa—and in their thousands they were given a marvellous afternoon at Orlando Stadium.

Almost six weeks ago Azapo threatened to disrupt the world flyweight title fight featuring Peter "Terror" Mathebula and Argentinian Sant Ce-Lastrar, yet thousands turned up to watch.

Saturday's promotion of the O'Jays was one to make promoters take a chance in defying the blacklist of foreign artists by both Azapo and the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid.

"Lady Africa," Margaret Singana, still recovering from the heart attack which led her to her confinement in a wheelchair, had her fans on their feet and shouting for more.

Indeed, the fans' day was as bright as the weather.

Vetkoek sellers and the little boys selling peanuts and sweets did a roaring business, as did the ladies who "put up shop under the blue gum trees selling pieces of chicken and dumplings."

A mobile shebeen was seen near the entrance to the stadium, and cans of beer were selling at about double their cost in town.

Lacking, though, was the usual swooning by women folk in response to their idols' music, and the tearing off of clothes as mementos.

A home of the O'Jay's concerts promoter, Mr Victor Maribuka, was stoned and pelted with petrol bombs last week.

The attack was carried out by a gang of youths who simply smashed a window and threw in a petrol bomb. Other bombs landed on the roof.
Non-aligned states call for sanctions against SA

ALGIERS — Foreign ministers from non-aligned countries have called on the United Nations Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions on South Africa to force it out of SWA/Namibia.

In a "programme of action" for SWA/Namibia’s independence adopted after a three-day meeting in Algiers, the non-aligned co-ordination bureau said the sanctions should include an oil embargo.

The 34-member bureau said that if the Security Council failed to apply sanctions, the non-aligned nations would support the convening of an emergency special meeting of the General Assembly to review the question of Namibia and take appropriate measures under the UN charter.

This was taken as a clear reference to an expected veto by Western Powers at the Security Council’s special meeting on SWA/Namibia later this week.

The five Western powers, which have been trying to find a negotiated independence settlement during the past three years — the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany — will have talks in London early this week.

TEST

Addressing the closing session of the non-aligned meeting, the Algerian Foreign Minister, Mr. Mohamed Bennahoua, made it clear that the Security Council meeting would be a test of the Western nations’ determination to impose SWA/Namibia’s independence on South Africa.

The Algerian meeting decided to increase military assistance to Swapo but Mr. Bennahoua left the door open to a political solution when he said that the non-aligned countries wanted the negotiation process to succeed.

The conference denounced what it said were moves by the Reagan administration aimed at destabilising the African Frontline states.

The Frontline states — Botswana, Angola, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia — expressed reservations about sanctions against South Africa because of their economies’ dependence on South Africa, conference sources said.

The sources said an initial Algerian draft was hardened by the conference, which decided to set up a boycott of all banks and trans-national corporations operating in South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter.
Swann song?

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Composer and performer Donald Swann argues against the cultural boycott of South Africa in today's Guardian columns.

Swann, who has twice visited South Africa, said he would be moving the lifting of Musicians' Union embargo at the union's conference in June.

"I hope before long to present an Inter-racial show in Johannesburg and Cape Town, with settings in different languages," he said.
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Summary Table
African bloc determined to press for trade sanctions against SA

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The African bloc at the United Nations appeared determined last night to press ahead with demands for trade sanctions — including an oil embargo — against South Africa despite attempts by Western nations to reopen talks on SWA/Namibia.

Although the Western “contact” group on SWA/Namibia had urged the black states to avoid hasty action, a scheduled UN Security Council session to consider a demand for sanctions was going ahead today.

The session will coincide with a meeting in London tomorrow between the Reagan Administration’s special envoy to Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, and contact group representatives, and is likely to come as a severe embarrassment to the West.

The UN General Assembly approved a resolution last month asking the Security Council to approve sanctions against South Africa because of South Africa’s failure to agree to an independence timetable for SWA/Namibia.

If the sanctions issue is taken to the vote in the Security Council it is certain the United States and Britain will use the veto, with France possibly abstaining.

And this will lead to renewed black African criticism that the West is displaying a reluctance to apply pressure on South Africa because of trade, cultural and historical links.

Up to 12 African Foreign Ministers were believed to be on their way to New York last night to take part in the Security Council session.

Chris van Gass of The Star’s Pretoria Bureau reports that the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, will present South Africa’s case to the Security Council.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. Botha, said today the four-man South African delegation arrived in New York yesterday and had already been in contact with him.

Mr Botha said the intention was that Dr Fourie would present South Africa’s case to the Security Council meeting, called by Uganda, scheduled for today, should it go ahead.
Report exposes myth of sanctions

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A report on the feasibility of sanctions against South Africa is causing extreme embarrassment to African States at the United Nations who this week are asking the Security Council to impose a total trade embargo against the Republic.

Western diplomatic sources note that the report, prepared by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, could not have been published at a worse time.

The report was prepared for an international conference on sanctions against South Africa to be held from May 20 to 26.

It says that there is no hope of sanctions being imposed against South Africa because Western Governments and multinational corporations would not allow it.

But it also reaches the conclusion that sanctions would harm neighbouring black states, possibly more than the Republic.

The 56-member Africa bloc at the UN is at present engaged in requesting the Security Council to endorse a General Assembly resolution calling for mandatory sanctions — including an oil embargo — against South Africa.

This demand reflects growing black African impatience at South Africa’s refusal to agree to an independence timetable for SWA/Namibia and what Africa sees as the West’s reluctance to put pressure on South Africa because of trade, cultural and historical links.

The Economic Commission admits in its report that the imposition of sanctions is only a "theoretical possibility" because such a move will not materialise.

And, says the report, the knowledge that sanctions will harm neighbouring black states is academic "because in reality, strong vested interests within and outside South Africa will never allow it to happen."

The report has added weight to the arguments of the anti-sanctions lobby here which questions the usefulness of the sanctions call.

FUTILE

This lobby, which includes Western Governments, believes the exercise is futile when even the Frontline African States, the main backers of sanctions demands, know that they themselves will not be able to support a trade embargo without crippling their economies.

Four of the six Frontline governments — Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Botswana — are major trading partners with South Africa who greatly rely on the foreign exchange those economic links generate.

One of the other frontliners, Tanzania (Angola is the other), is also believed to trade indirectly with South Africa.

PRESSURE

Western diplomats at the UN also note that South Africa also trades extensively with black Africa as a whole south of the Sahara, although in often covert operations.

IMBALANCE

Western Governments see the African move on the UN as merely an "effort to expose" the imbalance of free-world trade with South Africa compared to that with developing nations.
Sanctions call into question the sovereignty of the African continent.

1.000-w in SA goods flows to black Africa yearly.

By John Barkley

**Sanctions call into question the sovereignty of the African continent.**
From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The second Sanroc "blacklist" published yesterday of sportsmen who visited South Africa between January 1 this year and March 31 adds 128 names to the 168 on the first list released in February.

The list is separated into two sections: Administrators, and Sportsmen and women:

Ireland: Bobby Gilly (president of the IRFU); Ronnie Dawson (vice-president, IRFU)

Netherlands: Harm Hendriks (vice-president athletes)

New Zealand: J. G. Fraser (president of the NZ RFU); C. E. Blitman, (president NZ RFU), Ron Doncaster (secretary of the NZRFU), Waler Dyer (rugby, Northern Ireland), William John McBride (rugby, Northern Ireland)

South Africa: Owen Williams (director of international tennis tournaments)

The following individuals and organisations have either competed in South Africa or have accepted invitations to strengthen apartheid South Africa’s white establishment of sports organisations:

Argentina: Boxing: Santos Lacar (WBA flyweight champion), Juan Mauzillo, Josu Narvaez, Roberto Alfaro, Hugo Lopera (sports council), Syd Miller (rugby, Northern Ireland), Willie John McBride (rugby, Northern Ireland)

Australia: Sport council chairman, Bill Mota (sports council), Byul Miller (rugby, Northern Ireland), William John McBride (rugby, Northern Ireland)

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South Africa: Owen Williams (director of international tennis tournaments)
New sport blacklist published

From IAN HOBBY

LONDON.—The publishers of the second Sanroc (South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee) "blacklist" of sportsmen faced hostile questioning at an international press conference. But Sanroc's chairman, Mr. Sam Ramsamy, shrugged aside criticism saying that their purpose was to drive South African sport into total isolation and they would have the support of up to 100 African and Third World countries.

He said isolation was the only thing that had forced the so far "meagre and cosmetic" changes in South African sport — and the blacklist campaign would continue relentlessly.

"Ask whether they would only be satisfied when white rule was overcome, Mr. Ramsamy replied that this was not their purpose, but that he believed non-racial sport could only be achieved in a non-racial society.

Many names seem to have been missed out, but Mr. Ramsamy, who appeared at the press conference together with Sanroc's secretary, Chris de Broglio, and the executive secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Mr. Mike Terry, and more names would be added soon.

He then claimed that "many, many" of the total of over 300 sportsmen blacklisted so far (the first list of 100 names was published in February) had indicated that they wanted to cut their ties with South Africa.

He said that as soon as they made public declarations to this effect their names would be removed from the lists, which have been forwarded to the United Nations Committee Against Apartheid, which is expected to officially adopt them on May 19.

Mr. Terry told the press that once the blacklist debate had gone to the General Assembly of the United Nations, African and non-aligned nations would give it unilateral support, though he agreed that this had not yet been achieved.

Only five sportsmen named on the first list, British golfer Nick Faldo, American tennis players Fredie Tayan and Sherwood Stewart and British rugby players Bill Beaumont and John Carleton have so far had their names removed.

There is little doubt that Sanroc's claim that the fear of being blacklisted, which means they will be unable to enter any countries which support the campaign, is seriously worrying many sportsmen.

But Sanroc and the anti-apartheid movements helping to compile the blacklists, deny that they are blackmailing international sport.

In response to comment at yesterday's press conference that the campaign would damage black sport and fragment games like cricket along racial lines Mr. Terry answered that, to the contrary, they aimed to prevent damage to international sport.
3. DAIRIES

3.1 INKOMO DAIRY

The dairy in Inkomo is exceptional in that it was started as an initiative, and from very small beginnings, with much less capital and management involved than in other Dairy Schemes.

It was started in 1974, when a special dairy camp was allocated to the area. The milk was transported to the nearest town. The dairy was started to supply milk to the local community. Members were able to sell their milk directly to the dairy, and this helped them to earn a living.

The milk was collected from the villages and transported to the dairy in a village-owned truck. The milk was then processed and sold in the local market.

The dairy was run by a group of local farmers who were able to provide milk to the dairy on a regular basis. The dairy was able to sell the milk to the local market, which helped the farmers to earn a better living.

The dairy was a success, and it helped to improve the living standards of the local farmers. It also helped to reduce the dependence on imported milk.

The success of the Inkomo Dairy has inspired other areas to start similar schemes. The Inkomo Dairy is now a model for other dairy schemes in the area.

This dairy is a good example of how small-scale initiatives can make a big difference in rural areas. The Inkomo Dairy has helped to improve the living standards of the local farmers, and it has also helped to reduce the dependence on imported milk.

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2. (cont.)

(1) Plot the demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.

(2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 0, and 0 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve, shielded above, was the demand curve of each of the ten years.

(3) Calculate the average annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.

(4) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (3).

(5) From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy at each of the ten successive years.

(6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to pay for the crop, the gross value of each crop year, the amount to be paid, the total amount to be paid, and the output which would be available.

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** Article from the Daily Herald, 29 January 1936 **

Mazibuko, M. - No. 27, 24th May 1935

The shop was in the process of being destroyed when the bomb exploded. The shopkeeper Mr. Ntshangase, who was in the shop, was injured. Two armed men entered the shop and threatened the shopkeeper. Mr. Ntshangase was then tied up and the shop was set on fire. When the police arrived, the shop was already in flames. Mr. Ntshangase was rushed to hospital where he is receiving treatment for his injuries.

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[Image: Newsprint]
New effort to isolate SA sport is planned

LONDON - Momentum is building for a new attack by anti-apartheid organisations on South Africa's international sport contacts.

The opening shot in the campaign was fired here yesterday when an anti-apartheid sports pressure group published a list of sportsmen and women whom it wants internationally blacklisted for playing in South Africa.

Names on the list range from members of the Australian national hockey team to US golfer Lee Trevino, Australia's world motor-racing champion Alan Jones and Dickie Jeeps, head of Britain's Government-funded Sports Council.

The list was published by the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), which in January 1974 published its first batch of names of sportsmen it wants banned from the international sports arena. About 300 men and women from 20 countries are on the list.

DISCUSSIONS

Throughout this year sports contacts with South Africa will come up again and again in discussions by United Nations committees, African sports organisations and anti-apartheid groups.

Sanroc chairman, Sam Ramasy, and, in an interview with the SMH, said: "We are building up to a new campaign to ask sports contacts with South Africa."

The United Nations is expected to publish its own blacklist of sportsmen shortly before a UN-sponsored conference in Paris starting on May 20 to discuss international sanctions against South Africa.

The biennial conference of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa will also take up the issue later this year and moves are already being drawn up by anti-apartheid groups for next year's Commonwealth Games in Brisbane.

Mr Ramasy, speaking at the British Sports Council, set up by the Conservative Government in 1972, receives about £33 million a year to help sports organisations, and Sanroc's attack on Mr Jeeps could have wider diplomatic repercussions.

West political pressure building over South Africa's attitude to independence, and the new Reagan Administration's policy to Southern Africa, Western nations' links, including sporting, are certain to be carefully scrutinised by African countries.

Mr Ramasy said Sanroc, now London-based, but originally founded in South Africa in 1962, was mainly funded by British money and would not be content until there was a complete multiracial effort in South Africa.

He believed that after nearly a decade in the wilderness South Africa was now involved in a major drive to try to re-enter world sport, and "we have to show them our momentum."

APATHETIC

For the moment, however, the new campaign has had a generally apathetic reception in Britain.

Not one of the 43 British and Irish sports personalities added to the list has so far been reported as backing off.

Northamptonshire and Eastern Counties cricket captain Geoff Cook said: "This will not stop me going to South Africa. I do not approve of apartheid, but I go simply as a professional cricketer."

Top Jacquey Willis another to shrug off the listing. He said: "I couldn't care less what they do in South Africa. I couldn't care less what they do in France. I'm just a professional doing my job." - Sapa-Reuters, The Star Bureau London.

Branded as a racist

In the interests of collective pressure, the British sports pressure group has added hundreds of names, including mine and Dickie Jeeps, head of Britain's Government-funded Sports Council.

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Social integration depends upon the effectiveness of the cultural and social literature, that little effective intervention in a particular context is more effective than a generalised approach. The most effective can be used in as special context.
UN move to avert sanctions storm

By Michael Littlejohn

NEW YORK - African members of the Security Council have promised to submit today or tomorrow their long-awaited formal resolutions calling for full-scale economic sanctions against South Africa.

US Vice-President George Bush and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim met yesterday to seek ways of avoiding a Security Council confrontation on the issue.

Afterwards, Dr. Waldheim told journalists: "There was special emphasis on southern Africa and we discussed Namibia."

The United States, Britain and France are considered to be "slight" to vote the sanctions proposals if they are "pressed" by a vote.

The Council has been meeting since last Tuesday on the question of independence for SWA/Namibia.

Mr Olara Otunnu of Uganda, chairman of the African group, said yesterday the sponsors would insist that their proposals be put to a vote. Vetoes would be followed by an emergency session of the General Assembly, he said.

Yesterday's announcement that the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, will visit Washington on May 14 intensified African suspicions about Western intentions.

Black states at the UN have "brushed aside" Western attempts "to avoid Security Council confrontation over sanctions."

Foreign Ministers of the US, Britain, France, Canada, and West Germany are to meet in Rome next week to review possibilities for progress. They say the plan should be "strengthened" to protect minority rights.

African delegates have rejected any rewriting of the 1978 Council resolution that endorsed the plan.

Canada and West Germany appealed to the Security Council yesterday not to invoke sanctions and declaring their continued support for the UN plan for SWA/Namibia's independence.

Reuter
Police probe bombing

By Mzikayise Edomi

POLICE investigations are still continuing in connection with the petrol bombing of the house of Mr. Victor Mazibuko, the promoter of the O'Jack tour.

A spokesman for the Tembisa police said yesterday that no arrest has yet been made.

Two petrol bombs were hurled into the house of Mr. Mazibuko in Tembisa two weeks ago.

The fire was put out by members of Mr. Mazibuko's family. A third petrol bomb which did not explode was found in one of the bedrooms.

Damage is estimated at about R200.
NEW YORK

sanctions clash

UN heading for a
5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.

6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?
THE O'Jays' tour collapsed due to the group being unable to leave the country tonight. Leader of the group, Victor Manhauko, revealed in interviews yesterday that the O'Jays were blocked on the 7pm flight from Jan Smuts Airport.

"It's not a matter of quitting, it's a matter of going home. We have no other option," Levert said.

And this morning, according to the manager of the group, the tour is due in the Rand to continue the contradictions between the court and the label. The label's position is that the group may be filmed. The tour is arranged by him, has now ended in controversy despite the influences that continue after his initial confrontations with Azapo's George Wauchope.

The new twist in the controversy comes after another attempt by white promoters with two black promoters up front yesterday. The idea was to take over the show. This is a third party coming after first the Alexandria Development Fund who stepped in last Friday, then the O'Jays are staying at the President Hotel until today.

Mr. Manhauko said the black promoter who was trying to take over the show actually had made a generous offer to him. The man was an application by the group for four additional nights. But the court decision may not be the end of his problems.
Why a cultural boycott

There are a few factors we need to provide that key content and

Hurt our pride

system. But the portion this continued in total effect
the price to exceed the world that they were not part of the
The impact of this cultural boycott was so much that the
powerful individuals.

writhe is to mind, not the whims of a law
infringement or injustice or any other writer. But this,
the writers combined with the cultural boycott. As was expected
expected to support all our problems.

Dyes

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We can't call it a piece of work according to our constitution
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Overzealous exposure

thought to the country

statement why overseas artists should not be
executive members of the organisation,

INKnMANN and ZAKES MOFOKENGA, both
people Organisations in this article you'll
mock a black cultural organisation has

and no-condites to force funds

we wish to make this story clear for which it was written.

(280)

Page 18 Wednesday, April 29, 1981

SWETAN

We MUST first note that overseas articles were the key to call
they were with us in the struggle.

But one by one they are proving us wrong. They have hurt
our pride to the jubilation of our oppressor.

And they must know that when Arric Paulus says we are
monkeys he includes them as well, because they cannot get
away from the fact that they are our descendants.

So then, when Mda1's in its capacity as a cultural organisa-
tion called for a total cultural boycott of South Africa early last
year, it was merely a renewal of the long existing boycott. This
was done as a result of the interview between Zakes
Mofokeng, secretary-general of Mda1 and Millie Jackson con-
cerning her performance in South Africa.

‘Here for dollars’

Her startling statement was that she was “here for dollars
and not politics.” As well, she hurled insults on American
blacks as being lazy and with criminal tendencies.

This interview was based on Mda1's stand against foreign
artists performing in the so-called multiracial shows which
did not reflect the true social setup of South Africa.

Hence Mda1 advocated performances by such artists to be
only in the ghettos, leaving the option on the interested white
fans to inconveniently come to our ghettos, and contradict
their own system of apartheid.

Mda1 then set an example by assisting Carisma produc-
tions of Lesotho in bringing Jimmy Witherspoon to perform only in
the ghettos. We found only four whites out of thousands of
so-called “white liberal sympathisers” came.

Before Mda1 called for this total cultural boycott, its stand
was that foreign artists would be welcomed as long as they
come here for the benefit of the blacks, and not for the benefit
of the whites or any single individual.

We then realised that white people were using black people
as fronts in bringing these artists, and they all claimed to be
coming here for blacks.

It was very difficult to keep track of who were fronts and who
were genuine blacks. So we relinquished that policy because
we did not want to be seen as selfish, or that we wanted to be
the only people who could bring in foreign artists. We, there-
fore, found no alternative but to call for a total boycott.

Conditions set

Furthermore, our experience with Jimmy Witherspoon led
to a discovery of how little our local artists got compared to
what these guest artists get — on the average about 10 per cent
of what he demanded.

This was contrary to our black artists manifesto and our
conscience had to fight against it. As a result we had to formu-
late conditions to be met before these artists could be wel-
comed, so that both our local artists and our communities
should benefit. In the interim, we had to call this total boycott.

But before these conditions could be negotiated from a
position of strength, we declared 1981 a "year of organisation
for the dispossessed," so as to be in a better position to effect
any campaign effectively. Hence in this year, we committed
ourselves to this declaration.

The conditions were:

• Performance fees to local supporting artists proportional to
  the time performed by each group, irrespective of the name of
  the guest group.

• Much as the white government taxes the guest artist, the
  entire project must be geared at benefiting the black nation
  more than anybody else.

• Black promoters to prove beyond reasonable doubt that
  they are not fronts for white promoters — the latter being
totally rejected in showbiz for all black audiences.

• These black promoters to compulsorily donate a certain
  percentage of the takings to the black masses as shall be
  stipulated by a cultural organisation of our calibre and orienta-
tion. Sad subscription fees or taxes were to be thrown into a
Sanctions vote on cards

The Star Bureau and
San-Ap

NEW YORK — The Africa
Bloc at the United
Nations is going ahead
with its demand for a
comprehensive
sanctions against
South Africa despite
a last-ditch
attempt last night by
the president of the
Security
Council to kill the
sanctions move.

The sanctions move will
be blocked by the United
States, Britain and possibly
France, who have the
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protest among African states.

Mr Okorafor Otumnu, Ugandan
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Britain and the US
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The Latin American
members of the Security
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Mexico and Panama
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whereby the council
would determine sanctions
against Namibia.

Although sanctions against South Africa
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least two Western powers, their doing so
will raise a storm of protest from the
African states sponsoring the move.

South Africans are
alarmed at the possibility of
manipulation by the
white-dominated
council.

Mr Otumnu, however, insisted:
"Ireland is a key player in the
council and will not
be whipped into line by the
West.

South Africa's "continued illegal
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grounds to impose economic and
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A repented statement
by Prime Minister Mr
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never hand SWA/Namibia
to Swaziland, brought imme
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African representatives.

"It makes clear why South Africa is reluctant
to implement Resolution 435 — the real reason is
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said Mr Otumnu.

The South Africans
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The editor writes:

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against South Africa to bring an end to
this illegal occupation. The sanctions will be
vetoed by the United States and Britain, but
the African states will insist on their
implementation."

The editor concludes:

"South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia
is a violation of international law and should be
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The sanctions imposed by the African states
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FREDERICK A. JOHNSTONE

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FREDERICK A. JOHNSTONE
Tempers flare in NZ over rugby tour

The right of municipalities to withhold facilities from the Springboks is a new issue fanning the flames of the rugby tour controversy in New Zealand, reports Terry McLean in Auckland.

Legal eagles are studying statutes and municipal authorities, including several city mayors, are preparing to take to the barricades over the recent developments of the Springbok tour controversy.

Lawyers are concerned at the legality of a ruling by the race relations commissioner, Huw Taurora, who was appointed to the position of All Blacks despite his opposition to the tour, barring municipalities from withholding services from the touring Springboks.

"MAYORS COME AND MAYORS GO," John Kennedy-Good told a national television audience this week.

"Councillors come and go, but the facilities they administer during their terms of office are not theirs. These belong to the public. In my view, it is improper for elected officials to believe they have the right to deny facilities to visiting sportsmen."

"As mayor of Lower Hutt, I have entertained Chinese and Russian sporting teams. I abhor the ideological agendas of those countries. But I do not see that it is either my function or my right to deny public facilities to sportsmen, whatever their country of origin, and most certainly I would not act against the Springboks."

In opposition to Kennedy-Good, Auckland's mayor Colin Kay, a champion athlete in his day, intends to recommend that his council express its firm opposition to the tour.

Kay has already lost one round of an anti-tour crusade — his council would not support his earlier motion that Auckland facilities be denied the team. But he is confident of a majority in a motion he will put to his council today.

The Auckland Star editorially thinks it "extraordinary" that the race relations act should be used to help racism.

"The act was passed in 1971," says the Star. "It was part of New Zealand's support for the Convention on Racial Discrimination adopted by the General Assembly in 1965 and put into force four years later."
Cultural links between SA and Holland severed

By BRENDAN BOYLE

THE HAGUE — The cultural accord between South Africa and the Netherlands has been terminated in the Dutch Parliament as a gesture of political opposition to South African Government policy.

The accord, which provided for cooperation in various fields, had been suspended since 1977, when parliament rejected the agreement in protest at the death of Steve Biko.

The termination was opposed by the Liberal Party, which is the junior partner in Prime Minister Dries van Agt’s Centre-Right coalition government.

Two small Reformed Churches parties, the one-man DS 70 party, and two members of the dominant Christian Democratic Party voted with the 28 liberals against termination.

The Foreign Minister, Dr C van der Klaauw, defended the treaty was an agreement only with the white population of South Africa.

“We want contact with all South Africans,” he said. The Liberal Party speakers rejected termination as a meaningless and inappropriate gesture.

The party’s spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr P. Beekhuisen, said the Netherlands should conduct a critical dialogue with the South African Government, but only through the proper diplomatic channels.

Mr. A. Verburgh, of the Right-wing Reformed Political Union, pleaded for continuation of the accord, but said South Africa’s Afrikaners-speaking coloured population should be included.

During the same debate, parliament adopted a motion with only four Reform Party votes against, to condemn the recent confiscation of Bishop Desmond Tutu’s passport.
Barnard's plea to UN is accepted

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN - The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has accepted an appeal from Professor Chris Barnard to intervene in proposed anti-South African sanctions to protect medical and humanitarian services.

In a cabled reply to Prof. Barnard's appeal, Dr Waldheim said he had taken "careful note" of his concern over the possible humanitarian consequences which could result from application of sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

"Arrangements have been made for your request to be dealt with in accordance with established procedures for communications of this nature, thus ensuring that representatives of the Security Council will have an opportunity of acquainting themselves with its contents," the cable read.

In his appeal to Dr Waldheim last week, Prof. Barnard said he had treated more than 100 black children from foreign African countries in the past 10 years and that even though there was a heavy demand on South African hospitals, they continued to admit patients at subsidised rates from African countries where there were no comparable facilities.
Weekend Argus Bureau

Bureau

weekend

Argus

Bureau

NYC

NEW YORK - African states are to press

For Total Sanctions

200

NEW BID

30/12/14
Black states bid for special UN session

NEW YORK. — African states, angered by this week’s Western vetoes in the UN Security Council, moved yesterday to carry their demands for sanctions against South Africa to an emergency session of the General Assembly.

And while some 25 non-aligned nations declared they would refuse to accept the Security Council’s vetoes, others went further, telling black African nations a UN special session might not come out of efforts to settle the issue of independence for SWA for they insist on supporting a UN initiative to impose sanctions against South Africa.

But the African states have decided to request the UN special session after failing to win approval for resolutions which would have imposed sweeping embargoes, including a ban on oil shipments, intended to persuade South Africa for failing to grant independence to SWA.

Mr Olara Otunnu of Uganda, whose country was among the 18 negative votes of the United States, Britain and France a “monumental rebuff that served to strengthen South Africa, the occupying power,” said.

Mr Otunnu told a News conference yesterday that the Africans would meet immediately on the timing of their request for a General Assembly session.

The veto, which the Western permanent members hoped to avoid by persuading Uganda, Niger and Tunisia not to press their resolutions to a vote, came as a climax to 10 days of debate following the breakdown of UN efforts to arrange a date with South Africa for implementing a SWA independence plan.

The plan calls for UN supervised elections in SWA.

Meanwhile, the five-nation western contact group on South West Africa is expected to hold a top-level talks in Rome this weekend to work out new proposals to break the current deadlock over the SWA independence issue.

The Foreign Ministers of the five — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, are due to gather in Rome for a two-day North Atlantic Treaty Organisation meeting starting on Monday.

British officials said the five Foreign Ministers would probably meet on Sunday to discuss SWA.

West German officials have stressed that the five approved sanctions “would remain to see progress towards a solution.

But the black Africans were told that the US believed the sanctions were “dead in the water”, a senior State Department official said yesterday.

He denied that US opposition to the sanctions represented a tilt towards South Africa.

“We have no intention of choosing or being forced to choose between black Africa, and South Africa,” he said.

And he said the US was retaining the option of disengaging altogether if chances for progress did not improve.

South Africa’s UN ambassador, Mr Adrian Ekstein, described the Security Council’s vote as “yet another indication of the degree to which the UN has become detached from reality.”

Mr Ekstein watched the vote from the side of the council chamber and said afterwards: “If the supporters of this line of action against South Africa are really interested in solving problems, they would have accepted, as a start, the right of the DTA — one of the contestants in any election in SWA — to put its case.

“Instead, those favouring resolutions chose to promote confrontation and a line of action which they know in any case has no chance of success.”

The South African ambassador said he assumed the supporters of “these extreme proposals” would have no objection if South Africa were to publish full statistics and information concerning their own extensive commercial and other relationships with South Africa.

— Sapa-Reuters-AP
US group cancels tour ‘under pressure’

By Peter Feldman

Top American vocal group Gladys Knight and the Pips has cancelled its Sun City engagement at the last minute because of political pressure.

A Sun City spokesman said today that Gladys Knight was “unhappy” about the pressure being put on her and her group in America and had decided to withdraw. They were due to open on Friday.

Mr Peter Bacon, in charge of entertainment at Sun City, flew to America in an attempt to salvage the tour. He had instructions to engage another star should Gladys Knight withdraw.

He signed up Helen Reddy, well-known to South African TV audiences.

She will be flying to Sun City next week after completing a TV special in Hawaii.

Details of her programme will be announced within 24 hours.

Ticket holders for the Gladys Knight show can go to Computicket for refunds.
Another group expels SA

South Africa has been expelled from another international organisation because of apartheid.

The African Literature Association in America last week adopted a resolution at its annual general meeting in California, to fall into line with recent United Nations resolutions.

This was confirmed by Mr Mike Chapman, a lecturer in the English department at the University of South Africa, who presented a paper at the conference in Pretoria.

Mr Chapman said he and other South Africans were permitted to present their papers, but exiled countrymen living in the US lobbied to get the UN resolutions, cutting sporting, economic and cultural ties with the country, implemented.
Last-ditch bid to halt possible North Sea deal by Oppenheimer

From The Guardian

LONDON – Labour MP Mr Robert Hughes and representatives of the Anti-Apartheid Movement were today meeting Sir David Steel, chairman of British Petroleum, in a last-ditch bid to persuade BP not to sell part of its North Sea oil interests to the South African Oppenheimer empire.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement has already held meetings with ministers from the Department of Energy and the Foreign Office and regarded today's discussions with Sir David as the 'final effort' to stop the deal going through.

BP agreed last year to the possible sale of North Sea interests during the complex N720-million (£215-million) acquisition of the mining-finance house Selection Trust.

To win control of Selection Trust, BP has to persuade Charter Consolidated, the UK arm of the Oppenheimer empire, to sell its 25 percent stake but, in return, BP agreed to discuss the possible sale of some unspecified North Sea interests.

- It has never been clear just what assets it was prepared to sell but BP's managing director, Mr Ro-

bin Adam, admitted last year that the deal might involve either developed or undeveloped fields.

Charter has indicated that it would be prepared to spend about Rs175-million (100-million pounds) buying into the North Sea but there was speculation at the time that the company's participation might be limited to a shareholder's role, rather than an executive one, in order to minimise the political row.

BP, no stranger to controversy over racism in southern Africa, having been involved in the Rhodesian oil-sanctions scandal, has its oil assets in Nigeria nationalised over apartheid and had its name placed on the list of British companies paying starvation wages to black workers in South Africa.
BP to work North Sea oil even after SA deal
Lonrho loses oil battle

From the Financial Times

LONDON — Lonrho has lost the final round of its marathon legal battle with Shell and BP over alleged Rhodesian sanctions-busting by the two oil companies.

After hearing two days of argument by Mr Jonathan Parker, QC, for Lonrho, the House of Lords yesterday dismissed the company's appeal without calling on counsel for Shell and BP. Lord Diplock said the law lords would give their reasons for dismissing the appeal at a later date.

Lonrho had appealed against a ruling of the Commercial Court, upheld by the Court of Appeal, that there was no legal basis for its multimillion-rand damages claim.

The hearings resulted from a decision at private arbitration last year that preliminary questions of law should be decided before the arbitrators dealt with the facts of the case.

Lonrho has sanctions-busting court action against 27 other oil companies, including South African subsidiaries of Shell and BP.
Unlike calls for economic sanctions, sports and cultural boycotts — aimed at Pretoria by anti-apartheid groups here and abroad — have had some effect. This year’s S.A. tour as journey had fewer international participants because of the sport “blacklist” and an intended tour of British soccer players to SA was called off despite warnings by the Union of European Football Associations that “positive” action will be taken against member countries who refuse to admit blacklisted players.

On the cultural side, the boycotters have had far less success — partly because of black SA reaction. The popular black American singing trio, the O’Jays, went ahead with a scheduled tour of SA despite strong opposition from the Azanian People’s Organisation (Azapo) and possible blacklisting by militant black American groups. Over 40,000 enthusiasts packed the Orlando Stadium in Soweto and in Pretoria another 10,000 applauded the group.

The Omnell Brothers, who for 10 years have imported predominantly black artists, appear undaunted by the boycott campaign. “The boycott call has been going on for some time now,” a spokesman tells the P.M. “Record sales in SA of foreign artists are big, which indicates that they have massive support here. And artists would like to play for their audiences.”

The arrival of Frank Sinatra at Sun City in July will present the blacklist exercise with its biggest challenge to date. Not only will Sinatra be “defying” the boycott; he will be performing in Bophuthatswana, an “independent” homeland with no international recognition. Hazel Feldman, of Showtime International, tells the P.M. “I do not know whether any pressure or boycott will have any effect. Sinatra is one of the biggest stars and surely he makes up his own mind.” That, presumably, will not prevent Azapo from trying to black his appearances.
LONDON — The new Labour vice-chairman of the Greater London Council, Mr Charlie Rouse, has promised that the GLC will take steps to sell its 370,000 shares in Raul-Tinco Zinc as a protest over the company's activities in the Third World. He made his pledge yesterday at a one-day "tribunal" on RTZ.
Sinatra man: What boycotting?
Sanctions against SA could 'whiplash' three percent and 1982 estimate of three percent. An average growth rate of five percent for the decade was possible.

- The yield on foreign investment in the past five years had been: 1975 10.8 percent, 1976 17.5 percent, 1977 11.6 percent, 1978 12.9 percent, 1979 16.4 percent and 1980 an estimated 20 percent, to which had to be added the present 30 percent financial rand discount to make 26 percent.
- More interest was currently being shown in South Africa by German bankers and they may be joined by "less visible" American institutions, all of whom would "like to exploit South Africa's borrowing potential."
- South Africa's more immediate problem was inflation, currently running at 16 percent and not expected to be much below 15 percent for 1981.

The country was likely to undergo reform of the monetary system in the next 12 months. The eventual development of a Eurobond was a distinct possibility.

INVESTORS

He made it clear that although welcome, foreign investors could not indicate the rate of change or type of change that would take place.

Playing his visit coolly, he said in a brief interview that he was not able to name the American organisations he had met "for obvious reasons."

Civil Rights groups and anti-apartheid "lobbyists have in recent years brought increasing pressure to bear on banks, private companies and big corporations, with investments of any kind in South Africa."

Singing out the 'main economic' and 'business factors he revealed that:

- Over the three-year period 1980 to 1982 the South African economy was likely to have a growth-rate average of five percent (1980-eight percent, 1981 estimate of

NEW YORK — Post-election South Africa was in a strong position to exact a heavy price from sanctions-happy African neighbours, an official of the Association of Chambers of Commerce told potential American investors.

South Africa also had major economic and racial challenges to meet in the workplace but would meet them in its own way and in its own time, Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of the ACC said in an interview before his return to Johannesburg at the weekend.

In a deliberately low-key visit, Mr Parsons met various business groups, including bankers, stockbrokers and multinational corporations in New York to update them on the economic scenario since the general election.

After presenting the country's most favourable statistics, he said that if economic ties were cut with South Africa through mandatory United Nations sanctions, the country could retaliate with what would amount to a "pin-prick" for it, but a "whiplash" for black neighbours.

Maintaining racial harmony at the workplace would be a major challenge in the 1980s, but here too, South Africa would have to tackle the problem in its own way.
A church divided on rugby

Unity can scarcely be reckoned the strength of the Catholic Church in relation to the Springbok tour.

Two notable Catholics, one religious, the other lay, have engaged in controversy over a grant by the Catholic Commission for Evangelisation, Justice and Development of $1000 to the anti-apartheid organisation known as Hart.

The Board of Governors of St Patrick's College in Wellington is at odds with the Marist-St Patrick's rugby club in the city over the use of college facilities for Springbok and other teams at training.

The strong Marist Rugby Club in Auckland has thrown out a recommendation that it pronounce against the tour. In other areas, it is evident Catholics are divided and while it would be impossible to establish the strength of the supporters and opponents of the tour within the Church, it is clear clergy and laity are not in unity.

The remarkable spectacle of a layman verbally laying into a bishop over the Springbok team points up the deep division in the Catholic Church in New Zealand over the proposed rugby tour.

Terry McLean reports from Auckland.

Warriors leading the controversy over the grant to Hart are Brian Ashby, Catholic Bishop of Christchurch, and John Kennedy, editor of a Catholic weekly magazine, The Tablet.

The two met head-on as far back as last September when Bishop Ashby called the tour “unthinkable and unjustified, not only in terms of human solidarity and Christian principles of justice, but also for the common good of New Zealand.”

The bishop topped off this stinging remark by announcing that he would campaign against the playing of rugby in Catholic schools and would resign his office as patron of the Christchurch Marist rugby club.

Kennedy wasn’t in the least impressed by the Bishop’s high office. The Ashby statement, he said, was “presumptuous, ill-judged and unwarranted.”

Further, he delivered a powerful left hook to the jaw by saying: “I am a Catholic parent and I will not let the bishop, will decide what sport my boys play.”

In February, another Catholic paper, Zealandia, announced the grant to Hart.

Unhappily for Ashby adherents, the announcement coincided with bitter reactions to the behaviour of Hart supporters at the World Veteran Games in Christchurch where obstacles were placed in the paths of runners and geriatric competitors leaped fences to climb into the demos.

Said the bishop: “Hart was used because black Africans are using non-colaboration in sport as a political weapon and as a political strategy for freeing themselves from apartheid.

“Boomed Kennedy: “The grant is a crashing and colossal error of judgment.”

“The commission which made the grant to Hart has become a kind of in-group. It has lost touch with the people in the Church and is even ignored by some of the bishops.”

The two men are still at it, hammer and tongs — and the spectacle of a layman laying into a bishop within the Kiwi Catholic Church really is remarkable.

As for the St Patrick’s College Board, which has refused to play-field rights to the Springboks and even the Wellington representative team, it, too, has encountered many criticisms.

The Marist-St Patrick’s Club, Wellington’s strongest last year and now co-leader with Petone in the league, cannot reach a consensus pro- or anti-the tour.

Mother, it seems, can the Catholic Church as a whole.
Sanctions threats: Horwood warns West on SA resources

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau
MINISTER of Finance Owen Horwood said in Johannesburg yesterday it was in the interests of South Africa’s “natural allies” actively to oppose the political harassment to which this country was subjected in certain international forums.

Mr Horwood, opening a conference on Southern African metals and minerals, said these countries should understand that economic sanctions were not the only way to disrupt their access to South African mineral resources — the mere threat of such sanctions, to a significant extent, had a similar effect.

This community of interest was underlined by focusing on the consequences of a disruption of South African mineral supplies to industrialised countries.

Mr Horwood said such a disruption would cause a major setback to the attainment of South African development objectives but, for the industrialised countries, it would mean major cuts in production and major increases in costs and prices.

It followed — from an economic point of view — that it would make as little sense for Western countries to support attempts to cut off their mineral imports from South Africa on political grounds as it would for South Africa to engage in OPEC-like activities by using its minerals as a political weapon.

“The interests of both Western industrialised countries and South Africa would best be served by seeking vigorously to improve the access of those countries to our rich and varied mineral resources,” the Minister said.

He added that one consequence of international political harassment and regular threats of economic sanctions had been a strong South African drive towards self-sufficiency in critical areas — with Sasol as the best example.

Sasol’s success had provided South Africa with much peace of mind about the country’s ability to withstand foreign economic pressure.

Other countries had been harmed by this self-sufficiency, he said.

Those Western countries which had to rely on mineral imports to keep their economies going were hurt because South African resources, which could have been used by them, had to be used in other directions.
Sanction threats harm SA's mining image

By JOHN MILCARY
Mining Editor

"By all estimates the decades to come will see South Africa's mineral exports continue to drop. Many of the once-abundant minerals have either been depleted or are now economically unviable. The situation is further complicated by the existence of a number of countries that are deliberately seeking to undermine South Africa's economic stability. The country's mineral wealth is a source of pride and it is essential that it be utilized to its full potential. In addition, there is a need to ensure that the mining industry is managed in a responsible and sustainable manner."

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Staff Reporters and Sapa

A mysterious cargo of arms, said to be destined for South Africa, has been seized by United States customs officials in Houston, Texas.

While first reports said the consignment, seized on an Austrian-registered Boeing 707 jetliner, was for this country, the nature of the cargo makes it unlikely that it was ordered by the South African Defence Force.

The Boeing was said to be carrying 2500 military weapons, mainly M16 automatic rifles, magazine clips, .38 calibre handguns and .337-calibre pistols.

The weapons were manufactured by Colt, and bought in Connecticut with a letter of credit issued by a European bank.

A South African Defence Force spokesman would not comment on the allegation that the arms were destined for South Africa. He said it was not Defence Force policy to comment on the acquisition or sale of weapons.

It would appear, however, that the SADF would not need the weapons on the jet because South Africa manufactures its own rifles.

It has also been speculated that the arms could have been destined for UNITA forces who are fighting a bush war against the MPLA in Angola.

Other possibilities are that the weapons could have been bought by Lesotho or Botswana. Unlike South Africa, they have no arms boycott against them.

Another possibility is that the arms were for the IRA in Ireland and the people involved put out a red herring that the weapons were destined for South Africa.

Six people were arrested when the weapons were seized. Two men from England and the four-member Austrian flight crew were taken into custody and will be charged today with violations of the US Neutrality Act.

American customs authorities said the men carried a false 'US State Department licence permitting the exports of munitions of war.'
Six men in court on ‘arms for SA’ charge

By Sheryl Rainie,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — United States Customs officials have claimed in a Houston court that $1-million worth of military weapons seized this week was "almost certainly destined for South Africa."

At the same time an undercover agent said in an affidavit before the court he was shown an Armament Corporation (Armascorp) purchase order for the weapons. Owners of a seized aircraft said two more flights were scheduled to fly arms in South Africa from Houston and South Korea.

Prosecutor Mr. Mike Brown in asking the court to impose $1.15-million bail on two of the six men arrested on Tuesday night, said: "They were working for the South African Government. That Government will put up a cash bond and they will disappear. The South African Government will, in effect, ransom them."

The six men appeared in court yesterday charged with breaking the United States Neutrality Act.

The United States Customs Department alleged that three former RAF pilots and three Australians "wilfully, willingly and unlawfully combined, conspired and agreed together with each other and with other persons unknown, to take in excess of 1,100 fully automatic rifles, 100 military grenade launchers and approximately 240 handmade guns out of the United States to the Republic of South Africa without obtaining a US Department of State export licence for the firearms."

Since an arms embargo was imposed on South Africa in 1977 it is illegal to export arms to the country. The six men were identified as Mr. Peter Towers (31), Mr. John Parks (43) and Mr. George Bellamy (57), all of Britain, and Mr. Peter Lentz (22), Mr. Heinz Polent (68) and Mr. Manfred Stoss (41), all of Austria.

Bail for Mr. Parks and Mr. Towers was set at $125,000 each, for Mr. Bellamy at $115,000 and for the other three at $33,000 each. A bail reduction hearing was set for next week.

The six accused apparently filed a flight plan for their Austrian-owned Boeing 707 to the Cape Verde Islands and the Sudan but intended to change course for South Africa while over the Atlantic Ocean.

The events leading up to the seizure began on April 22, customs officials said, when Mr. Towers contacted an American arms dealer to order a large number of firearms. Mr. Towers told the dealer he was in possession of a certificate from a would-be recipient in the Sudan.

The certificate would end on Page 3, Col. 3.
Woods joins anti-tour campaign

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Former South African newspaper editor Mr. Donald Woods has accepted an invitation by a New Zealand "Stop the rugby tour" protest group to give a series of lectures on South Africa.

He leaves London later this month for New Zealand where he will be asked to add weight to the campaign to halt the "Springbok rugby tour."

He has accepted the invitation after being assured that he would not be cast as a member of the far Left. "But he is expected to mount an assault on tokenism of progress towards integrated sport in South Africa and give his views on why the tour should not take place."

Mr. Woods, the self-styled "former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch and author of books on South Africa, will give a series of radio and television interviews and press conferences organised by MOST, "Mobilisation to Stop the Tour."

- For more news of the tour see Page 8.
lick Irish means nothing to Irish tourists

© Michael Smith

By Michael Smith
'Apartheid gold' boycott begins

SOWETAN Correspondent

LONDON — South African Finance Minister Owen Horwood is the target of a new campaign against "Apartheid Gold" being launched here by the women's committee of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Members of the committee are organizing a demonstration against Mr Horwood outside the Guildhall in London tomorrow morning. He is due there to address an international conference on gold organized by the Government Research Corporation of Washington and Consolidated Goldfields.

The campaign is in support of an international policy of sanctions against South African gold, part of the wider struggle for comprehensive sanctions against the Republic.

The women's aim, first of all, is to "expose the hypocrisy and contradictions between the marketing of gold as a symbol of romantic love and eternity, while the real circumstances of gold production in South Africa mean poverty, slave labour and the destruction of relationships brought about by the migrant labour system."

A campaign such as the British one has already taken root in the United States, says the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

"A number of American television networks and several newspapers have banned advertisements for the sale of the Krugerrand, and a number of banks in Chicago and elsewhere in the US have even stopped selling it."

"Church organizations and stockholders have been mobilized to bring about the termination of over-the-counter sales of the coin, and banks have been picketed in Canada."

The AAM now plans to work to enlarge this campaign in Britain and join with other organizations for the mobilization of mass support in all countries for:

- A UN-sponsored appeal to all governments to freeze the import and use of South African gold, and to impose restrictions on their nationals, including the banks, on their trade in such gold
- A general public boycott of the Krugerrand
- International support for the efforts of the Frontline African states to stop the recruitment and transport of their labour to South African gold mines, and their struggles to counter South Africa's ambitions to continue exploiting the rich labour resources and economies of the sub-continent in the service of apartheid.

The AAM says, "The price of gold today fluctuates around $300 dollars an ounce. What the profits in terms of the human wretchedness of South Africa's black population is the issue on which the AAM plan to focus world attention, through its campaign against apartheid gold.

"Banks and other bullion dealers who handle this gold are principal international purveyors of the poverty, and toil and the degradation of South Africa's people, caught up in the dehumanizing not of the migrant labour system. These purveyors will be hounded."

"A successful boycott of apartheid gold will, in these terms, constitute a major step towards liberation and freedom for the people of South Africa and Namibia."
UN blacklist lauded by Nigeria's Clark

NEW YORK - The publication by the United Nations of a sports blacklist of 250 athletes and officials in 22 countries was described yesterday by the Nigerian ambassador to the UN, Mr B Akporode Clark, as "one of the most important developments in the current activity against apartheid."

Mr Clark said athletes who appeared on the list would be unwelcome. In African countries and that the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa had urged other countries to deny entry to sportsmen and women whose names appear on the list.

"In the past," said Mr Clark, who is chairman of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, "there has been a lot of lip-service paid to opponents of apartheid. They said they opposed it, but still continued their sports with South Africans and South Africans."

"This list will serve as a momentary mechanism to make sure these people are blacklisted in other nations that oppose apartheid."

Mr Clark said the committee planned to update the list regularly.

Names of sportsmen who undertook not to engage in further sports contacts with South Africa would be deleted from future lists, he added. Shrewly:

"The whole thing is not to blacklist people, but to get them to respect the commitments they have as sportmen." 19671

Named on the list were such prominent professionals as Gary Player, Guillermo Vilas, the Argentine tennis player, Lesor Piggott, the British jockey, and Carlos Reutemann, the Argentine grand prix driver. -----------
Paris to host massive anti-SA meeting

By Christopher Gunson

The world's largest conference on sanctions against South Africa has been scheduled for the United Nations headquarters in New York. The conference, which is to be attended by representatives from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations, will have as its main goal the promotion of sanctions against South Africa.

The South African government has denounced the conference as a continuation of the international community's efforts to isolate it. The government has also condemned the conference as a tool to undermine its efforts to implement a new constitution that would provide for democracy and human rights.

The United Nations has defended the conference, arguing that it is necessary to enforce sanctions against South Africa to bring about a peaceful and democratic transition in the country.

The conference is expected to be attended by 1,000 delegates from 110 countries, including 30 representatives from the United Nations. The conference will be held from 15 to 19 February.

The United Nations has asked all member states to contribute financially to the cost of the conference. The contributions will be used to fund the transportation and accommodation of the delegates.

The conference is expected to address issues such as the role of sanctions in bringing about a democratic transition in South Africa, the implementation of the new constitution, and the human rights situation in the country.

The South African government has said that it will participate in the conference only if it is assured that the sanctions against South Africa will be lifted.

The United Nations has reiterated that the sanctions against South Africa will remain in place until the country has made significant progress towards a democratic transition.
sanctions would hit others

remitted wages of 40,000 Mozambican miners for 70 percent of its foreign exchange.

About 90 percent of Zimbabwe's imports and about 20 percent of its exports are at present routed through South Africa.

Most of Zambia's foreign trade likewise passes through South Africa and about 30 percent of its imports are bought from South Africa — right down, incidentally, to the red carpet along which Queen Elizabeth II walked when she arrived in Lusaka to open the last Commonwealth Conference.

Through most of the Rhodesian war a sizeable proportion of Zaire's copper exports wound their way south to the port of East London and they continue to do so by the transshipments route through South Africa.

For Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zaire, the only alternative to routing trade through South Africa is to use overburdened and often inefficient railways and inadequate roads linked with ports in Mozambique and Tanzania that are hard pressed to handle the traffic already flowing through them.

The Orara railway linking Zambia with Dar es Salaam is in a state of chronic disrepair that makes it unable to carry all of Zambia's foreign trade. Let alone that of the South African countries, which are almost totally dependent on South African good quality products, designed in Africa for use in Africa and close enough to provide fast service with low transport costs, she said.

Black officials in many countries stress privately that they do not want to see violent change in South Africa because of the inevitable repercussions for them. However, they say, they have morally no choice but to try to force change in the Republic by peaceful means.

Through the Southern African Development Coordination Council. efforts are being made to reduce the dependency on South Africa of the region's states. These long-range plans cannot possibly be implemented in time and on a scale sufficient significantly to soften the impact of anti-South African sanctions, however.

Always at the heart of the African bloc's deliberations will be the dilemma of how to impose damaging sanctions against South Africa without doing even greater damage to the economies of other states in Africa.
WHEN Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and President Reagan's Africa speciallist, Dr Chester Crocker, sat down in the garden of State House, Lusaka, recently to discuss South Africa and apartheid, they washed down their lunch with good Cape wine.

The host did not exactly advertise the presence of the two cardboard casks from which it was poured. They were simply discreetly behind a lacy tablecloth.

Treated, in fact, in the same embarrassed fashion as much of the R170.5m worth of South African goods that officially found their way to an estimated 45 black African countries last year.

That record figure does not include sales to Lesotho, Botswana or Swaziland which are, with South Africa, full members of the Southern African Customs Union.

Kaunda

President Kaunda's wine, just one small item on the list of goods for which black Africa will have to look elsewhere if the economic sanctions it is fighting so hard to have imposed on South Africa through the United Nations are ever enforced.

That list is so extensive that the effects of sanctions would ripple like an earthquake through the economies of a number of countries. Worst affected would be South Africa's immediate neighbours. Lesotho, surrounded by South African territory, receives 90 percent of its imports from the Republic and is particularly dependent on South Africa for nearly all of its food and energy requirements. Seventy percent of the Kingdom's foreign revenue livelihood in South Africa, most of them in the mines.

Power

Swaziland receives 90 percent of its imports and 45 percent of its electric power from South Africa and 93 percent of King Sobhuza's Government revenue comes from the customs union.

Forty percent of the Botswana Government's revenue comes from the customs union. Botswana and Swaziland are employed in South Africa.

All three of these countries are almost totally remitted wages of 49,000 Mozambican miners for 70 percent of its foreign exchange.

About 40 percent of Zimbabwe's imports and about 25 percent of its exports are at present routed through South Africa.

Most of Zambia's foreign trade likewise passes through South Africa and about 30 percent of its imports and a large portion of its exports are bought from South Africa. Right down, incidentally, to the red carpet, along which Queen Elizabeth II walked when she arrived in Lusaka to open the last Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference.

Through most of the Rhodesian war a sizeable proportion of Zaire's copper exports wound their way south to the port of East London and they continue to do so by the trainload.

For Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zaire the only alternative to trading with South Africa is to use overburdened and often inefficient railways and inadequate roads linked with ports in Mozambique and Tanzania that are hard pressed to handle the traffic already flowing through them.

The Transvaal's railway linking Zimbabwe with Dar es Salaam is in a state of chronic disrepair that makes it unable to carry all of Zimbabwe's foreign

Sanctions against South Africa would 'ripple like an earthquake' through the economies of many countries of Southern Africa, writes BRENDAH NICHOLSON of Argus Africa News Service.

Remittances so much in South Africa's favour - it exports R170.5m (imports R2.644m) that it is causing concern to some South African trade officials.

Miss Sally Gallagher, area manager for Africa for the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safira), told the Commons that such a one-way flow of money isn't healthy for all concerned because of the payment problems created.

One of the most graphic examples is Malawi which, in 1978, imported goods worth about R110m from South Africa while exporting less than R7m worth of produce in exchange.

Miss Gallagher, who makes frequent promo-

good quality products, designed in Africa for use in Africa and close enough to provide fast service with low transport costs, she said.

Black officials in many countries stress privately that they do not want to see violent change in South Africa because of the inevitable repercussion for them. However, they say, they have morally no choice but to try to force change in the Republic by peaceful means.

Through the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council, efforts are being made to reduce the dependency on South Africa of the region's states. These long-range plans cannot possibly be implemented in time and on a scale sufficient significantly to soften the impact of anti-South African sanctions, however.

Always at the heart of the African bloc's deliberations will be the dilemma of how to impose damaging sanctions against South Africa without doing even greater damage to the economies of other states in Africa.
Diplomats and economic sources say that in the unlikely event of full sanctions being imposed against South Africa in the immediate future the effects on these countries would be disastrous. They say that the scale of the international economic rescue operation that would have to be mounted would be so great as to make it nearly impossible. The effect on other nearby countries would be nearly as bad.

Nineteen percent of Mozambique's imports come from South Africa and President Machel's government relies on the Zaire-Mozambique ports of Maputo, Boma and Nacala and the railway lines serving them would need to be expanded before they could handle much of the traffic now going through South Africa. And the Benguela railway through Angola is kept virtually inoperable by Unita's guerrillas attacks. Swaziland has a rail outlet to Maputo as well as to Richards Bay but Lesotho's foreign trade has no practical way to go except through South Africa.

Overall, the balance of trade with 'black Africa'...
PARIS — The secretary-general of the French Socialist Party told an anti-apartheid conference in Paris yesterday that he favoured a total arms embargo on South Africa.

Mr. Lionel Jospin told the conference, which is charged with working out an economic boycott of South Africa, he would seek backing for the embargo from the French President-elect, Mr. Francois Mitterrand, who assumes power today.

Billed as history’s largest conference on apartheid and held under the joint auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, the conference opened yesterday without the support of the United States and Britain.

France has not yet announced whether it will send representatives to the conference, but that could change after Mr. Mitterrand takes office today.

Mr. Jospin, who is a leading spokesman for Mr. Mitterrand, told the week-long conference he would also seek Mr. Mitterrand’s backing for an independent Namibia.

Mr. Jospin said the French Socialist policy called for a halt to all trade with South West Africa until it received independence.

France should also reduce South African imports, halt investments in the country and increase aid to the Front-line states, Mr. Jospin said.

France, the world’s third largest arms supplier, has continued to sell military equipment to South Africa despite an arms embargo imposed by most other nations.

The US, Britain and France outraged anti-apartheid forces last month when their representatives to the UN Security Council vetoed a demand for trade sanctions against South Africa.

The veto had been made by African nations after South Africa had rejected a Western-developed plan on independence for S.W.A.

More than 80 nations have sent representatives to the conference, which is being held at the UN Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) headquarters in Paris.

The American and British governments are boycotting the conference. They have said more negotiations are needed with South Africa before economic sanctions are imposed.

The Japanese Vice-President, Mr. Alex Okunowo, criticized the triple-veto in the Security Council, which he said made a “travesty” of the UN charter and showed a hypocritical nature.

“Let us speak of the evils of apartheid, we are assured of the sympathy of the Western countries,” he said.

“But when we call for sanctions to end the shame of Western civilization which apartheid South Africa represents, suddenly the glitter of gold in the form of high standards becomes a more convincing consideration than the lives, the liberty and the well-being of Africans.”

“We are no longer willing to permit the cheap exchange of African blood for South Africa’s gold and diamonds,” Mr. Okunowo said. — Sapa-AP
Cultural Dilemma

A Case for the

Cultural Dilemma

A Case for the
New US sanctions lobby

Southern Africa.

18 years ago, the United Nations Security Council imposed sanctions on South Africa. Today, the sanctions remain in place, with a focus on making life more difficult for those who support the regime.

The sanctions are aimed at preventing the flow of goods and services to South Africa, as well as restricting travel and financial transactions.

The United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 2259 in July 2015, which expanded the sanctions to include individuals and entities involved in human rights abuses and violations of international law.

In addition to the United Nations, several other countries and international organizations have also imposed sanctions on South Africa. These include the European Union, the United States, and Canada.

Despite the sanctions, South Africa continues to receive significant amounts of investment from foreign companies, particularly in the mining and energy sectors.

The sanctions have been criticized by some as ineffective, as they have not resulted in the end of apartheid or the imprisonment of political prisoners.

However, others argue that the sanctions have helped to pressure the South African government to make progress towards democracy and human rights.

The sanctions remain in place, and their effectiveness is a topic of ongoing debate.
Shell stand on oil ban

Own Correspondent

THE HAGUE — The international head of Shell, Mr. Duk de Brown, said in the Hague today that his company would honour a Dutch oil embargo against South Africa if it should be introduced.

At the Shell General Meeting in the Hague, Mr. De Bruyn rejected criticism from a number of anti-South African organisations and the Dutch Labour Party.

In response to questions from Labour Party chairman Mr. Max van den Berg, he admitted that Shell had broken the United Nations oil embargo against Mr. Ian Smith's regime in Rhodesia, but added that this was under extreme pressure from the South African Government.

Mr. De Bruyn was head of Shell's Africa division at the time, and was, therefore, directly responsible for this sanctions busting activity.

He went on to say that if the Labour Party should come to power in next week's General Election and should introduce its promised oil embargo against South Africa, his company would abide by the decision.

He did not say whether he would consider this possible Dutch embargo to be valid, or on Shell subsidiaries outside the Netherlands.

Mr. De Bruyn rejected demands from Pax Christia, the Southern Africa committee and the Karros group that Shell withdraw completely from South Africa.

He said it would be impossible to withdraw and added that South Africa had adequate technical knowledge to carry on without Shell's help.

He said the Western failure to pressure South Africa into abandoning apartheid was a political failure and was not something that his company should be blamed for.

Shell would honour political decisions backed by law, he said, but could not be expected to make good political failures.
SA boycott US report 
Africa cannot afford total
In the case of skilled labour, South Africa had the upper hand because Botswana, Swaziland, and South-West Africa were heavily dependent on South African public servants, judicial personnel, military advisers, industrialists, entrepreneurs and other skilled staff to manage their public and private enterprises.

As in the case of unskilled labour, there was always the possibility of such labour being expelled by one party or withdrawn by the other.

Together with their membership of the South African Customs Union, the BLS countries could not separate their monetary and fiscal policies from that of the Republic. The Swaziland emalangeni and the Lebutho mailotl were each backed 100 percent by the rand, and with the Botswana pula, were legal tender only within their own countries.

In seeking ways to forestall the blow if South Africa should decide to retaliate, the commission recommended that the BLS countries renegotiate the customs union agreement on two points.

These were the agreements which required the BLS countries to give South Africa "most-favoured nation" treatment in trade matters and secondly, gave South Africa the sole right to determine the common external tariff on imports into the customs union area.

Other areas where they were heavily or completely dependent on South Africa included transport and communications, energy, mining, and manufacturing.

"To reduce their vulnerability and increase their capacity to withstand the adverse impact of sanctions, it is essential for Zimbabwe and the BLS countries to increase their national control of the mining, manufacturing, wholesale, and retail sectors.

"They can do this not only by acquiring ownership interest in the companies concerned; an expensive matter for which outside financial assistance will be required; but also by placing their own nationals in key managerial positions," the commission recommends.
‘5 years to destroy apartheid’

The election of a new French President injected a note of hope into a Paris conference of opponents of apartheid. JOHN BAGGALEY reports on the latest sanctions moves against South Africa.

PARIS — Five years to destroy apartheid in South Africa.

Thus was the suggested "realisable" timetable which emerged yesterday at the close of a 124-government UN/OAU-sponsored conference on sanctions against the parish of the modern world.

As a first step, oil supplies must be ended, and the oil-producing countries present at this week-long session have pledged to consider setting up a mechanism, including a monitoring agency, to ensure that their oil embargo is effectively and scrupulously respected.

The suggested programme of sanctions includes an embargo on military and nuclear co-operation with Pretoria, suppression of investments in that country, an end to buying "apartheid gold" and other South African minerals, a ban on sporting and cultural links and an end to the transfer of essential technology.

CHANGE South Africa has heard much of it before. But the change of French President and Government during conference week added an additional significance to this meeting of 750 delegates, including 32 ministers.

France was beaten with the same stick wielded against Britain and the United States for using its Security Council veto against sanctions over SWA/Nambia.

The main achievement of this conference, he added, "has also served to dispel the myth that sanctions will hurt more the poor people of South Africa and the independent African states in southern Africa."

COMMENT Despite this last comment, the final declaration recognises in fact that sanctions against South Africa "will involve adjustments and sacrifices by other states, as well as hardships for the oppressed people of South Africa."

It calls on "the international community" to devise ways of helping southern Africa's independent states withstand the effect on them of sanctions against South Africa, "rather than use their presumed plight as a pretext to avoid applying swift and effective sanctions against South Africa."

The conference came up with an appeal to Mr Mitterrand to promise not to use the veto to protect apartheid in South Africa, and to cease to supply all forms of military equipment including spare parts and components, and to stop the manufacture under licence in South Africa of military aircraft and other military equipment.

VETO Observers believe there is little chance of Paris acting on these in an effective fashion. Perhaps the French veto will go, but Washington and London will maintain theirs. France will not immediately end the survival of nuclear react
have been the way in which the options have been so clearly stated, and suggestions for joint or individual action detailed.

The 15-page "Paris Declaration" expressed a clear view that South Africa is more vulnerable to sanctions than the rest of the world is to the loss of its exports.

And for the conference chairman Salim A Salim, Tanzanian Foreign Minister, the conference has shown "it is becoming increasingly untenable for certain countries and multinational companies to have the best of both worlds: friendship and good relations with Africa and collaboration with apartheid in any way."

Caymus, existing contracts...

Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has strongly repeated several times in the past week that France's word is its bond. His Government however will not allow any similar contracts with "certain countries" in future, but will honour previous ones.

Observers suggest this rules France out of any plans to extend South Africa's nuclear Koeberg plant but not from completing it. It also raises the question of how long the agreement has to run for South Africa to manufacture Mirage jets under licence from France, for a renewal would seem unlikely.
Sanctions: search for an alternative
Fedhasa to press for open hotels

Staff Reporter

THE HOTEL industry is in to ask the government to open South Africa's hotels to all races

This was stated in Cape Town yesterday by Mr Arnold Brock, the recently re-elected president of the Federated Hotels Association of Southern Africa (Fedhasa).

The industry would soon approach the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, with this request, Mr Brock said, adding that it would be posed liquor body had given the government its recommendations. Mr Brock said there would be plenty of time before the next liquor board hearings early next year and that a freeze would not be necessary.

He made the call at an informal press conference at which he outlined the aims of Fedhasa for the next year. Another of the aims was trying to move one-star and two-star country hotels away from their dependence on liquor sales.

He said the hotel industry was happy that liquor and tourism now fell under the same minister, Dr Dawie de Villiers.

"The minister would be able to deal with both studies. "We are in the best position now to do something.

Speaking about the body that would deal with the hotel industry and tourism, he said it would be necessary for everybody to be involved, including teachers dealing with school holidays, and representatives of industry.

He raised the question of the possibility of staggering school holidays and the annual factory holiday to alleviate problems found in internal tourism. Large "valley periods" in accommodation appeared between peak tourist periods.

"Everyone must be party to a national tourist plan," he said.

He said the four principles should come about through a process of consultation and agreement, and not by enforcement. Many studies had already been done and the parameters could be established before the start of the new tourist season.

"I am confident the government will agree," he said.

Mr Brock said that while about 600 new rooms were constructed last year, only 500 had been finished.

"There is a concern about the structural quality of accommodation in South Africa," he said.

Fedhasa to press for open hotels
LONDON — Two Britons arrested a fortnight ago in Houston, Texas, with a plane load of small arms allegedly bound for South Africa, were involved in a successful arms deal set up in London last year.

Thus was for 100,000 M60 grenade shells which were airfreighted from South Korea to South Africa using an end-user's certificate from Botswana to get around the UN arms embargo.

CONTACT

Details have been confirmed in London by several people involved in organising the deal. Meanwhile, in Houston, Peter Towers (51) and John Parks (45) are still being held charged with violating arms control and conspiracy laws.

The London deal began when the two men contacted an arms dealer in Norway with proposals to buy the 40 mm shells. These can be used with a grenade-launcher fitted to an M16 rifle — 4% of which were found in the aircraft in Houston.

The dealer, who wanted to remain anonymous, said: "The men came to me through the back door." He passed them on to Mr Leonard Hammond, a Chelsea arms merchant, who also says that he refused to help.

Mr Hammond said: "I did begin negotiations with them for a deal involving Thailand."

"But when I saw their contract I consulted my solicitor and I threw it out. I wanted nothing to do with them."

Parks and Towers then went back to the Norwich contact who helped to set up introductions which ended with the contract being placed with a Korean explosives company in Seoul.

A central figure in the chain was a South Korean businessman Mr S J Lee, who runs an import export company in north London.

Mr Lee said his role was to put the two men in touch with an old university friend, Mr J B Kwon, then manager of the Golden Bell Trading Company, a Korean export outfit with offices in London.

"I didn't know they (the shells) were going to South Africa," Mr Lee said. There is no evidence that Mr Kwon knew either.

"According to the Norwich dealer, one of the two men flew out to Korea to arrange the airfreight to South Africa. It is not clear how the Botswana document was obtained. — The Guardian.

farmers have already expressed concern over the possible impact of the giant new factory established by Rainbow Chickens in Worcester, apparently involving an investment of over R10 million.

VII

The Nature of the Fluctuations: The Seasonal Demand for Labour

on Fruit Farms

We are now ready to turn to the central focus of this paper — the seasonal nature of farming and its implications for employment.

Before considering in detail the seasonal requirements for each of the areas surveyed, a number of general observations (some of them theoretical) are in order. As will be seen, labour is required seasonally not only for harvesting the crop but also for a number of vital pre- (and post-) harvest operations. While in our discussion below we have almost certainly not considered all of these seasonal activities, it would appear that we have included all those labour requirements of which are sufficiently large to warrant detailed investigation.

The theoretical underpinnings of our discussion of the demand for
"SA can weather boycott threat."

THE Minister of Finance, Prof. Owen Horwood, said that with some adaptations and adjustments South Africa would be able to weather any threat of sanctions.

Speaking on the "Top Gear" Radio programme, he said that, because of its strength, the Republic would be able to withstand the disadvantages of sanctions or boycotts better than most other countries in the world.

He said, however, that self-sufficiency was not an aim to strive for in itself, because of the high costs of such an exercise.

Prof. Horwood predicted that the eighties would be as good a decade as the sixties, which represented a period of exceptional economic development and achievement.

Prof. Horwood said the country would find there was such a thing as a business cycle that could not go on growing as it did last year. This year would be a good year, but then the business cycle would take a fall, and activity would settle down to some extent on the current high growth rate. Nevertheless, by the mid-eighties the economy would be as strong once again.

Another speaker on the programme — the economist of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr. Arthur Hambidge, Tooke — said there was no doubt that one of the most critical challenges facing SA's mining industry was that of training and job advancement. Increased training and job advancement were imperative if industry was to expand in the future.
on a societal level, as has been demonstrated, certain far
extracted research.
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community shall have to witness mutations and conceives from
dynamics and evolution of problem statements in the colloidal

Any effort to build a theoretical construction about this in

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new YORK — since the era of South An

major political
Dutch cut

culture link

THE HAGUE — The Dutch Parliament yesterday gave final approval to a measure breaking off a 30-year-old cultural treaty with South Africa — because of the Republic's apartheid policy.

The First Chamber of Parliament voted 40-29 in favour of the government's proposal. The Second Chamber has already adopted the Bill.

The Dutch Government effectively froze all cultural relations with South Africa in the late 1970s, because of what it considered repressive measures by Pretoria against opposition leaders fighting apartheid. — Sapa-AP.
Church closes its account over loan

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Riverside Church in Manhattan has become the first in the city to withdraw its operating account from Citibank because of a loan the bank made to South Africa.

The withdrawal, worth over R5-million, is one of about half a dozen that have followed the 1980 loan by Citibank to the South African Government for housing and educational facilities for blacks.

An official of the church — a huge, impressive building overlooking the Hudson River — said the withdrawal followed several years of examination of Citibank policy and activity with South Africa.

Members of the church board urged Citibank to adopt a policy of not lending to South Africa because loans “supported, directly or indirectly, the goals of apartheid espoused by that Government”, the official said.

Since 1976 several banks have severed South African links.

Riverside Church will continue to hold Citicorp stock in its portfolio so that it can participate in shareholders resolutions and proxy votes and thereby continue to oppose Citibank loans to South Africa.

After the Citibank loan to South Africa there was strong criticism from church and educational institutions in the United States. Harvard University withdrew R45-million in Citibank securities and about 30 religious institutions with portfolios totaling about R1 000-million pledged to buy nothing from Citibank again.
NEW YORK — The Riverside Church has become the first in New York to withdraw its account from Citibank because of a loan the bank made to South Africa last year.

The withdrawal, worth $5-million, is one of half a dozen that have followed the loan, for housing and educational facilities for blacks.

An official of the church said the withdrawal followed several years of examination of Citibank policy and activity with South Africa.
the age structure of the observed population. The age structure of the standard population, which is used to adjust the number of deaths observed, is based on the standard population. In a given year, the number of deaths observed is compared to the number of deaths expected under the standard population. The difference between the observed and expected numbers is then used to calculate the mortality rate for that year.

For example, if the observed number of deaths is higher than the expected number, the mortality rate for that year is higher than the expected rate. Conversely, if the observed number of deaths is lower than the expected number, the mortality rate for that year is lower than the expected rate.

In the context of the South African apartheid, the mortality rates were significantly higher for black populations compared to white populations. This was due to a combination of factors, including higher rates of disease, poverty, and lack of access to healthcare.

In summary, the mortality rates provide valuable information about the health of a population, and they can be used to identify areas where intervention may be necessary.
Africa, we have devoted very inadequate time and attention to the development of a strategy of our own that is in line with the needs of local cultural and value systems. We accepted the unfortunate view that what is good for Europe and America, is good enough for us in Africa. This approach, of course, led to an energetic expansion of our services while we struggled in a heroic fashion to bring these services in line with norms and standards as we knew them from travelling abroad. This approach may be - even if only partly - recommendable and applicable when it comes to those on the Westernised end of the scale in the dichotomy of acculturation, but what does it offer to those who by circumstance or deliberation find themselves at the other end of the scale?

Acceptance of the medical model in mental health services leads us inadvertently to accept a body-mind dichotomy. This dichotomy is already apparent in the meaning of the word disease. The medical doctor's domain is the body, while the mental health team is expected to see to the 'mind problems' of people. This fragmentation is even carried further into the mental health field, where the psychiatrist, the social worker and the pastoral counsellor, all attend to certain needs of the same patient, while they still struggle to find each other so as to be able to work together as an integrated team.

Another innate question-mark in our present system is that the medical model carries with it a rigorous tradition of subjection to proven scientific method. This leads to a negative attitude towards lay workers and especially towards traditional healers, who try to move into the area which medical science claims as its monopoly. Of course, we know of the limitation and the disregard of the traditional medicine systems for the scientific methods and research with its unrelenting disciplinary codes which it imposes on the art of healing. However we have to admit that when it comes to health promotion, traditional systems have a lot to offer - under the right guidance and subject to the establishment of dialogue. When it comes to psychiatry and especially to psychotherapy, traditional practitioners are the only ones that can reach that large section of our population who exclusively Westernised insight, have access and therefore very little to offer.

For the traditional Black man, and for people in transition, body, soul, ancestral shadows form a coherent, interfact which also finds clear expression amongst the traditional practitioners. It gives answers to misfortunes, formulates why things happened, not in fragmented things came to pass, as formulated in our health care system (Hammond-Tooke, 1970). This approach is unacceptable to most of our and even, for reasons already explained, local white patients.

I have stressed that the essence of medicine is the power that the doctor counteracts misfortune. If we view our system with this approach in mind, we see the medical doctor, when consulted for a patient, commands a lot of power (van den Berg, 1970). When the patient approaches the psychiatrist with his complaint, we have less to offer medically and almost nothing to offer psychotherapeutically to the traditional patient. Taking this into account, we can predict that to the traditional patient the non-medical members of the mental health team must appear as a group of impotent and powerless workers.
A dry line by Swedish liquor on SA border:

"But for us it is a more pressing matter of storing our own alcohol in a neutral territory. The South Africans do not have the same problems."
It is the 50 per cent increase which concerns the following calculations. On average, wages for blacks in 1921 were 2.21s. per shift. This means that their average monthly cash earnings were approximately £2.16.0. for a 26 shift month. During the same period the lowest average wage for an underground white miner was £3.0. This means that the ratio of white to black underground earnings was approximately 10.7 : 1. Africans received an average compensation of approximately £27.15.8, while whites received a minimum of £270.

By 1973 Africans employed underground and whites received cash earnings of approximately R32 and R330 per month respectively. At the same time their awards for simple tuberculosis compensation were R500 and R5 000 respectively. This means that the ratio of white to black underground cash earnings was approximately 10.3 : 1 while the ratio of white to black compensation payments was approximately 8.3 : 1. Thus while the ratio of white to black cash earnings was lower in 1973 than in 1921, the ratio of white to black compensation payments increased.

Since 1973 there has been a marked decrease in the ratio of white to black average earnings on the mines. For all mine workers on gold mines (underground and surface) the ratio of white to black cash earnings fell from 16.8 : 1 in 1973 to 7.8 : 1 in 1977. This is shown in the following table I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Non-white (99% black)</th>
<th>Ratio White : Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>5 721</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>16.8 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>6 762</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>12.4 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>7 507</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>8.3 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>8 119</td>
<td>1 072</td>
<td>7.9 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>9 319</td>
<td>1 197</td>
<td>7.8 : 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table II indicates the rise of wages for African novices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effective Date</th>
<th>Underground</th>
<th>Surface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 1971</td>
<td>10.92</td>
<td>8.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>9.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1975</td>
<td>57.20</td>
<td>36.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1976</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>50.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 1977</td>
<td>68.90</td>
<td>54.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1978</td>
<td>76.70</td>
<td>60.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Between 1971 and 1975 white mining wages were approximately doubled while those for Africans quadrupled. The wage increase in average African earnings per month before August 1977, that is for the year 1976 to 1977, was R102.40, whilst for the year 1975 they increased to R115. Compensation payments for Africans have not been readjusted in proportion to the substantial increase in African cash wages.

However, it should be borne in mind that since 1973, Africans have worked for shorter average periods. This has induced management to encourage Africans to return more frequently and to engage in mining on a full-time basis.

Recently it has been suggested that mining does not increase the risk of tuberculosis. It is claimed that tuberculosis is not a mining disease at all, and that the industry is being forced to pay for its past sins (which have) long since ceased to be the case. This is attributed partly to the strict protective procedures adopted by the mines in the examination and vaccination of patients. Others, however, maintain that there may be good reason for retaining tuberculosis as a compensable disease on the mines. That stress - an important factor in cause of tuberculosis. If stress of tuberculosis, mines may play an important role in its production. Because the silicosis is a dangerous lung condition (below shown) until it is conclusively proved that it is caused by the highly infectious disease (in addition, the Medical Bureau for 1973-1975 report tuberculosis of mine medical officers to control it continues to be a predominant reason for certification, for which a solution does not yet appear to be in sight.

The principle on which less compensation is awarded for black silicotics may be because of the belief that their intermittent service renders them liable to contract the disease than . full-time miners. However, this theory has not been proved or disproved. Experiments undertaken with animals have also shown that short but concentrated periods of high dust exposure may cause the disease to develop sooner than others, who have had average amounts of dust exposure, the total of which is the same as the former, but over a very lengthy period of time. As Africans today are subjected to these short periods of
Bok tour will be a disaster. Mulundon. 25/6/81
2/30
LONDON. — The proposed Springbok tour of New Zealand was described as "a disaster" by the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, yesterday — but he repeated his promise that he would do nothing to stop the visit.

Mr Muldoon also predicted that black Africans threats over the tour would be counter-productive.

"We can't interfere with individual liberties — we're not going to do that," he said. "But this tour is a disaster, and I think the country is going to get its revenge, not South Africa, or rugby football and anybody else."

Mr Muldoon was speaking shortly after meeting the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington. He said public opinion in New Zealand was principally opposed to the tour because of the disruption it would cause.

"That's been my view for a long time, it seems very clear that the majority of New Zealanders would say it's simply not worth it," he said.

But on the other hand, some of the activities of the Commonwealth countries, particularly black African countries, are going to have the opposite effect to that intended. Our people deeply resent these statements, these threats that are coming from some countries. Those threats are counter-productive."

He laughed off threats by third world Commonwealth members to move the meeting of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers, planned for Auckland in September, to another venue, saying: "I'll be sorry if it happened but I wouldn't lose any sleep about that. What's another meeting when it's all said and down."

"What some of the critics find difficult to understand is that in New Zealand and, indeed, in Britain, the government will not take all away from sportsmen the right of the final decision to decide whom they go or who they invite to our country," Mr Muldoon said.

"They will continue to have it while my government is in office.

"Mr Muldoon's critics in and outside the Commonwealth claim he is not doing enough to discourage the tour within the limits laid down by the 1977 Glenelg football agreement.

"But Mr Muldoon pointed out that New Zealand was a party to the drawing up of the agreement and had stated then that it would not go as far as to refuse visas to South African sporting teams.

"We will not do it. We said in 1977 we would not do that."

Asked whether the tour constitutes a violation of the Glenelg agreement, Mr Muldoon replied: "Oh yes, it certainly does. The agreement is being violated by the New Zealand Rugby Union, but they would claim that they were not parties to the agreement anyway. It is certainly not being violated by my government."

On Thursday, the New Zealand Parliament called on the New Zealand Rugby Union to reconsider its invitation to the Springboks, but yesterday the union's chairman, Mr Cez Bla- zey, said this would not change the situation.

"In asking the union to reconsider the invitation it doesn't seem to me that what the government has been saying for a very long time,..." said Mr Blazey, Sapa, and Own Correspondent.
Sanctions bustler

In mystery deal

Sanctions bustler

(Not a story by me)

By NEIL HOPPER

Sanctions bustler

...
INTERNATIONAL sanctions-buster Dirk Stoffberg claims he has sealed a multi-million rand deal with the Iraqi Government.

Mr. Stoffberg, of Johannesburg, is one of the few people travelling on South African passports who has been allowed to visit the country during the past 10 years.

Mr. Stoffberg also organises exports and imports with countries that detect South Africa. To do this he often uses "overseas" labels and third countries.

Yesterday, only days after returning from a four-week visit to Iraq, Mr. Stoffberg confirmed the massive deal, but asked the Sunday Times not to reveal details of the contract which he showed this newspaper.

Stressed.

Mr. Stoffberg stressed he had negotiated the deal as a private individual and had no South African political or government contacts in the transaction.

He is delighted with his success, but parts of his visit, which had the advance blessing of the Iraqi Government and the approval of President Saddam Hussein, were nerve-racking.

"I flew to Iraq from Europe in a chartered, private six-seater aircraft. Unfortunately the pilot did not know Baghdad airport, and landed at a nearby military airport," Mr. Stoffberg said.

"As soon as we were down, the..."
Not a good ad for SAA

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

SOUTH African Airways has refused to pay R140 for an advertisement that a United Nations body published in bold defiance of the UN's anti-apartheid establishment.

The SAA ad, featuring a smiling beauty, appears in the current membership directory of the UN Correspondents Association - despite a heated protest from anti-apartheid committee chairman Baskerode Clark.

The association's executive committee, made up of journalists from all the world's political blocs, met privately to consider the Clark challenge.

Rebuff

It was a crushing rebuff - declining even to discuss the issue with him.

SAA's pitch was duly inserted in the heart of the UN directory, assuring the unique readership of global diplomats and international organizational executives that "in South Africa, you're welcome in as warm as the sunshine."

But now the association has received a braggadocio letter from SAA's advertising agents refusing to pay for the hard-won spot.

It had not been properly ordered and the text material was not up to date, they claimed.

"However, should you wish to approach us in good time before next year's edition, we would be happy to consider advertising again," agency vice-president Derek Hewitt wrote.

"It is extraordinary and distressing, particularly after what we did for them," said association president David Horowitz of the World Union Press. Mr Horowitz also writes for the Jewish Press in South Africa.

Another UNCA executive described the SAA stance as "nuta".
At the opening of the season, the PNSL, as the Football Association of Southern New South Wales, was formed, and the first season was played in 1876. The games were played on various fields, and the first match was played on the Avenue of Australia, Sydney. The first match was played between Sydney Football and South Sydney, and the score was 6-0 in favour of Sydney Football. The season was a great success, and the PNSL soon became the dominant force in Australian football.
Mugabe: We can't afford embargo

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe could not participate in any international sanctions against South Africa because of its economic dependence on its white-ruled neighbour, Mr Robert Mugabe said yesterday.

However, Zimbabwe would not stand in the way of the imposition of sanctions, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister said in an interview in Salisbury.

He also claimed that South Africa was "itching for war".

Mr Mugabe was speaking on the eve of his departure for the Organisation of African Unity summit in Nairobi.

There are expected to be calls at the meeting for sanctions aimed at forcing South Africa to yield on its terms for the independence of South West Africa and to modify its apartheid policy.

Zimbabwe would seek firm stands on SWA and apartheid at the OAU summit, Mr Mugabe said.

The organisation had to give maximum support to liberation forces in South Africa and also work out political and economic measures of a nature that can bring sense to South Africa.

"Any such pressures would be acceptable to Zimbabwe. But we have said Zimbabwe itself is not in a position to participate in any sanctions that the international community proposes," he said.

"But we will not stand in the way of their imposition even if they hurt us.

More than 90% of Zim-}

babwe's trade passes through South Africa.

"Supporting the international community appeals to us to stop trading with South Africa. We can't stop using rail routes with South Africa. We can't, you see. Mr Mugabe said.

"This is the reality. We send our goods to South Africa and South Africa sends some of its goods to us. That is the type of sanctions we cannot participate in."

The Prime Minister said that while Zimbabwe was trying to lessen its reliance on South Africa, independence had not yet been achieved.

By encouraging anti-government forces in Mozambique and Angola South Africa was trying to undermine its neighbours in order to prove its assertion that independence and democracy did not work in Africa, he said.

"We are pledged to peace in this region and we seek no war with anybody. We want to pursue policies of peaceful coexistence with our neighbours."

"But South Africa is not searching for peace. It's actually itching for war."

He said South Africa was a "warlonger" and its attitude alarmed him.

"We do hope that South Africa will in due course learn the lesson that she can never win the war she is fighting against her neighbours, and the sooner she comes to terms with them the better," he said. — AP / Reuters
Fifa warns 14 British players

By BRIAN ROSS-ADAMS

The 14 British soccer players in South Africa face certain suspension if they go ahead with their planned four-match tour, Fifa, the governing body of world soccer, warned yesterday.

"The organizers of this tour know the position. What they are doing spells certain mischief, not only to the players but to the position of South African football in the world," Mr Rene Courte, a Fifa spokesman, said in a Zurich press release yesterday.

He added: "The fact that the players may have been lured out to South Africa under the wrong premises makes no difference. It's their business if they have fallen into a trap. They should know what the position is."

"We have warned the four British associations. If these people play in South Africa, Fifa will demand strong disciplinary action."

"That means suspension for a certain period. It could be shorter or longer.

"The matter will not be left in the hands of the national associations. Fifa will insist on strong action against the players.

"What is being planned is absolutely against a Fifa congress decision which bans matches against a country which is not affiliated to Fifa. South Africa is expelled from Fifa, and so this applies."

"The moment we get proof of the names of the players, and the matches they play, action will be taken."

Mr Courte said that South Africa's status in world soccer remained unaltered, despite developments in the game in recent years.

"Until apartheid is ended, I can see no hope for South Africa," he said.

In London, English FA secretary Mr Ted Croker yesterday warned the players that "irrespective of the South African situation, it is a serious matter for any player to play abroad without the permission of his home association."

And Arsenal manager Mr Terry Neill told Sapa that he had obtained written promises from two of his players that they would not play any games during their visit to South Africa.

And Norwich Football Club yesterday ordered Mick McGuire and Joe Boyle not to play football under any circumstances — while in South Africa.

English FA officials have expressed concern that the trip could harm relations between English clubs and black African countries.

In Johannesburg yesterday, Mr George Thabe, president of the Football Council of South Africa, said the FCSCA had made "a close study" of the Fifa constitution. "We are not aware of any clause in it that the players may be infringing," Mr Thabe told Sapa.

"We have had this type of tour to South Africa before and no action was ever taken against visiting players on any constitutional basis."

Mr Thabe was emphatic in his declaration that "there are no changes in our plans — the tour goes on."

In London last night, Sanroc warned that the players faced "a future of sporting isolation."

Mr Sam Hameemamy, who heads the blacklist section of Sanroc, said Fifa and the Coloured-based African Football Association were being kept in the picture.

The British Football Association in London took a more cautious line. International Registration Officer Mr John Young said the FA could not do anything until it was notified of an offence by Fifa.

See Back Page
Adult education projects would of necessity need to include leadership training and the encouragement of community participation in identifying needs and planning projects.

b) Community Betterment Schemes.

Once the community had been mobilised through adult education programmes and new confidence had been instilled into the people and their ability to make a positive contribution to community affairs; self-help schemes aimed at combating malnutrition could be considered.

Emphasis should be placed on the following:

1) Using whatever land is available to grow food. Vegetable gardening must be seen as a priority. Community education with regard to improved farming techniques must be intensified. Groups should be encouraged to form agricultural co-operatives for the purchase of seed, fertilizer etc. Properly organised markets should be established.

2) The improvement and protection of water sources can best be effected by co-operative community action and this will only come about when the need for a safe protected water supply is thoroughly understood.

3) The establishment of consumer co-operatives especially in the rorero areas not served by trading shops.

4) Community awareness programmes pertaining to social problems such as alcoholism, illegitimacy and delinquency.

5) Health and nutrition education programmes.

6) The establishment of "vigilante" committees to ensure that action is taken against persons or groups who endeavour to exploit rural communities. Attention could then be paid to shopkeepers who disregard price control regulations, civil servants who demand bribes, and school authorities who exorbitantly demand funds.

Many other projects are feasible but the essential ingredient of every one of them should be that they have been planned and implemented by the people themselves.

c) Projects involving migrant workers.

In the rural areas, the problems are different from those in the urban areas. There is a need to improve the living conditions of migrant workers, both for their own benefit and for the benefit of the communities in which they work.

The establishment of co-operative schemes for the purchase of seed, fertilizer, and other agricultural inputs can help to improve the living conditions of migrant workers. Similarly, the establishment of co-operative schemes for the sale of agricultural produce can help to ensure that migrant workers receive a fair price for their produce.

In addition to the establishment of co-operative schemes, there is a need to provide education and training for migrant workers. This can help them to improve their skills and to increase their earning potential.

The role of the government is also crucial. It can provide the necessary support and resources to enable co-operative schemes to be established and to provide training and education for migrant workers. It can also work to ensure that migrant workers are treated fairly and that their basic human rights are respected.

Overall, the development of projects involving migrant workers requires a strong commitment from all parties concerned. It requires cooperation between the government, co-operative schemes, and migrant workers themselves. It requires the provision of education and training, as well as the establishment of co-operative schemes for the purchase and sale of agricultural produce. Only then can we hope to improve the living conditions of migrant workers and to ensure their fair treatment.
MADIGAN!
YOU'VE GOT A CHEEK!

MR. DONALD

THE DEAN

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Sacos unveils plans to stop rugby tour

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

The nonracial SA Council on Sport has outlined plans to intensify its campaign for the cancellation of the Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand next month.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Transvaal Council of Sport in Lenasia this week, Sacos' new president, Mr Morgan Naidoo, attacked the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Muldoon.

Mr Muldoon, while pretending to be opposed to the Springbok tour, did nothing to stop it, Mr Naidoo charged. "This kind of hypocrisy, we are quite used to."

Mr Naidoo, who recently succeeded Mr Hassan Hova as Sacos president, said plans to halt the rugby tour included calls to all Commonwealth countries to switch the venue of September's proposed Commonwealth Finance Minister's conference from New Zealand to another country.

The countries would also be asked to bar New Zealand.

They would also be urged to bar New Zealand from next year's Commonwealth Prime Minister's conference in Australia, as well as from the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane, Australia.

Mr Naidoo said Sacos also planned to place advertisements in major New Zealand newspapers, giving its version of the South African rugby set-up.

He lashed out at the president of the white South African Rugby Board, Dr Danie Craven, and the board's two affiliates, the coloured SA Rugby Federation and the African SA Rugby Association (Sara), saying their claims concerning the rugby set-up were misleading.

Mr Naidoo asked how, if the rugby set-up was nonracial, the rugby federation and Sara were allowed three delegates each to the SARB, and the white provincial unions, two each.

He also wanted to know why each of the black unions had only one representative on Dr. Craven's executive.

Sacos is confident its renewed campaign will have far-reaching consequences.

Sacos is a member of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, which is strongly opposed to links with South Africa.
NAIROBI - The Organisation of African Unity is to renew its bid to have United Nations sanctions imposed against South Africa for its policy on South West Africa.

In the meantime, the four-day annual summit of African heads of state ended in Nairobi yesterday, a series of anti-African resolutions were passed and the West was roundly condemned for its support of South Africa.

The leaders of the regional group condemned Pretoria and Washington for their belligerent and unprovoked attacks against Angola and their attempts to conspire to destroy the Angolan economy and continue destabilisation against that country.

The conference was addressed by UN representatives, the US and South African governments, New Zealand and other powers such as the South African and Martinique.

Responding to the recent US, British and French threats to impose sanctions against South Africa in the UN Security Council because of the South African government's refusal to negotiation, the SA government announced it would seek an emergency debate in the UN General Assembly in September to try once again to push the sanctions through.

The SA government also pressed the US to provide a peacekeeping force to supervise a referendum there.

Although Libya has no diplomatic relations with the SA government, a committee of African leaders, representing the Organization of African Unity, met in Addis Ababa and selected the host of next year's summit.

On the dispute in the Horn of Africa, the summit ruled over Somalia's request that the Organization of African Unity declare the OAU to provide a peacekeeping force for two weeks ago was condemned by the OAU.

On Chad, the summit passed a watered-down resolution calling for the withdrawal of the Libyan forces from the region, a resolution is to be submitted to the UN General Assembly October 15th for discussion.

In an effort to resolve the last nine years of internal conflict over the western Sahara, the SA government will seek an immediate ceasefire followed by a referendum in the disputed territory.

A spokesman for the resolution on Western Sahara called for the Saharan people to stop calling on the UN, in cooperation with the OAU, to provide a peacekeeping force in that region.

In summary, the African leaders reiterated their support for the Venezuelan government, which has been condemned for its role in the Angolan conflict.
Israel gives the chop to Transkeian

By MAUREEN BARNES

Israel has stung a multiracial South African karate team which is due to go on an international tour next week.

When the 32-man team flies to Israel next Monday, on the first leg of its journey, Second Dan Cameron Bunyan, 46, will be left behind.

Cameron, only black selected for the tour, has been refused a visa by Israel because he has a Transkeian passport and Israel does not recognize Transkei.

Unless there is a last-minute change of heart, Cameron will leave South Africa a week later and meet up with the rest of the touring party in Switzerland and Britain.

Although these two countries don’t recognize Transkei either, they are prepared to bend their visa rules for the mixed-race South African team.

A disappointed Cameron, who is in the Karate-Do Association team, attended his daily training session in Cape Town yesterday.

"I have really been looking forward to seeing Israel which I’ve heard so much about," he said.

Mrs Merelle Thomson, who has made all the team’s travel arrangements, said the Israeli refusal had come as "a blow" to the club.

"What shocked us is the fact that Israel is supposed to be a friend of South Africa's. Cameron applied for his Transkeian passport in February, and when it arrived in April we immediately applied for the required visas.

"Switzerland promptly issued one, the British took a bit of time as they referred our application to London for approval — but we got it — and then we applied for the Israeli visa.

"On Tuesday I got a call from a Mr Ram at the Israeli consulate in Pretoria, saying that they could not give him a visa due to his passport being issued by Transkei.

"She said that if he could get the South African authorities to give him travel documents, she would give him a visa.

"I got on to the Department of Internal Affairs and they were most helpful, but won’t issue travel documents without the permission of the Transkei authorities.

"The Consul for Transkei in Cape Town, although sympathetic, has refused to agree to this.

"So now we are back to square one — with only a week before the team leaves," she said.

"Mr A L Sockwa, Consul for Transkei in Cape Town, said:

"Our passports are good enough — it is Israel which is refusing to acknowledge them.

"It is unbelievable for Transkei to grant permission, for South Africa to issue travel documents, in order to make their passports 'acceptable'."

Haggag, Fridman, 23, an Israeli student who is in Cape Town, and who will accompany the team on their tour, said he "couldn’t understand" his government’s attitude.

"Since I came here in February to train with the students, Cameron has become a good friend of mine, and I am very embarrassed that this has happened.

"The people in Israel are looking forward to the team’s visit — they are all being host ed by Israeli families.

Sponsor

"It will be very sad if Cameron cannot go along," said Haggag.

Cameron is employed as a carpet layer with a Cape Town company, and his employers have sponsored his first tour overseas.

"I started karate about seven years ago and I really enjoy it," he said.

Mrs Thomson said: "Cameron is one of the most popular members of the team.

"We are still hoping that something can be done in time. Yesterday the Department of Internal Affairs called me to say they were still trying to get something worked out.

"They were very kind and have promised to do whatever they can to help him."
Boycott Barclays' call

LONDON — The Methodist Conference has officially backed a campaign within the church, proposed by the Rev Bernard Arnold.

The Rev David Haslam, a minister in London and secretary of End Loans to South Africa, said the bank "has gone on, expanding its support for the racist Government of South Africa."

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Bell-John Prize

(continued)
April 15, 1941

SOUTH AFRICA EXPULSION:

body FROM

The expulsion of the Assemblies from the International Medical Association was reported on by Prof. J. J. Cawston, of South Africa, at the recent conference of the Association in London. Dr. Cawston said that the Assemblies of South Africa had been expelled from the International Medical Association because of their opposition to the racial policies of the South African Government. He stated that the Assemblies had taken the position that no person could be excluded from the practice of medicine on racial grounds. The Assemblies had been successful in reversing this decision in the courts, but the International Medical Association had refused to accept this decision.

Dr. Cawston said that the Assemblies were not giving up their fight, and that they would continue to oppose the racial policies of the South African Government. He stated that he believed that the Assemblies would eventually be successful in reversing the decision of the International Medical Association.

Dr. Cawston also said that the Assemblies were not alone in their opposition to the racial policies of the South African Government. Many other medical organizations in South Africa had also opposed these policies, and had been successful in reversing the decisions of the government in the courts.

Dr. Cawston concluded his report by saying that he believed that the Assemblies would eventually be successful in reversing the decision of the International Medical Association. He stated that he believed that the Assemblies would continue to fight for the rights of all people, regardless of their race, and that they would continue to work towards a world where all people had the same rights and opportunities.
SA has no part in arms export plans

By Gilbert Sibdon

Defence Minister Mr Charles Herm has said repeatedly it would be "after the folly" to stop exporting arms, though he says the Government would not have signed any of the contracts clinched by the Giscard D'Estaing administration.

"France must go on exporting arms, otherwise we might as well give up our own modern defence system," he said.

President Mitterrand and leading Cabinet Ministers have gone out of their way to reassure Arab countries that France will follow a friendly policy towards them, despite its well-publicised support for Israel.

The President personally assured Saudi Arabia's King Khalid during a recent visit to Paris that his Government would honour and extend all contracts.

He has sent special emissaries to give similar assurances to Gulf leaders.

Mr Cheysson has also said the Government is prepared to replace Iraq's controversial French-built nuclear research reactor near Baghdad, destroyed by Israeli bombers last month.

The first arms deal approved by the socialist administration since it took over two months ago was a $2 million contract signed with Egypt for Alpha jet trainer and tactical support aircraft.

Negotiations are progressing well with New Delhi for the construction under licence in India of the Mirage 2000, France's latest combat aircraft, due to become operational with the French Air Force by 1986.

IN A reversal of policy after weeks of soul-searching, France's new socialist Government has decided to launch a major arms export drive.

President Francois Mitterrand's administration wants to do more business with Arab states. France's chief client for advanced weapons, and is also trying to win new orders for other countries, including China and India.

With exports of military aircraft, helicopters, warships and missiles worth an estimated 87.3 billion a year, France has 16% of the world market, exceeded only by the United States and the Soviet Union.

The ministry's arms industry employs more than 30,000 engineers and skilled workers, and France depends on exports to finance the research and development costs of new weapons for its own armed forces.

In an effort to "moralise" its arms export policy, the new Government has said it will not sell French arms to fascist and racist states, among which it has named South Africa and Chile, where it says they could be used for internal repression.

External Relations Minister Mr Claude Cheysson has also said arms will not be sold to countries at war.

But in a recent interview he said Iraq would receive French Mirage aircraft ordered three years ago and, to be "fair" to both Iraq and Iran - which have been at war for the past 10 months - the Government had

authorised delivery to Iran of the last three of 12 missile-firing speedboats ordered by the late Shah and still held at the Cherbourg shipyard.

Similarly, although the socialists criticised arms sales to the Buenos Aires government when they were in opposition, the Government recently permitted the delivery of the last two of five frigates ordered by Argentina.

It also lifted an embargo on 10 missile-firing petrol boats ordered by Libya - but said it would sign no further arms contracts with Tripoli so long as Libyan troops remained in Chad, the strife-torn former French colony in Central Africa.

Immediately after the socialists came to power, conflicting Government statements coupled with plans to nationalise the aircraft and missile-making industries resulted in a slowing down of arms deals.

French bankers and industrialists, seeing foreigners cashing in on the Government's hesitancy over future policy, expressed serious concern.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, moving to check the spreading uneasiness about this key sector of the national economy, told Parliament in a major policy speech that France's army industry must export to keep abreast of modern technology.
Now SA medical students face world isolation

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

SOUTH Africa's membership of another world organisation is in the balance — this time the International Federation of Medical Students' Associations (IFMSA).

Yesterday three top IFMSA officials flew out of Johannesburg after a four-day fact-finding mission in expectation of a visit next month to oust the SA Medical Students' Association (SAMSA) from the federation. They are Mr Peter Mirefors, the federation's Swedish president, Mr Gunther Schultz, its Austrian secretary-general and Miss Kari Johannsen, who is in charge of IFMSA's foreign exchange programme.

Their visit was prompted by a growing effort, led by students from Greece and Denmark, to expel SAMSA from the federation on the grounds that it does not fairly represent black students.

SAMSA's membership is likely to be the most controversial issue at the federation's congress in Australia next month, according to Mr Mirefors, with between six and 10 Eastern, Asian and African member countries likely to urge its expulsion.

Although SAMSA theoretically represents black and white students at the universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, as well as the three Afrikaans medical schools, it has had only two active black members in the last three years — both Indians.

Majority

The countries opposing South Africa's membership also argue that, although on paper SAMSA represents the majority of South Africa's medical students, it does not represent the potential black majority which would exist if education was equal.

Four years ago a motion to expel SAMSA was defeated by a large majority — but last year the motion was rejected by only four votes, according to Mr Mirefors.

Now the federation's desire for "constructive engagement" and its reluctance to sever its only link with South Africa are disappearing, despite vain attempts to make contact with non-SAMSA black students.

Before leaving for Zambia, the trio held talks with the Wits Medical Students' Council and leaders of the Students' Representative Council and the Black Students Society (BSS).

The BSS chairman, Mr David Johnson, told them SAMSA would not be encouraged to change if it were permitted to remain a member.

The mission also met the president of SAMSA, Mr Steve Grobler of the University of the Orange Free State, and visited Alexandra and Bophuthatswana: Coronation and Johannesburg hospitals.
Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student in any year of study.
P C Key

The Committee of the Western Cape Chapter of Quantity Surveyors Prize
For the highest marks in Professional Practice.
P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.
I : N D G Sessions
II : A R Low Keen
III: No award

S A Brick Association Prize
For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.
C W von Doring

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.
K Strong
M P Morkel
LONDON — The British Musicians Union has overwhelmingly voted to continue its ban on members going to South Africa.

The motion to rescind it was proposed by Donald Swann, the pianist, singer and composer, at the union's biennial conference in Warwick.

Mr Swann said: "I spoke out on behalf of the motion, asking, too, that the union should respect anyone wishing to go to South Africa for reasons of conscience. "But overwhelmingly the union decided not to change its policy."

Mr Swann admitted he was "disappointed", but the vote will not deter him from returning to South Africa next month. He hopes to present a show in Johannesburg and Cape Town featuring black and Afrikaans singers.
Ban saves money for SABC

The British actors' union, Equity, which enforced a ban on sections of the royal wedding transmission to South Africa unwittingly saved money for SABC-TV. "Our bill from the BBC for the entire transmission is R1,400 — lower than we would have been had we had to pay a proportionate part of the musicians' fees," Mrs Ann Graham, superintendent of the English service said.

"As we didn't see or hear the musicians or choristers, we didn't have to pay them."

Now SABC-TV is waiting for a final account from the South African Post Office for the satellite beam which bounced the wedding across the Atlantic. "We don't yet know how much that will be," Mrs Graham said, "and only expect the bill later in the month."
Bar against lawyers' trip

WASHINGTON - The Florida Bar Association has cancelled sponsorship of a trip its lawyers are making to South Africa, because of pressure from black lawyers.

The trip this year by lawyers and their families will still take place, but without the official sanction of the Florida Bar.

A resolution passed by the Florida Bar's board of governors said it was "common knowledge that South Africa practices apartheid" and that black attorneys were "appalled" at the Bar's lack of sensitivity.
Actors upstage pro-tour marchers

By DAVID ROBIE

AUCKLAND — About 300 pro-Springbok tour marchers took to the streets in New Zealand's largest city yesterday — but they were upstaged by an anti-tour theatre troupe.

The troupe slipped quietly in front of the marchers as they walked up Queen Street, Auckland's major shopping area, and portrayed themselves as the "blind leading the blind".

One of the actors was dressed in the uniform of a Nazi soldier with a placard declaring "South African Government". Other actors depicted groups such as the New Zealand Rugby Union and the ruling National Party — only they were "blind".

In Wellington yesterday about 50 children marched on the South African Consulate-General to protest against the tour.

"We just wanted to show that we're capable of making up our own minds," said schoolboy leader Karl Geitinger.

In other developments yesterday:

● Police began recruiting 1,000 special constables to beef up riot control against the demos expected at next week's first Test in Christchurch.
● The Boks' match against South Canterbury in Timaru on August 19 was cancelled. Police were apparently concerned about the difficulty of making Timaru's Fraser Park "secure".
Ban New Zealand

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe will ask that New Zealand be barred from the 1982 Brisbane Commonwealth Games because the Muldoon government has allowed the tour by a Springbok rugby team to go ahead.

Zimbabwe Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda, also appealed yesterday to the United States government to halt a planned tour of America by a South African rugby team.

Addressing a ministerial conference here of southern African members of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, Muzenda said it was a matter of great disappointment that New Zealand had disregarded the Gleneagles agreement which sought to end Commonwealth sporting links with South Africa.

Zimbabwe fully support the Organisation of African Unity position to have New Zealand banned from the Brisbane Games in 1982, he told delegates from Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Minister of Youth Sport and Recreation, Ernest Kadongure, told the meeting that those who asked that politics be kept out of sport were those who wanted to maintain elitism in sport.

Freedom stops for those racists as soon as their sporting privileges are challenged, he added. — SANS
NEW YORK — The clash between South African and Angolan troops inside Angola this week will add fire to a coming United Nations debate on whether total sanctions should be imposed against the Pretoria government, Western diplomatic sources predict.

The confrontation in Angola occurred barely a week before a special emergency session of the UN General Assembly to consider a demand by the Africa bloc for South Africa to be isolated from the rest of the world in economic, cultural and diplomatic terms.

The Africa bloc has requested the emergency debate in an effort to by-pass a Western veto on sanctions in the Security Council.

Although not officially announced yet, it is virtually certain the emergency session will commence next Thursday. This will be only the seventh time in United Nations history that such a session has been called.

Veto Power

During a Security Council debate on sanctions earlier this year, the three Western countries with the power of veto — the United States, Britain and France — refused to go along with demands for South Africa's isolation.

They argued that such a move would harden attitudes in the Republic and make a settlement in Namibia even more difficult to achieve.

The 50-nation Africa bloc had sought sanctions to "punish" South Africa for its failure to agree to a UN formula for Namibia's independence.

Western diplomatic sources maintain that the major Western powers will continue to argue against sanctions during the coming debate, although they foresee a stepped-up onslaught on South Africa by black Africa, backed by the Third World, the Eastern bloc and China.

Already it is reliably learned at the United Nations that France has tried to intervene, asking the African states not to call an emergency session but instead, to raise the Namibia issue during this year's regular General Assembly session, which starts on September 15.

Counter-Productive

France, according to diplomatic sources, pointed out the debate could be counter-productive to the current efforts by the West to negotiate a modified settlement plan with South Africa and black Africa.

The request for the emergency session is seen here as a carefully-planned diplomatic manoeuvre by the Africa bloc to put maximum pressure on South Africa.

Under United Nations procedure, an emergency session must be convened no longer than 24 hours after a majority of member states has asked for it.

Although the African states have requested the special session they are now delaying so that it only starts on the date they have set — September 3 — and ends just before the regular General Assembly session, when maximum attention and publicity can be obtained.

A UN spokesman confirmed this week that the Organisation of African Unity had requested some countries to inform their chief representative, Kenyan Ambassador Charles Mwaanga, whether they wanted a debate or not, instead of responding directly to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

FLASHBACK: UN Secretary-General Dr Waldheim addressing OAU Summit.

"Attacks aimed at radar"

THE South African military strike into Angola this week was aimed mainly at Swapo bases and supply lines but radar installations across the border were also targets, according to knowledgeable military analysts.

They believe the prime objective of the thrust was to destroy the supply lines and bases Swapo have been using to launch their incursions from Angola into northern Namibia.

At the same time, the South African forces are believed to have tried to knock out radar installations capable of giving warning of South African air strikes against Swapo targets in Angola.

The existence of the radar installations and the problems they pose were disclosed earlier this month by Major General Charles LLOYD, officer commanding the SWA Territorial Force.

General LLOYD said in Windhoek that early warning radar and missile installations had been set up at places like Mocamedes and Lubango.

Less sophisticated deterrent weapons had been deployed at Angolan army bases which formed an umbrella providing protection for Swapo forces.

"These air deterrent weapons hamper our air operations, our air force cannot operate freely to support our ground troops, and Swapo uses this as a protection."

The latest strike is seen as a continuation of the SADF's operations aimed at knocking out Swapo's operational bases in southern Angola.

Defence force spokesmen have emphasised that clashes with Angolan government forces are avoided in these cross-border operations.

However, Prime Minister Botha confirmed in Parliament that South African troops engaged Angolan troops who he said had "interfered" with operations against Swapo. — SANS.
For those who don't like SA

By NEIL BEHRMANN

LONDON. — A UK precious metals trust has been set up for people who like gold but don't like South Africa.

Precious Metals Trust has been formed by Rit Investment Management, a company under the auspices of J Rothschild & Co. The trust, which is offering 12-million shares, will specifically exclude investments in shares and securities of companies incorporated in South Africa, or which have a major part of their activities there.

Barclays Merchant Bank said it was independent of the merchant bankers N M Rothschild.

Mr. Jonathan Scott, of Barclays, said the trust was not anti-South African.

Brokers Phillips & Drew and Rit were merely giving investors an alternative to South African gold shares. The trust would invest in North American and Australian mines and in physical precious metals.

"We are responding to the demand from institutions who are interested in precious metals and lesser-known gold shares," said Mr. Scott.

Many UK institutions invested in South African gold mines. The new trust would enable those institutions who were not prepared to invest in South Africa to hold shares through another medium.

It is obvious that the trust is aimed at pension and Church funds which refuse to invest in South Africa.

Some brokers say those who invest in the trust will be hypocrites because most of the world's gold and platinum is produced in South Africa and the fund will buy gold and platinum.
Firm will cater for those who shun SA

By Colin Campbell, Financial Correspondent

London — A London-based investment company has been formed to invest in gold and precious metals — but will not touch any South African share.

Precious Metals Trust has two directors with South Africa links — Mr Robert Leder, formerly an executive director within the Anglo American Group, and Mr David Montagu, a director of Rothmans International and formerly chairman of bullion house Samuel Montagu.

Mr Montagu said yesterday there was nothing personally political in the company's decision to avoid South African issues.

"Many of us know South Africa and many have made lots of money in South Africa. But this investment company has been structured, 'tailored made,' to suit these local authorities, pension funds, investors and trust companies which have taken their own decision to have nothing to do with South Africa," he said.

The investment company will avoid companies incorporated in South Africa "or having a major part of their activities in that country."

The company is, however, very positive about gold. It believes fears of revived inflation will stimulate the hoarding of gold, that non-communist governments and central banks are unlikely to resume significant sales of gold, and notes that Middle East oil producers and some Latin American and South-West Asian countries have become regular buyers of bullion.

The prospectus says political uncertainty in South Africa has deterred some investors from investing in companies based in that country. And the directors believe there is now a place for a specialised company to invest in companies operating principally in Canada, Australia and the US.
US economists attack SA sanctions plan

By John D'Olivera
WASHINGTON — Two American economists, one white and one black, have vigorously opposed the application of economic sanctions to South Africa.

In an extensive study of the impact of a disruption in the flow of strategic minerals to the United States, Dr James T. Ben- net and Dr Walter E. Williams, concentrate on chromium, its importance to the free world's economies and the consequences that would arise from a disruption in supply from South Africa and Zimbabwe, the two countries which hold 97 percent of world reserves of chromium ore.

Both are professors of economics at George Mason University in Virginia, and both are closely associated with the Heritage Foundation, the conservative Washington-based political think-tank which has played a major role in helping the Reagan Administration formulate its domestic and foreign policies.

Dr Williams is a black economist who has frequently visited South Africa.

Discussing a possible international embargo on South Africa, the two men say: "Put simply, not only is an embargo of South Africa likely to be unsuccessful in achieving the desired political objectives, but it is also true that the embargo — whether successful or not — could hurt the individuals it was intended to help."

Opposite

"The economies of the countries participating in the embargo would also suffer."

Despite the good intentions of the human rights advocates who hoped to change South Africa's racial policies, trade restrictions could have "exactly the opposite effect."

Concentrating on chrome, the two professors said that if an embargo were instituted against South Africa and that a "dollar acquirer" of the Rhodesian experience (Rhodesian chrome still reached world markets, but at much higher prices than before) the South African economy might actually prosper from the additional inflow of revenue rather than experience a depression.

Alternatively, assuming that an embargo against South Africa was totally successful and exports of South African chrome ceased, the individuals who would be hardest hit would be the workers.

Victims

"Economic adversity, as a general rule, strikes hardest at those who are least able to withstand its onslaught and, in South Africa, these individuals are the victims of apartheid, not its perpetrators."

If the South African economy was crippled, thousands of blacks would lose their jobs and years of economic hardship could ensue."

Apart from anything else, such an embargo would create significant hardships for the United States and other importers of South African chrome."

It would also mean, since a large part of Zimbabwe's output was shipped through South Africa, that it would be necessary for the world to do without a significant portion of Zimbabwean chrome, as well."
Black states impatient for sanctions

NEW YORK. — Black African and non-aligned states yesterday laid before the United Nations General Assembly a draft resolution calling for sanctions against South Africa and demanding full implementation by the end of this year of its plan for South West Africa's independence — without modification.

SA 'is feeling sanctions pressure'

LONDON. — The Secretary-General of the British Commonwealth yesterday called on Western nations to step up pressure for change in South Africa's racial policies.

Mr Shridath Ramphal, chief executive of the 44-nation grouping, said to relax sanctions "in response to largely cosmetic changes in the structures of racism in South Africa, would be to withdraw the pressure just as it is beginning to be felt," he said.

Mr Ramphal, in an annual report prepared for a Commonwealth summit conference later this month, warned that "it is not possible to be an ally of South Africa and a friend of Africa."

The warning appeared to be directed at the United States and the white nations of the multiracial Commonwealth.

Controversy over sports contacts will be a key issue at the week-long Commonwealth summit starting in Melbourne on September 30.

'Sportswomen who have contacts with South Africa can no longer plead political innocence,' Mr Ramphal said.

Mr Ramphal said "South Africa has raised the temperature in a troubled continent by its policy of apartheid which has repeatedly been condemned by the Commonwealth."

The resolution, proposed by 46 countries, asked UN member states "individually and collectively" to halt all dealings with South Africa to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally.

It proposed that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim report to the assembly by the end of December on the implementation of the resolution.

A spokesman for the South African delegation at the UN said: "The emergency special session, which was orchestrated to start on September 3, has now produced a draft resolution which emphasises the General Assembly's disinterest in achieving and contributing to a lasting and peaceful solution to the SWA/Namibia problem."

The sanctions resolution before the assembly, which will almost certainly be approved by a large majority later this week, is not enforceable and is not mandatory on countries which vote against it or abstain.

Attention

It makes no mention of the 'pulling for peace' procedure which the Organisation of African Unity has threatened to invoke, and which would have placed a moral obligation on states supporting the resolution to implement sanctions.

South African officials here immediately drew attention to the clause in the draft which called for the UN plan for SWA's future to be implemented "without any prevarication, qualification or modification and not later than June 30, 1989."

They pointed...
No ally of SA
is a friend of
Africa: Ramphal

The Star Bureau

LONDON—Commonwealth Secretary-General Mr Shridath Ramphal has bitterly attacked Washington's more accommodating attitude towards South Africa, saying: "It is not possible to be an ally of South Africa and a friend of Africa."

He told diplomatic correspondents in London yesterday that, in view of the American Administration's decision, "nobody must be surprised if Africa chooses other friends."

He said South Africa's recent actions in Angola made nonsense of its claim to be the protector of Western interests in Africa.

"It has been said on behalf of the new Administration in Washington that the United States will not choose between white and black," said Mr Ramphal.

"If this turns out to mean that the Administration—I hesitate to say the United States—will not choose between Pretoria's institutionalised racism and Africa's insistence that its continent be free of the scourge of apartheid, then the United States will have chosen. And it will have chosen contrary to all its traditions and, many will think, contrary to its interests," he said.

Mr Ramphal said the 48-nation Commonwealth grouping, which meets in Melbourne later this month, could play a "significant" role in securing the independence of SWA/Namibia.

Call to support blacklist

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Shridath Ramphal, indicated today that he wanted to see Commonwealth states support a United Nations "blacklist" of sportsmen who have played in South Africa.

In his annual report, to be submitted to Commonwealth heads of state at their summit in Melbourne later this month, Mr Ramphal called for "more dedicated support" from sportsmen and sports administrators in breaking links with South Africa.

He said the Commonwealth Glebeagles Agreement to discourage sports contacts with South Africa, had been a major step in the campaign to force the Republic's rulers to dismantle apartheid.
Govt using sanctions, says Swart

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The South African Government was yesterday accused of applying economic sanctions against neighbouring states as a political bargaining weapon.

The charge came from Mr Ray Swart, PFP spokesman on transport, who said that South African rail services and port facilities were being used as a diplomatic tool to force landlocked countries to accept this country’s political policies.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, denied the allegation, saying that all that was needed to negotiate rail links with Zimbabwe was the willingness of that country to approach South Africa at government level.

He challenged the Zimbabwean Government to negotiate with the South African Government on their railway problems.

"What are they that makes them better than other countries who negotiate with us on government level?" The governments of Zaire, Zambia, Malawi and Botswana had all negotiated with South Africa on government level but Zimbabwe refused to do this.

Mr Swart said during the third reading debate on the Railway budget “it is a punitive or politically bargaining posture they are involved in in regard to our preparedness to assist neighbouring Southern African states in respect of transport services and it is motivated entirely by political considerations.

The availability of our transport services, our railways and harbours to an otherwise landlocked interior are being used as a diplomatic tool in an attempt to make our neighbours tolerate our political policies.”

It was clear from the responses on this issue from the government benches during the second reading debate that South Africa was deliberately playing “hard to get” for purely political reasons.

"All over the world trade and economic links have survived political and ideological differences between nations.

"In Southern Africa we have in the past managed to have reasonable practical working arrangements with Mozambique, for example, notwithstanding our profound differences over political ideology.

"Countries, he said, could only benefit from a two-way exchange of trade and economic resources and it was vital for South Africa’s own interests that she took positive initiatives to stabilize the Southern African region politically, socially and economically."

"Poverty, hunger or economic breakdowns in any of our neighbouring states can do nothing to strengthen our own stability, as the senior, most developed and powerful country in Southern Africa."

"Our reluctance to provide transport aid to Zimbabwe because of ideological differences does not only affect that country, it affects the whole region.

"We must remember the situation of Malawi and Zaire — those countries which are not hostile to South Africa but who will be directly affected if Zimbabwe is placed under pressure to the extent that it is unable to move its traffic."

Mr Swart said he believed South Africa’s transport service should be encouraged to fulfill its role in providing the communications so necessary to bring stability, peace and prosperity to the Southern African region.

"This minister has allowed the railways to be diverted from this role at a critical time in the history of the sub-continent” — Sapa
Following the decision of the apartheid government to enforce the Group Areas Act, the resistance movement in South Africa faced a significant challenge. The act forced millions of people to leave their homes and relocate to designated areas based on race. The impact was profound, leading to widespread displacement and social disruption. The image provided shows a page from a document discussing the consequences of the Group Areas Act and the resistance movement's efforts to challenge it. The text likely delves into the impact on various communities, the legal challenges, and the broader implications for the political landscape of South Africa.
The South African Olympic Committee has not announced any official position on the issue. However, the Olympic Council of Africa has condemned the IOC's decision to exclude the African continent from the 2018 Winter Olympics. The South African Olympic Committee has not made any public statement on this matter.
Masa battles to resuscitate world links

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Intense behind-the-scenes lobbying took place this weekend in a concerted bid to gain readmission for the Medical Association of South Africa to the World Medical Association which meets in Lisbon today to consider the application.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement in London has asked the Portuguese Embassy to urge its government to refuse entry to the South African and Transkei delegations.

But entry into Portugal is only one obstacle facing the Transkei Medical Association, which is seeking admission to the world body for the first time. South Africa withdrew from the World Association in 1978 when delegations were refused visas to attend its conference in India.

A nail-biting numbers game will determine their futures. The WMA determines voting strength by the financial contribution of each of its 43 member associations, and the number of members in each body.

The American Association, with 200,000 members, has declared its intention to "serve as advocates for MASA." Another large association, Austra-

lia, has also decided to back the applications from both South Africa and Transkei.

The British Medical Association, with about 65,000 members, has announced that it will oppose the applications.

The attitudes of the other powerful members, Japan and West Germany, are not known, but they could be vital in the vote.

Smaller African and Third World countries are expected to oppose both applications, while Nigeria, Ghana and Liberia have announced that they will vote against the two associations.

Meanwhile, the Anti-Apartheid Movement has sent a memorandum compiled by 13 organizations and said to have been smuggled out of South Africa to all WMA members.

The document urges WMA members to reject the application by MASA, which it claims, "exists to serve the needs of an affluent minority at the expense of the majority of our citizens."

However, the signatories do not condemn all MASA members nor do they seek to "bar MASA from the World Medical Association permanently."
Boycott threat as SA goes to coal talks

LONDON. — Anti-apartheid campaigners have been lobbying Third World and communist bloc countries to boycott an international conference on coal in London this week because South Africa is taking part.

The two-day conference, Coal '81, is being organised by a publishing company which produces a transport and bulk-handling magazine.

Optimistic

The British Anti-apartheid Movement was optimistic yesterday that it could persuade countries like Jamaica, Poland and Yugoslavia to boycott the conference.

"We understand that the London embassies of several countries are trying to contact delegates now that it has been established that South Africa is involved," an AAM spokesman said.

Ten South African companies are taking part in the conference and one South African delegate is on the steering committee.

The organisers have described the conference as the first of its kind on the world supply and movement of coal.

Britain's National Coal Board is taking part and has dismissed the protests of the AAM on the grounds that the NCB does not involve itself in political decisions and is interested only in technical discussions at the conference. — Sapa.
With the readmission of the Medical Association of South Africa to the World Medical Association many observers expected stormy scenes at the WMA assembly in Lisbon but there were none.

\[ \text{Masa settles in at WMA} \]

**Owen Correspondent**

LISBON — The readmission of South African doctors to the World Medical Association has scarcely ruffled the business veneer of the international body meeting in Lisbon.

On the five-day assembly's second day, the WMA unanimously approved a resolution condemning members of the nation body that participate in capital punishment.

The WMA's plenary session approved the resolution proposed by secretary-general, Dr Andre Wyren, that it is "unethical" for doctors to participate in capital punishment — such as death by intravenous injection of lethal drugs — though physicians can continue to certify death "once the state had carried out the capital punishment."

Notably absent from voting in the conference room of the Grand Ritz Hotel were black African doctors' associations that promised to resign after delegates easily approved the Medical Association of South Africa's readmission on Monday.

Dr Wyren, brushed aside the black African nations' threats to resign. "We have nothing to do with political problems here," Dr Wyren said.

Dr Wyren, a Belgian surgeon at Brussels University, claimed a Nigerian delegate had expressed his wish to continue in the WMA, despite noisy threats on Monday to join other black African nations in resigning within a few months. "They have no interest in resigning the WMA," said Dr Wyren. "Once they are out of the WMA, they will have no power to meddle with the assembly's attitude."

Nigerian delegates were not available for comment, but representatives of the Ghana, one of the nine countries opposing the South Africans' self-imposed four-year absence, vehemently denied the black African nations had reconsidered their decision to resign. "It's up to Ghana's Medical Association to decide in its assembly next month if we will resign," said Dr KI Danchy Selby.

"It's not enough for Masa to admit complicity in the Steve Biko case before an assembly in Lisbon," added Ghana delegate Dr A Booh of the Ghana Medical Association. "We simply want a sign that they are at least kicking apartheid policies in South Africa."

Stellenbosch University neurologist, Dr Johan de Klerk told the WMA assembly on Monday that the Biko case has been a "shameful act," but declared the Masa "had nothing to hide."

The assembly then approved the Masa's readmission to the international body, 97 to 10, with the decisive backing of 35 US delegates. Right associations abstained.

The Masa resigned from the WMA in 1977 amid increasing hostility from other delegations in the International body towards South African apartheid.

Most observers yesterday felt the medical associations from Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, Lesotho, Egypt and Venezuela would renounce on threats to resign, but the debate over Masa's return to the WMA appeared long from over.

One of the 400 doctors from 34 nations attending the assembly said: "This conference has become more political than scientific."
Burt in US anti-SA demo

From JOHN MATISONN
WASHINGTON. - A sociology professor was arrested and two security officers were injured in a Washington demonstration that turned violent as students tried to enter a room where a South African diplomat was speaking.

Mr Leo "Rusty" Evans, a minister at the South African embassy, was giving a talk on SWA-Namibia while 300 demonstrating students and staff chanted "down with apartheid" and "no more white supremacy" outside.

A scuffle broke out as university police tried to stop protesters entering the classroom at the university's School of International Service.

Demonstrators said they faced an unprovoked attack from police.

Police complained students started shoving their way into the classroom, kicking some of the seven guards on duty.

One officer was injured by licks in the neck and back, and another was hospitalized for treatment of facial injuries.

Professor Gary Howe was arrested and handed over to Washington police, who released him on R10 bail after charging him with disorderly conduct.
AUSSIE TRADE

So far, but...

PM Malcolm Fraser ruled out the possibility in Canberra last week. He admitted that Australia had not actively encouraged trade with the Republic in recent years, but boycotts, he affirmed, would have to stem from international action.

He was responding to an Opposition query on how SA’s recent foray into Angola would affect SA-Australian relations.

Fraser was reminded that Australian exports to SA had risen from A$67m in 1976-77 to A$135m in 1980-81.

Imports from SA had risen from A$37m in 1975-76 to A$110m in 1980-81.

Predictably, Fraser abhorred the Angola raid and rejected apartheid.

"The whole policy is repugnant," he said. "The stories about apartheid when you hear about it at first hand would horrify the great majority of Australians. This discrimination is a matter of law in many cases."

So far international action against SA to force an end to apartheid had been applied only to sporting links, which Australia had severed.

"But there would be no point in Australia’s adopting an attitude to trade, as a one-off example, even if it were an appropriate mechanism to use," he said.

And he predicts that Commonwealth nations will take an even tougher line with SA in the decade ahead.
UK academic refuses to speak at seminar

DR RICHARD Dobbins, a prominent UK academic, refused to participate in a seminar in August when he discovered it was a private undertaking organised by a staff member of the Wits Business School.

Dobbins is senior lecturer in finance at the University of Bradford and financial director of MCB Publications Ltd – one of the largest publishers of business journals outside North America.

Questioned by the Rand Daily Mail on why he withdrew from the seminar, Dobbins said from Bradford that he had been contacted by Ms Valerie Zangel, an administrative assistant at the Wits Business School. She asked him to give a public address at the Johannesburg College of Education.

He agreed.

A brochure was printed advertising Dobbins and Professor A van der Merve, assistant director of the Wits Business School, as the speakers.

Delegates were each to pay R150 to attend the seminar. Cheques were to be made payable to the "Educational Development Trust", which the brochure said was a non-profit-making organisation.

Dobbins said that the day before the seminar he was told the proceeds were to go to a business concern comprising Ms Zangel and Mr Bobby Heaney.

Dobbins then contacted Ms Zangel and inquired as to the exact nature of the seminar.

Ms Zangel told Dr Dobbins that though this was a private venture there was no personal gain. Then cheque is stopped 'in error'

involved. She said she would inform delegates of his withdrawal.

A cheque for R300 was made out to the Market Theatre, representing Dr Dobbins's contribution to the proposed seminar.

The seminar went ahead without Dr Dobbins's participation.

He then received a letter from the Market Theatre informing him that the cheque had been stopped by Mr Heaney.

"This action was described by Ms Zangel as an "unfortunate mistake". She said a new cheque was on its way to the Market Theatre.

She told the "Mail" the university was in no way involved with the seminar or Dr Dobbins's connection to it. The "Mail" was then contacted by a Mr Mather, a lawyer acting on behalf of Ms Zangel, who said he had advised her to stop the new cheque and any further communication with her should be made through him.
Biko: UK doctors may quit

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The British Medical Association is to consider pulling out of the World Medical Association because of its decision to readmit South Africa to membership.

The BMA council has decided to debate the matter at its next meeting.

Mr Anthony Graham, chairman of the council, told the meeting that he had interviewed leading South African medical figures, including Dr Gluckman, the pathologist who carried out the post-mortem on Mr Steve Biko, the Black Consciousness spokesman who died in police custody.
Danes to stand trial in 'arms for SA' charges

COPENHAGEN — The Danish government is to prosecute five Danish shipping companies for the alleged smuggling of arms to South Africa, the justice ministry has confirmed.

The shipowners will be charged with involvement in the illegal transportation in 1978 and 1979 of hundreds of tons of arms and ammunition and spare parts to South Africa from ports in Belgium, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia.

In 1977 the United Nations embargoed the transfer of military equipment to South Africa.

A Danish shipbroker was fined $2,600 earlier this year for arranging the illicit shipment of 12,000 grenades from Canada to South Africa.

— Reuters.

The amount

\[ \Phi \Theta \text{ in (b) for the present is } I = \frac{\text{actual}}{\text{desired}} \text{ and however, a tendency } S = I \]

(1) Assume in vector form the amount of

\[ \text{inventory \ plan to } I = \frac{\text{actual}}{\text{desired}} \text{ people are willing to serve. Say for the moment the economy is closed} \]

\[ x \neq I \]

\[ \text{then } S = I \text{ withdrawn (w) and } I = \text{net injection (T).} \]

Under these conditions, assume

\[ I = \]

(2) Make the same assumptions as in (1) - that is if we add to the right of

\[ I + T = C + X \]

\[ \text{then } S = I \text{.} \]

It is worth noting that \[ w = I \] but that does not mean to say that \[ S = I \text{, } X = I \text{, } C = I \text{.} \]

(3) The least is when actual \[ S = \text{actual} \text{.} \]

These are equivalent as by definition

\[ I \quad T \quad I \quad C \quad S \quad C \quad I \quad S = I \]

The reasoning is as follows: If I were 10, 10 fewer units of purchasing power will be passed on. This means that inventories will increase by 10. Since inventories are a form of I, I will rise by 10. If actual, S = actual I.
Arms boycott won't hit
defence capability:

Cape Town — The decision of the Commonwealth Conference in Australia to enforce an arms boycott against South Africa "will make no difference to South Africa's ability to defend herself against the current military onslaught," the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said today.

Opening a new explosive and propellants factory at Krantskop near Wellington, Mr Botha said South Africa's armaments industry, now virtually independent of outside help, ensured the country's defence capability and could also prove of great strategic value to the West in the "escalating struggle against communist expansion."
Call to boycott KLM

LONDON - Sanroc has called for a boycott of the Dutch airline KLM after accusing it of promoting apartheid in sport.

Sanroc, the anti-apartheid organisation which is trying to isolate South African sport, said that in the past year several South African sports teams have "sneaked out" of South Africa and landed in Holland from where they toured countries in Europe.

"We suspected," Sanroc adds, "that some pro-apartheid organisation in Holland was responsible for arranging the tours."

But instead they found a pamphlet distributed to "South Africa's white sports clubs and organisations by KLM which revealed that KLM has been violating resolutions of the UN and OAU by actively encouraging the busting of sports sanctions imposed on South Africa and sabotaging attempts to isolate South African sport."

Sanroc say KLM appears to be the only overseas airline which promotes international links with "apartheid sport."

They add: "We appeal to all countries, organisations and individuals who wish to see the complete destruction of apartheid and apartheid in sport to refrain from using KLM for their travel until that airline ceases this secret operation and makes a firm declaration to this effect."

Sanroc are distributing copies of the KLM pamphlet, which offers facilities to various categories of sport.

Under the heading "POLITICS" the pamphlet says: "This barrier has been overcome by our sports department who are aware of the political predicament in this country, and with this in mind arrange sporting matches without publicity."

"All previous tours were well accepted by their overseas counterparts who looked forward to competing against our teams." Earlier in the pamphlet it says: "These tours have been made possible by a highly skilled and very efficient sports department at our head office in Holland, who guarantee sporting events in Europe and the United Kingdom."

"... All tours are fully escorted by four leaders who are experts in their field... sport. Most sporting games can be arranged."

The pamphlet ends: "You'll be amazed by what we can do!" — Own Correspondent.
US union moves to ring down the curtain

1/3/1947

The New York Times
US entertainers in move to isolate SA

Mail Correspondent

WASHINGTON - American entertainers have taken the first step in a boycott movement aimed at stopping film, television and live performers entertaining South African audiences.

The board of the "Four A's"— the Associated Actors and Artists of America, which includes the Screen Actors' Guild — took a unanimous decision that its members should boycott South Africa. South Africa's most popular television shows like Dallas, WKRP and Dynasty, as well as Soap City stars will be under pressure to withdraw from the Republic and the "homelands", whether they are independent or not.

"It is the opinion of the board that members shouldn't perform," said Mr Frederick Oye-

al, international president of the association. "The whole system of apartheid is immoral but we can't prevent people from going ahead if they want to."

The vote of the Four A's board was the first sounding of opinion by American performers. It will be followed by a resolution that will be drawn up and sent to affiliate organisations and members.

The Four A's is the umbrella organisation representing all the major actors' unions in the United States. It has over 240,000 members through its affiliates.

The decision in favour of a boycott was taken unanimously by the board which included representatives of all its affiliates, including the Screen Actors' Guild, whose president in the 1980s was Mr Ronald Reagan.

Mrs Hazel Feldman, of Showtime-International, said yesterday that the high unemployment rate amongst American artists would make them come to South Africa in spite of the recommended ban by the Four A's.

"Sun City has become one of the major buyers of entertainment. We receive constant calls from both black and white artists asking to come to South Africa."

Impresario Mr Ronnie Quibell said he did not think the recommended ban would affect artists coming to South Africa.
Arms to SA: 11
for trial

Mail Correspondent

COPENHAGEN.—Danish Minister of Justice Mr. Ole Espersen has decided to prosecute 11 people involved in the export of quantities of arms to South Africa in contravention of the United Nations embargo.

Annotating the decision in Copenhagen, Mr. Espersen said his department had now gathered sufficient evidence to take the weapon smugglers to court. This was in spite of pressure not to do so from some sectors of commerce and the Danish diplomatic corps.

The prosecution covers six large consignments of weapons from European countries to South Africa from 1978 to 1979. Several Danish shipping lines are involved and the charges will be against the respective captains of the vessels, their shipping companies and the agents who were involved in the undercover deals.

The prosecution will be under Section 110c of the Danish criminal code with reference to the United Nations embargo from 1965 on the sale of arms to South Africa.

As a result of an amendment to subsection 12 of the same law and in view of the legal complexity of the issue, the Danish Minister of Justice has had to decide whether to bring charges.
Botswana to cut all sporting ties with SA

The Star's Africa News Service

Sources in Botswana have disclosed that because of a new policy directive with regard to sporting ties with South Africa, the Trans-Kalahari road race will not take place next year.

Because of the directive, progressive steps are to be taken to reduce all sporting ties with South Africa. This will result in Botswana falling in line with other "front line" states with regard to sporting contracts.

Ironically, it has recently been disclosed that a senior government Minister is involved in importing sorghum feed manufactured by the West Rand Administration Board for sale to Botswana.
Second-class, Mr. Kelleherpan
You're helping to keep me

NEW YORK—The United Nations General Assembly condemned racism and called for sanctions against South Africa in five resolutions adopted yesterday.

In a set of three resolutions on the “elimination of all forms of racial discrimination,” the Assembly condemned “the policy of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia (South West Africa) as the most abhorrent form of racial discrimination.”

It asked countries to eliminate racial discrimination on their own soil and to intensify their criticism of racism in South Africa.

One of the three was approved without a vote, and the United States was the only country voting against the other two.

Another resolution asks that the Security Council urgently consider imposing mandatory sanctions against South Africa, including a halt to delivery of oil and oil products and an arms embargo stronger than the current one imposed by the Security Council in 1977.

The resolution “vigorously condemns the repeated acts of aggression” by South Africa against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. It also condemns “the collaboration of certain Western countries, Israel and other states and of transnational corporations” with South Africa.

It says that cooperation encourages South Africa to “persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression.”

The proposal was approved by 121 to 10 with 6 abstentions.
College votes ‘no’ to SA disinvestment

NEW YORK — Student representatives at Middlebury College in New England have voted in favour of keeping the institution’s investments in South Africa, reversing an earlier vote to protest against apartheid by selling stock in companies that do business there.

"It disappointed me," Economics Professor John Craven said of the 3-11 vote by the student forum.

Like those at dozens of other schools around the country, students at this highly selective liberal arts college in Montpelier, Vermont, had once called for disinvestment, insisting it was immoral to hold stock in companies that did business in South Africa.

Mr Leroy Nesbitt, 21-year-old president of Middlebury’s black student union, said he thought the vote on October 11 reflected "more ignorance than racism.

"Students here are very privileged. They just don’t know what a terrible thing apartheid is. But it says something about how people think and what kind of political mood there is now. These are things that concern me," he said.

'Shortsighted'

Some students said they had voted against disinvestment because they considered it an ineffective means of fighting racism.

"It’s shortsighted and not very sensible," said Mr Michael Ackerman, 21, a senior. "Once you divest, you don’t have any say in company policy. It’s just a one-shot publicity thing. If you keep your holdings, you can work from within the corporate structure."

Prof Craven said proponents of disinvestment had never claimed it would have any immediate impact in South Africa.

"Of course, losing the investment of one college will not change things but it can help bring moral pressure. It’s a statement."

The college treasurer, Mr Carroll Rikert, refused to say exactly how much stock Middlebury held in companies that did business in South Africa. — Sapa-AP
By Lynn Carlisle

BRITISH industrialists have come out strongly against a campaign by the Sheffield Metropolitan Council to cut all economic links with SA.

Matt Sheppard, president of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce who led a powerful trade mission to South Africa in July, has openly slated the Metropolitan Council's stand as "insignificant".

He and William Eccles, secretary general of the Federation of British Hand Tool and Engineers Tool Manufacturers, tell Industrial Week from England that the Sheffield Council has ceased buying goods originating from SA and refuses to hold investments in companies with interests here.

"Sheffield Council has no authority and no power to direct the trade of companies, and they have acknowledged this to us. "The reference to purchasing South African goods only applies to purchases by the Council, and does not apply to normal trade," says Sheppard.

He says Sheffield's powerful industrial sector will not be effectively boycotted, if at all, and need not retrench any workers as a result of the Council campaigning - which follows the Greater London Council's campaign to disinvest in SA, and that of Glasgow to make Nelson Mandela a "freeman".

"The Sheffield Chamber of Commerce organises trade missions to many countries including South Africa. We are well aware of the importance of our trade with them," says Eccles.

He says it is important South Africans are aware of the true situation and understand the Sheffield Metropolitan Council is not speaking for industry there.

"I have no doubt that the average workman in Sheffield holds the same views as our organisations do," adds Sheppard.

An SA Foreign Trade Association (Safta) spokesman agrees with Sheppard and Eccles.

"This country exports great quantities of raw materials. Many manufacturers worldwide don't even know they are using metals from our ore," the spokesman says.
US may relax SA import ban

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration is contemplating a major relaxation of the 1978 ban on the export to South Africa of goods for the South African military or police.

This will be one of the most controversial decisions taken thus far by the Reagan administration in the area of southern African policy.

In 1978 the Carter administration extended the ban on arms to South Africa by prohibiting the export to South Africa or Namibia of "any commodity where the exporter or the re-exporter knows that the commodity will be sold to, or used by, or for military or police entities or used to service equipment owned, controlled or used by such military or police entities.

The regulations involved in this ban came up for renewal on December 31 every year. If they are not renewed, the ban lapses.

While no official confirmation could be obtained, it is understood that elements of the administration have reviewed the prohibition and that a decision has been taken to replace the overall ban with a list of specific prohibited articles.

A final decision on exactly which commodities to permit and which commodities to prohibit is expected shortly.

It is understood that the administration will draw the line at allowing the export to South Africa of items that have a direct military or police bearing.

For some time now the administration has been under strong pressure from manufacturers in the United States, who have seen small but valuable markets in South Africa closed to them.

When the Carter administration imposed the ban in 1978, French, German and British manufacturers immediately stepped in to provide most of the supplies embargoed by the United States.

The administration tried to get these countries to apply an overall ban, but they refused.

While the relaxation of the prohibition will be highly controversial, it is understood that the substance of the prohibition will remain - although the symbolism of the overall ban will be somewhat diluted. - SNS
Labour Party calls for boycott of SA

CAPE TOWN — The Labour Party called yesterday for an economic boycott of South Africa and attacked the US, Great Britain and West Germany for not applying pressure against this country through economic sanctions.

In a strongly-worded resolution unanimously agreed to at the end of its annual conference in Elgin, the party said the investments in South Africa were "investments in institutionalised violence.

The resolution added "Overseas investments merely perpetuate the hardships and discrimination suffered by the oppressed and exploited rather than providing relief or change. The purported change is merely cosmetic.

"The crux of the matter is that investments in South Africa provide the overseas capitalists with the highest return for their money in any part of the world because it thrives on the exploitation of cheap, unskilled Labour.

However, against this background of apparent impotence, the Labour Party also decided to instruct its leaders to seek an urgent interview with the Prime Minister to initiate a process of negotiation with the government to end the existing violence with regard to a new and acceptable constitution for South Africa.

It was also resolved that in spite of its opposition to the system of separate local authorities for different racial groups, the party would retain a close grip on management committees to derive maximum political benefit from the system for the party.

The conference ordered all party members serving on management committees accountable to the party at all times.

In a related resolution the 22nd national council it was stressed that Party members serving on management committees shall extract from their service every political benefit possible for the party and shall not cooperate with their respective local authorities in any manner that might serve to entrench the current system of local government.

In a further effort to bind party members the conference instructed members to obtain permission from the party before resigning from management committees to attend party functions, meetings and to accept decisions taken at such functions.

Editorial opinion, page 6
SA's doctors readmitted to world body

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to set up a fact-finding mission to investigate black African nations' charges of unethical medical practices by South African doctors. The motion was defeated 26 to 69.

Following the roll call vote's announcement approving South Africa's readmission black African delegates stormed out of the conference hall to give an impromptu press conference in a room adjacent to the assembly hall.

"This is a vicious, inhuman decision," said Nigeria's Dr O O Ade-Buttle. The African regional secretary to the WMA said Ghana, Liberia, Lesotho, Egypt and Venezuela would join Nigeria in abandoning the WMA "within a few months."

The black African nations were absent from later nit-pickery debates on WMA finances, but observers said resignation threats from the black nations and Venezuela would dissolve under efforts to "continue fighting South Africa from within the WMA."

The black African nations distributed a communique to the delegates before the assembly's meeting that charged the WMA with "collaborating with the discriminatory health policies of (South Africa's) apartheid Government."

"During the 1977 Steve Biko case, the black nations said WMA had violated the WMA's Tokyo declaration of doctors' independence from government or political pressures. The Biko case is a shameful act and a curse which the WMA must bear," said Professor de Klerk.

"But Masa has nothing to hide, nor need to hang its head in shame. Aren't there crosses that other countries bear, as well?" Countries joining the US vote for SA's readmission were Australia, West Germany, Japan, Italy, Belgium, Cuba (exiled doctors), Brazil, Fornosa and Portugal.

As expected, Great Britain joined Argentina, Columbia, Ghana, Greece, India, Ireland, Nigeria and Venezuela to vote against South Africa's readmission.

Abstaining delegations were from France, Hong Kong, South Korea, Spain and the Vatican.

The black nations backed Great Britain's Mr Anthony Grabbham who proposed an "independent" fact-finding team of WMA doctors to "clarify some of the allegations and statements" against Masa.

Many of the (black nation's) allegations are matters of judgment, said Mr Grabbham. His motion was defeated.

The WMA accepted the request for membership by the Republic of Transkei.

Professor de Klerk said South Africa withdrew from the WMA four years ago after "forbidding" moves by Japan, which "forgot" to distribute visas to South African delegates for its hosted WMA assembly in 1975. India also refused Masa visas the following year.