SANCTIONS — 1987

JULY — DECEMBER
Anti-apartheid lobby builds up pressure

US liberals link child detainees to tougher sanctions

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Liberal Democrats have hit on a new ploy in their determination to tighten the economic squeeze on South Africa — linking the detention of children to a threat of tougher sanctions.

The first move in this direction has come from the influential chairman of the US House of Representatives budget committee, Congressman Bill Gray of Pennsylvania.

He has introduced a House resolution calling for strong and sweeping sanctions unless all the children detained in South Africa under the emergency regulations are released immediately.

The resolution must pass through various committee stages before it goes to the floor of the House where it is likely to be approved without much opposition.

While it does not specify the type of sanctions that must be imposed, nor commit the Congress to a particular course of action, it does help set the tone for the big sanctions debate expected in the US Congress later this year.

President Reagan has to report to American lawmakers on the progress or absence of reform in South Africa in the year following the 1986 sanctions.

Liberal Democrats, disturbed by an apparent decline of public interest in the anti-apartheid debate and by evidence that some congressmen and senators have had second thoughts about the value of sanctions, have seized on the detention of children as a powerful and emotive issue.

KEY ROLE

"There is no doubt that Americans are upset by what they are learning now about children being held in South African prisons," a spokesman for Congressman Gray said.

Congressman Gray, reputed to be the most powerful black politician in the US, played a key role in last year's sanctions.

The Democrats fired their first big guns last week with well-publicized hearings on the detentions.

"The issue is not whether it is 20 children, 200 children or 2,000 children. This is not a calibrated situation, but it is a situation of basic human rights," Senator Barbara Mikulski of Maryland told the hearing.

The American Committee on Africa, a New York-based group of anti-apartheid activists, has launched a nationwide campaign to collect keys to demonstrate opposition to all political detentions in South Africa.

The keys are being dropped in goldfish bowls in churches and other collection points. The plan is to take the keys in a wheelbarrow to the South African mission in New York and present them to officials there, while newsmen record the event.
Disinvesting: fighting back

There was a breath of fresh air in the disinvestment news yesterday with two black people from this country actually being involved in resisting efforts which harm workers, and in being successful.

They were the former Transkei Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikita, now chief of a Butterworth tribal authority and manager of a big cattle and grain operation, and Mr Jonas Chaka, a machine operator. They pleaded against a church-sponsored motion for Canada's Varity Corporation to withdraw from South Africa. Varity has a 18.9 per cent stake in the South African Fedmech Holdings, which assembles and distributes farm equipment under licence.

The motion, which was supported by the provincial government of Ontario and the federal government, managed to gather only 15 per cent of shareholders' votes. Thus 85 per cent of the shareholders voted with their business heads and their hearts and not merely with emotions that can sometimes be smug and self-satisfying; incontestably a satisfying high can be attained sometimes by often well-meaning people with anti-apartheid actions that will not in any way harm their own family and financial interests.

Indeed there are many (thank goodness) who cannot live in fulfilment without a worthy cause and opposition to apartheid is emphatically fashionable and socially acceptable. Where they should stop short is in campaigning in support of such actions as disinvestment and sanctions that will harm the very people whom they would consider as victims of apartheid and discrimination.

A counter-argument to this is that some should suffer now for the greater good of all at some later stage, though the campaigners (being mortals) can neither put a time scale on the suffering nor calculate how many are likely to suffer poverty and starvation and by what degree. There is also no magic box out of which will pour riches in the form of industrialisation, factories, schools, universities, homes and work for all after apartheid.

Indeed, if this disinvestment-sanctions campaign succeeds in harming Southern Africa (and not just South Africa) not only will the area be in a deprived situation relative to other countries that will have advanced in the meantime, but we may not even get back to a viable working base of development. There is no precedent on this continent for overseas investment to rush in when there is an apparent national settlement. Zambia, Zimbabwe and a host of others that put ideology before commonsense would vouch for that. Apartheid must go but there is great, unknown peril in disinvestment.
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**Most powerful black politician**

"There is no doubt that Americans are upset by what they are learning now about children being held in South African prisons," a spokesman for Congressman Gray said.

Congressman Gray, reputed to be the most powerful black politician in the US, played a key role in last year's sanctions legislation and is expected to take a lead again this year.

The Democrats fired their first big guns last week with well-publicised hearings on the detentions, and they plan to keep it in the public eye until the last youngster is released.

"The issue is not whether it is 20 children, 200 children or 2,000 children. This is not a calibrated situation, but it is a situation of basic human rights," Senator Barbara Mikulski of Maryland told the hearing.

Senator Mikulski, who has led Senate moves to pressure the South African Government into releasing the children, has declined an invitation by the South African Ambassador in Washington, Dr Piet Koenrodt, to investigate the situation for herself.

Meanwhile, the American Committee on Africa — a New York-based group of anti-apartheid activists — has launched a nationwide campaign to collect keys to demonstrate opposition to all political detentions in South Africa.

The keys are being dropped in goldfish bowls in churches and other collection points. The plan is to take the keys in a wheelbarrow to the South African mission in New York and present them to officials there — while newsmen record the event.
Sanctions the last chance, says Tutu

Business Day Reporter

SANCTIONS are the last chance the international community has to push the government into talking to representative black leaders, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said in Johannesburg yesterday.

"If sanctions fail then we've had it," he said, because all means of non-violent pressure would then have been exhausted.

He hoped international lending banks would do "something like" refusing to recycle loans "unless certain conditions are met".

These conditions, included the lifting of the state of emergency, he said.

Answering questions, he said the split in the Ned Qoref Kerk was a good thing, adding he hoped it would sow even greater rifts in the NGK.
Swedish ban on SA challenged at home

STOCKHOLM. — A major Swedish engineering group yesterday challenged a Swedish government ban on trade and investment in South Africa, saying the boycott would merely benefit Pretoria.

Atlas Copco AB president Mr Tom Wachtmeister told reporters that an enforced pull-out would hand his company's market share over to a South African rival.

He said withdrawal could also damage the economies of South Africa's black-rulled neighbours, which benefit from investment supplied by Atlas Copco, a mining and drilling equipment maker.

"All new developments in our area, all the activity in a recession-hit sector are in South Africa . . . our presence there is strategically vital," Mr Wachtmeister said.

"An Atlas Copco pull-out would leave the market open for the South African-based Boart, the mining group owned by the giant Anglo American group, he added. Sapa-Reuters
De Beers to set up R100m Manx plant

From MIKE ROBERTSON

LONDON. — De Beers is to set up a R100-million industrial diamond plant in the Isle of Man freeport.

According to the secretary of the Isle of Man Freeport Authority, Mr Michael Taggart, a deal to take up five acres of the 22-acre freeport will be concluded within the next few days.

News of the deal has renewed speculation about a sanctions-busting deal between the Tynwald (Isle of Man government) and the South African authorities.

Earlier this year it was reported that talks had been held between senior members of the Tynwald and officials of the SA Industrial Development Corporation aimed at using the freeport as a centre for the import and export of goods to and from South Africa.

De Beers declined to comment on the impending deal, referring all questions to the Isle of Man authority.

Mr Taggart said the De Beers deal had nothing to do with the talks between the Tynwald members and the South African officials. “We only started talks with De Beers after that story had been published,” he said.

Asked why the Isle of Man authority and not De Beers had released details of the new development, Mr Taggart said it was to offset rumours.

“Rumours were going around that the starting of the plant here would result in the closing of an industrial diamond plant in Ireland. Both De Beers and the Isle of Man authority felt it best to clear the air.”

The statement released by the Isle of Man authority said De Beers was indirectly interested in three Manx-registered companies, Pacini Ltd, Manxtal Cutting Tools Ltd and Diamond Products Ltd, which would produce diamonds to be used as cutting tools in industry, mining and high-technology fields.

To counter disquiet about the South African links, the statement said: “The United Kingdom government has been informed of the proposed venture and has raised no objection to development by De Beers industrial diamond division on the freeport in connection with the processing of industrial diamonds.

“It has also been confirmed that this particular development does not in any way conflict with the UK’s policy towards South Africa.”

The Isle of Man is a self-governing authority, but Britain has responsibility for its defence and foreign policy.

The statement also denied that the new development would result in the closure of De Beers’ Irish plant.

The move makes De Beers the first firm to take space on the 22-acre freeport, which is intended to create jobs on the island.

Another company, Tudor Homes, has signed a contract to develop a similar-sized site for leasing to other operations.

The De Beers development is expected to create about 150 jobs.

Using the freeport will allow De Beers to import, process and export diamonds without VAT being paid or charged locally.

Another advantage is that Manx corporation tax is pegged at 20%.
WASHINGTON. — The government announced yesterday that it was banning imports of uranium and uranium oxide from SA despite objections from congressmen trying to protect jobs at a US uranium-reprocessing plant.

The Treasury Department in March had allowed the imports to continue until July 1 while it sought clarification of Congress's intent regarding sanctions imposed against South Africa.

The department said the section of the anti-apartheid sanctions that were passed last year needed clarification concerning imports of South African uranium shipped to the US for processing before being shipped to other countries for final use.

In a discussion during debate on the bill, Senator Mitch McConnell of Kentucky had sought to restrict the ban on South African products so that it would not cover uranium meant for re-export to other countries. — Sapi-Ap.
Americans facing big uranium ban backlash

From NEIL LURSEN
The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. — Thousands of American jobs are in jeopardy and foreign earnings may be cut by hundreds of millions of dollars after the US Treasury ruling that uranium ore and uranium oxide may no longer be imported from South Africa.

The Treasury said it recognized the impact the decision could have on the American uranium-processing industry, but that was an important concern that had to be addressed by the US Congress.

It is the first known instance where the 1986 US sanctions measures against South Africa have the potential for a serious backlash effect on American industry.

Yesterday's decision ends a long dispute over whether section 399 of the Sanctions Bill included a ban on uranium ore and oxide bought from South Africa and shipped to the US for enrichment into nuclear fuel before being re-exported to the owner countries.

Pleas to Reagan
Supporters of the sanctions insisted the raw uranium was covered by the Bill while senators from states that faced job losses, including some who had voted in favour of the sanctions, pleaded with President Reagan to allow the uranium to be imported.

The US Treasury called for public representations on the dispute and issued a temporary permit for the uranium to be allowed in until the matter was resolved.

That permit was allowed to lapse yesterday when the Treasury announced it had concluded that the Congress had intended that South African uranium ore must be banned.

Neither the Sanctions Bill nor the Treasury decision makes reference to uranium hexafluoride, an intermediate stage in the complex conversion process.

This means that, theoretically, the South African ore can still be converted to hexafluoride abroad before being sent to the US for the final enrichment process.

However, the US industry fears that foreign clients, uncertain about what the US Congress will ban next, will send their uranium elsewhere rather than get caught up in the American fight over South Africa.

In addition, the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission must issue permits for the importation of the hexafluoride, another uncertainty for the foreign businesses.

The word in Washington is that the fight over South African uranium is not over and that some senators will introduce a measure to lift the ban.

The decision by the United States to finally ban the import of uranium and uranium oxide from South Africa was not "disastrous", said a spokesman for the South African industry today.

"Although it is not a positive step, anticipatory moves to counter the ban have been taken since last year when the Anti-Apartheid Act was passed in the US."

The Nuclear Fuel Corporation spokesman added that some European clients, who had used the United States to convert and enrich the South African uranium and uranium oxide, would welcome this step to withdraw from contracts held with United States agencies.

Other options
The ban would be detrimental to the United States, a business done through that country could now go to other countries which had such facilities.

Among them are France, Britain and Russia.

The value of contracts affected by this move are not known as uranium export figures are classified.
Sources say Shamir fears counter-measures

Israel to discuss anti-SA sanctions

By Peter Allen-Frost,
The Star's Foreign News Service

TEL AVIV — A full agenda yesterday did not permit the 10-man Israeli inner Cabinet to debate proposed sanctions against South Africa — however this is the first item scheduled for the Cabinet meeting next week.

Sources say Prime Minister Mr Yitzhak Shamir will try to tone down the 13-point memorandum prepared by a team under Foreign Ministry political director-general Mr Yosef Ballin — a document which reportedly calls for Israel to take a major stand on the anti-South African scene.

These sources say Mr Shamir is most likely to support what were termed “declarative rather than substantive sanctions”.

The Prime Minister is worried about the effect of harsh Israeli measures would have on the status of the Jewish community in South Africa. In addition he must weigh possible counter-sanctions by Pretoria and add to this economic and industrial damage which would possibly affect Israeli industries if drastic steps are taken.

No new defence contracts.

For example, Israel’s defence industries have had a rough time in recent years. The purchases from the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) have been curtailed due to slashed local defence budgets while exports of defence material have also dropped.

In March this year the Israeli government decided “not to renew defence contracts with South Africa nor enter new ones” — a move which if fully implemented could seriously hurt sections of the Israeli industry.

One source said Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) would have serious problems by not renewing defence contracts with South Africa, especially since the government seemed ready to slow down the “Lavie” fighter aircraft project, which provides work for several thousand people.

The Cabinet decision of March this year established the inter-Ministerial committee headed by Mr Yosef Ballin, mandating it to prepare recommendations for discussion in the inner Cabinet.

The recommendations reportedly call for Israel to take steps beyond those taken by the European Community, such as curbing imports of raw materials — steel and coal being at the top of the list.

unlikely to be dramatic

Another clause would outlaw the promotion of tourism to or from South Africa, a motion which will face staunch opposition from Israel’s Minister of Tourism Mr Avraham Sharir.

A number of steps will be decided upon when the Cabinet eventually discusses the bilateral relations, but they are unlikely to be dramatic.

Opposition to drastic sanctions came yesterday from the Ha'aretz newspaper, which supports the national religious camp in Israeli politics.

In an editorial, it said Mr Yosef Ballin’s recommendations and advice “do not in the main dovetail with Israel’s political and defence needs”.

“Israel should be the last country to use the sanctions weapon against a state whose regime is unacceptable to it,” the paper said.

It added that Israel needed the commercial opportunities offered by the South African market and that tourism from the country was very important to Israel’s balance of payments.

“It is essential that Israel should be in no hurry to take decisions that are harmful to it.”
Koyana: Bikitsha’s success is exciting news to SA blacks

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — The success achieved by Transkei’s former Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, in helping to stop a disinvestment bid, was exciting news to honest blacks throughout Southern Africa, the Minister of Justice and Prisons, Professor Digby Koyana, said here.

But if white South Africans continued to support apartheid laws, Dr Bikitsha would be reluctant, in future, to lobby against disinvestment, the minister said.

He said honest blacks wanted to continue seeing their children dressing decently, receiving three meals a day, and attending good schools.

“The negative effects of disinvestment, which is turning out to hit those very blacks it has been meant to help, have been repeatedly highlighted by those who have consistently opposed disinvestment at home and abroad.”

“They have also been admitted by some of those who have piously pronounced the gospel of disinvestment.”

Prof Koyana said Dr Bikitsha had to be congratulated for his sterling achievement in a sensitive field.

There could be no doubt that the points he made, in order to succeed, would continue to ring loud and clear in the minds of those who had yet to learn that, although the principle of fighting for freedom was admirable, it was worthless if it could not be tempered with prudence, he said.

“But the success is in an important aspect, which was also highly educative to the white South African hierarchy, who are senselessly applying the brakes to the world-wide call for the abolition of the pernicious policy of racial separation.”

Apartheid laws, such as the Group Areas Act, and the refusal to admit blacks unconditionally to the legislative machinery of South Africa, highlighted the cessation of any reform process, he said.

From this experience, Prof Koyana said, South Africa should wake up to the reality that blacks were more capable than whites of changing world opinion toward South Africa.

However, he said the instant abolition of apartheid marked the only basis on which blacks could carry out what was an easy task for them.

“Our Dr Bikitsha will be reluctant — and will probably refuse in the future — to go out as an anti-disinvestment ambassador, if he is to find himself and all other blacks high and low, rich and poor, being slapped in the face by pernicious apartheid laws nurtured and maintained by the same white South African electorate which he has set out to rescue,” he said.

● Dr Bikitsha leaves today for a visit to England and France.
Uranium ban may affect US

Political Staff

IT APPEARS that the US ban on South African uranium could rebound on America and affect her more than South Africa.

Reports from the US indicate that hundreds of nuclear workers could lose their jobs through the ban. It would appear Congress and Treasury did not have the proper experts to consider the consequences before going ahead with the total ban.

Mr David Sinclair-Smith, general manager of the Nuclear Fuel Corporation (Nufcor), said steps had already been taken to minimize the effect of the ban on SA and its customers.

"It is not as though the move has taken us by surprise and we have had a long time to prepare for it. However, it will make business a lot more inconvenient, but not a total loss," he said.

'Enrichment done elsewhere'

Mr Sinclair-Smith explained that SA sold uranium to its customers and then delivered it to the enrichment facility of their choice.

Up to now America had allowed this uranium in, but had now clamped down on any uranium coming from SA irrespective of who the owner was.

There were two important stages in the enrichment process which many customers had done in America, but could now have them done elsewhere.

The uranium first had to be converted into uranium oxide and then into an intermediary stage, uranium hexafluoride, known as UF6. There was no ban on UF6 entering America, so customers could have the initial stages done in Europe.

"Where America will lose out is on the first stage of conversion, but it could also lose out on the second stage, as this can also be done in Europe," Mr Sinclair-Smith said.
De Beers deny reports of R100m Manx venture

JOHANNESBURG. — Reports that De Beers Industrial Diamond Division (Pty) Ltd is to spend R100m in a commercial venture on the Isle of Man are inaccurate.

A statement from De Beers yesterday said the figure of £30m in overseas and South African reports did not originate from De Beers sources.

"In the interests of accuracy the division announces that less than £2m (about R6,66m) is being invested in a modest increment to long-standing European operations which involve industrial diamonds," the statement said. — Sapa
Sullivan code hopes dashed

Dispatch Correspondent
Johannesburg.—All hopes that the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa would take over the Sullivan Code of Business Conduct have been dashed after the return of the Signatory Association president, Mr. Roger Crawford, from Washington last week.

The Signatory Association has been responsible for administering the Sullivan code in this country since it first came into effect.

It was hoped that the role of administering the code could have been taken over by Amcham and run here.

However, discussions which Mr. Crawford held with the Corporate Council, made up of chief executives of companies operating in South Africa, failed to achieve positive results.

This has left American companies in South Africa in a quandary over the future of their operations here.

In terms of the sanctions legislation passed in the US last year, American companies operating in South Africa must comply with a code of conduct.

In spite of urgent telegrams sent to the US for a decision, Amcham and the Signatory Association have been informed that the future of the code will be decided in the US.

They have been told that "Mr. Sal Marzullo, who works for Mobil in New York and who heads the Corporate Council, will be in South Africa at the end of the month to advise American companies on the decisions taken.

In the meantime, says the executive director of Amcham, Mr. Adrian Botha, American companies operating here are continuing to fill in reports which were necessary under the Sullivan code.

Such reports are sent and evaluated independently by the Arthur Little organisation in the US.

"We are continuing in the same way until we are told to stop," Mr. Botha says.
Japan-SA trade surges as sanctions bite

Japan is poised to surpass the US as a bigger trading partner to H.R. 1723, the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act, which imposes more comprehensive sanctions on Russia, Iran, and North Korea. The act is likely to significantly impact US-Sa trade relations, as Japan is currently the US's second-largest trading partner.

The US Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) has designated several Russian entities and individuals as subject to sanctions under the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA), which came into force on August 2 "Japan-Saudi Arabia trade, 2019" last year and bilateral ties continue to strengthen.

The sanctions target Russia's defense industry, financial institutions, and energy sector. These measures are intended to deter Russia from developing advanced weapons systems and to prevent it from obtaining关键技术.

Japan, on the other hand, has been seeking to diversify its energy supplies and reduce its dependence on Russian natural gas. The country is also concerned about the stability of the region in the face of tensions between the US and Iran.

In response, Japan has been increasing its imports of energy from other sources, including the Middle East. The country has also been exploring new trade relations with other countries, such as India and Indonesia.

Japan-Saudi Arabia trade, 2019

Japan and Saudi Arabia have a strong economic relationship, with the two countries being major trading partners. In 2019, Japan imported $13.7 billion worth of goods from Saudi Arabia, while exports to the kingdom totaled $7.5 billion. The country's top exports to Saudi Arabia include automobiles, machinery, and electrical equipment.

The two countries have also been increasing their cooperation in areas such as technology and renewable energy.

In conclusion, the imposition of sanctions on Russia under the CAATSA Act is likely to have a significant impact on US-Sa trade relations. While the two countries continue to be major trading partners, it remains to be seen how they will adapt to the new economic landscape.

Reference:
Israel Story on SA sanctions plan is rubbish

The Star
Anti-SA action 'blocked'

LONDON. — Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government had deliberately drafted legislation to prevent local authorities from boycotting South African products or avoiding contracts with South African-linked companies, the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) said yesterday.

The AAM said the legislation was contained in the new Local Government Bill, which was due to receive its second reading in the House of Commons last night.

An AAM statement said: "Mrs Thatcher seems to be determined not only to block action by the Commonwealth and the European Economic Community against South Africa, but now she also wants to stop local-authority boycotts.

"Over 100 authorities of all political persuasions have introduced boycott policies in response to community and employee representations."

The AAM said it intended to rally all opponents of apartheid in an attempt to stop the legislation going through parliament. — Sapa"
Zimbabwe beer set to pour in

HARARE. — Staff at Zimbabwe's National Breweries depot in Bulawayo yesterday resumed loading the first consignment of beer for South Africa after an unexpectedly swift reversal of policy by Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

Zimbabwean officials halted the departure of the beer exports over the weekend, fearing grave political embarrassment to Mr Mugabe in his quest to have comprehensive mandatory sanctions imposed on South Africa internationally.

Zimbabwe's National Breweries maintains an order for 1.1 million cases of lager — worth nearly R4m to the country in desperately-needed hard foreign currency — was sealed more than a month before the recent strike by South African Breweries' workers.

The first thirst-quenching Zimbabwean consignments may now cross the Limpopo today. They will be off-loaded at Messina, according to sources here, and the lorries re-loaded with the high quality packaging material needed for the next consignment. Due to the foreign exchange crisis here, such packaging is unobtainable in Zimbabwe.

A spokesman for National Breweries would yesterday only say that "the matter had been resolved".
Bill would stop bans on SA goods

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A Bill to de

prive local councils of the

right to boycott South

African, sherry, oranges

and other goods, has just

passed its first hurdle in

the House of Commons.

The Local Authorities

Bill, which is being

strongly opposed by

among others, the Anti-

Apartheid Movement,

was given a second read-

ing this week by a ma

jority of 74. Now it will go

into committee for a

lengthy scrutiny before

coming back for a third

reading. After that it will

go through the same pro-

cess in the House of

Lords.

If the Bill becomes a

law, up to 100 mostly La

bour-controlled local

councils will no longer be

able to make non-com-

mercial judgments about

the goods or services they

buy.

Moving the second

reading, Environment

Secretary AC Nicholas

Ridley said: "Political dis-

crimination in the award

of contracts was an of-

fensive and growing

practice. It subjugated the

interests of ratepayers and

businessmen to political

guestering."

POSTURING

People did not want councils’ political views

and posturing on national political issues to be a

factor in the award of contracts.

More than 60 local authorities imposed con-

tract conditions relating to links with South Af-

rica, he said.

Firms should stand up to local authorities abu-

sing the contractual process, otherwise they

would eventually find themselves being told

how much to pay their staff, how many ho-

nosexuals and lesbians to employ, and for which

countries they could work.

The Bill has been con-

demned by opposition

MPs as an attack on local

government and it

brought a warning from

Mr Bernie Grant, one of

Britain’s four new black

MPs.

In a maiden speech, he

said: "We are sitting on a

powder keg in the inner

cities and this Bill and fu-

ture government legis-

lation could be the spark

which ignites it."

The Anti-Apartheid

Movement has launched

a major campaign to mo-

bilise opposition to the

Bill.
Academic boycott 'strategy of political mobilization'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The academic boycott of South Africa was not contrary to the ideals of academic freedom and had to be seen as a strategy linked to larger political mobilization, a National Union of SA Students (Nusas) conference heard yesterday.

Speaking on the role of tertiary education at the Education Conference of Nusas's July Festival, Ms Jacklyn Cock, a sociologist at the University of the Witwatersrand and author of "Maids and Madams", said the academic boycott had to be "subordinated to a larger political mobilization and not be controlled by academies". This was so because academic freedom did not exist in South Africa due to the war situation in which the country finds itself, truth being the first victim of war, she said.

The concept of academic freedom must not be discarded as a "liberal, misguided" notion. Ms Cock said it must rather be used to stimulate independent, critical thought so as to extend the parameters of academic freedom.

Universities should strive to become "peoples' universities" and must strive to break the constraints imposed by the State and capital. As long as they were elite institutions there was a constant danger of universities becoming "islands within the system", Ms Cock said.
We made no threats to Israel, says SA

By Peter Allen-Frost,
The Star's Foreign News Service

TEL AVIV — The South African embassy in Tel Aviv, in an unusual move, has issued a Press statement denying allegations that it gave out "disinformation" or that its diplomats had threatened an increase in anti-semitism in South Africa if Israel adopted severe sanctions against the country.

Press reports had quoted Israeli Foreign Ministry sources as saying the embassy had obtained an unofficial list of proposed sanctions and "distributed them in an inaccurate and exaggerated format". A Ministry spokesman said this week the inaccurate reports were issued to torpedo the sanctions, prepared by an Inter-Ministerial team headed by Foreign Ministry political director-general Mr Yosef Bailin.

One report claimed unnamed people in South Africa had warned Israeli diplomats about an increase in antisemitic acts by conservative white South African groups if the sanctions were applied.

The 10-man Inner Cabinet was due to discuss the sanction proposals today. But officials say the issue may not be discussed as there are a number of items on the agenda.

**Declarative action**

When it does come up for discussion, it is most likely the proposals as put forward by the Foreign Ministry will not be accepted. Most of the Ministers do not want to take far-reaching steps. They prefer more declarative action — condemnation of apartheid, condemnation of the state of emergency but not harsh sanctions which could well hurt Israel.

Certainly the Likud, led by Prime Minister Shamir, is against any drastic action. The Ministers believe Israel should not be to the fore in such matters.

Defence Minister Mr Yitzhak Rabin also does not see eye-to-eye with the Foreign Ministry proposals and is likely to oppose them, asking for less drastic measures, sources said.

The proposals, according to the Hebrew Press, were to limit raw material imports, technological exports, cultural exchanges with the white South African community and to discourage tourism.

On the last point, Israel's Minister of Tourism Mr Avraham Sharir said: "We will continue with, and even expand the Israeli tourism offices in Johannesburg. There will be no sanctions in the tourism field."
Don't pull out, says Canada

SA investment, not worth the candle for most companies, says

The Star, June 13
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Suspended

Suspension of the ban on South African imports by the European Community comes into effect on Wednesday. The ban, which was imposed in 1977, is expected to cost the European Community about £1 million per annum.

The ban was imposed in 1977 to protest against the policy of apartheid in South Africa. The European Community, which consists of 12 countries, decided to impose the ban on imports from South Africa in order to pressure the South African government to change its policies.

The ban includes a wide range of products, including clothing, food, and machinery. The European Community has also imposed a number of other sanctions on South Africa, including a travel ban and a ban on new investments.

The ban has been widely criticized by some countries, who feel that it is not an effective way to achieve the goals of the European Community.

The European Community has stated that it will review the ban on South African imports in 1986, but it is unclear what will happen after that.

The ban has also been criticized by some economic analysts, who argue that it is not an effective way to achieve the goals of the European Community.

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Fears of sanctions ‘premature’

Israelis likely to discuss report on ties with SA

FEARS of Jerusalem's coalition government imposing selective trade sanctions against SA were “overcharged and premature”, a senior Israeli diplomat said in Pretoria at the weekend.

But political observers believe there is a high probability of the Israeli Cabinet meeting to discuss a government report outlining proposals on future diplomatic and trade ties with SA.

The report was completed two weeks ago.

Israeli embassy spokesman Meir Padan says: “Our government has declared many times it is not able to divorce its policy on SA from the stances taken by the European Community and the US.

The West has taken a firm anti-apartheid position and Israel, whether we like it or not, is part of this set-up.”

Padan makes clear, however, that Israel “does not like sanctions”.

A trade source says it is not clear whether Israel will respond to increasing US pressure to actively weaken its trade and cultural ties with SA.

“By the bottom line is just how much US pressure is being put on Israel to take a tougher line against SA.

“Jerusalem maintains good diplomatic ties with Pretoria and seems to be trying to do the minimum in terms of sanctions,” he says.

Israel came under intense pressure in April to impose sanctions after the release of a US Congress report on its military equipment supplies to SA.

Coal sanctions, seen as a likely choice, would affect only 3% of SA's total exports to Israel, but steel sanctions would be punishing.

Iscor operates a joint venture value-adding steel plant — Iscor — in Israel and the steelmaker also exports to Israel.

According to a source in London, who contacted several Israeli metal traders last week, the question of steel sanctions has been raised at government level several times over the past two months.

Apart from military sales, Israel's exports to SA last year were R110m, compared with imports of R962m.
'Academic ties will diminish'

HELLOISE HENNING

RELATIONS between SA academics and their US colleagues would diminish because of effective anti-apartheid lobbies on campuses, Wits Business school marketing professor Russel Abratt said.

After spending a year at Ohio State University as visiting professor, Abratt said SA delegates would find it increasingly difficult to attend conferences in the US or get any visiting lecturers to come to SA.

The minority anti-apartheid groups on American campuses were articulate, influential and received a lot of publicity.

Prominent anti-apartheid speakers, among them UN representatives of the ANC, regularly addressed packed campus meetings, and the American media, especially TV, continuously presented left-wing editorials on SA.

Abratt said: "It is difficult to counter these people because what they come out with is fact. You find little other point of view about SA.

"No matter what we say, the rest of the world will not believe us because apartheid exists in legislation."
Buthelezi’s plea refused by Sullivan

OWN CORRESPONDENT

THE REV Leon Sullivan, the author of the Sullivan Code and one of the latest exponents of US economic withdrawal from SA, has decided to ignore Mangosuthu Buthelezi’s call to oppose divestment.

Buthelezi wrote to Sullivan shortly after the May whites-only elections, calling on him to withstand the temptation to join the call for US divestment from the country.

In a letter to the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Sullivan said he had taken a stand and called for the withdrawal of American companies until statutory apartheid had been abolished, and government had made a clear commitment of a vote for blacks after negotiating with authentic and representative, such as Buthelezi.

“I took this position after deep, deep concentration and much prayer,” Sullivan said.

“I thought it was necessary for me to take the next step with corporate force to help, hopefully along with other efforts, to move the South African government to meaningful changes in the elimination of apartheid, which I believe is the major cause of problems in your country.”

Sullivan said he would never turn his back on the struggle for liberation in SA, and would somehow remain a part of it.

He added that he admired Buthelezi for his historic and extraordinary leadership — from which all of SA would benefit.

“Let us both keep in touch, because although we seem to be going in different directions, we are both converging on the same goals,” Sullivan said.

Keep an eye

MOVES are afoot to weed out fake researchers.

People who sell door-to-door or telephonically under the guise of research are making an increasing number of people reluctant to be interviewed — and there are fears that this could distort research findings in some areas.

Research organisations have called on the public to report misrepresentations and have taken steps against “sugs” (people who sell under the guise of research).

The SA Marketing Research Association (Samra) is aggressively following up complaints reported to it and claims
YORK — Leaders of the Church of England declined at the weekend to order their financial controllers to get rid of all investments in SA, despite pleas by some churchmen that the holdings were morally wrong.

The 570-member general synod of bishops, clergy and laity of the church accepted on a show of hands the annual financial report without amendment.

First church estates commissioner Douglas Lovelock, who controls total real estate and stocks for the church of just over £2bn, said its last holdings in SA were in multinational companies doing a fraction of their business there.

"For an institution of our size, if you have our sort of money to invest, you have to have part of it in large international firms which trade all over the world. They have a very small stake in SA and we have a very small stake in them," he said.

Meanwhile, in Seattle, a plan to sell holdings in companies which do business in SA, starting with those that fail to meet the Sullivan Principles, was approved by the United Methodist Board of Pensions.

The 30-member board voted last week for immediate divestment of $25m worth of holdings in six companies, three of the trustees said.

"United Methodists' fund has about $2.75bn in assets. About 12%, or $330m, is invested in companies doing business in SA. - Sapa-AP."
Further sanctions against SA blocked

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON.—Britain and Portugal yesterday blocked the issuing of a Declaration of Principles on South Africa by the 12 European Community (EC) countries.

The Anglo-Portuguese action has delayed a threatened rapid intensification of European sanctions, and the calling a major peace conference in the Danish capital of Copenhagen of “all relevant groups” seeking a solution to South Africa’s problems.

The blocking action was enforced by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe at a meeting of the 12 EC Foreign Ministers in Copenhagen.

To the thinly disguised anger of some member countries, notably Denmark, Holland and Ireland, Sir Geoffrey said “the timing is not appropriate” for such a move.

Sir Geoffrey did, however, welcome the meeting in Senegal between Dr Van Zyl Slabbert’s group and the ANC as in line with London’s wish to promote dialogue.

While West Germany did not join the sanctions-blocking action, Bonn officials said they would oppose any demands to ban South African coal imports.

Most disappointed was the Danish Foreign Minister Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen. He has taken a strong personal interest in Denmark hosting a major all-party conference on South Africa with full EC agreement.

Mr Ellemann-Jensen played a key role in setting up last week’s meetings in Senegal, with the Danish Foreign Ministry providing a quarter of the estimated $1m it cost.

With the support of other EC foreign ministers, most notably Holland and West Germany, Mr Ellemann-Jensen sees the Dakar meetings as at least a first step in dialogue which should be followed up by an all-party conference.

He said that despite the British and Portuguese action; EC countries were still considering holding such a conference.

It is understood that Mr Ellemann-Jensen would seek full representation of all parties from inside South Africa including the government, recognized ethnic and political groups and the ANC, as well as other “liberation movements”.

On the punitive pressure of trade sanctions against Pretoria, he said member countries had been instructed to consider how Common Market sanctions could be brought into line with those enforced by other countries.

Behind this lies growing anger among some EC member countries — most notably Holland and Denmark.

They feel that the withdrawal of American companies from South Africa is being more than matched by an increase in Japanese investment, and that Britain is failing to live up to the spirit of the EC moves to penalize Pretoria.
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Clothing concerns dodge sanctions

SA CLOTHING manufacturers are increasingly moving off-shore to Mauritius to dodge sanctions and boost exports.

SA manufacturers already represent 10% of factories in Mauritius and this figure is expected to rise significantly as sanctions pressure increases.

Of the 420 foreign factories in Mauritius, about 40 are SA operations; most involved in textiles, clothing and footwear, said Mauritian trade representative Jean-Michel de Senneville.

National Clothing Manufacturers Federation vice-president Terence Kinnear said many of the main exporters who had operated from the homelands had moved to Mauritius, Tahiti, Lesotho, Swaziland or Botswana because US country of origin requirements had closed the market to SA-manufactured clothing.

Mauritius is a member of the EC in terms of the Lome Convention, which gives it access to the European market. The country is particularly attractive for the labour-intensive clothing industry. With workers each being paid R24 a week, wages are about four times less than in SA and the homelands. Working hours are also longer.

Textile Manufacturers Federation executive director Stanley Schlagman said Mauritius had no duty on imported fabrics. So manufacturers could source raw materials from SA.

To promote foreign investment, corporate tax in Mauritius is 15%. There is no tax on dividends, which can be repatriated in full, de Senneville said.

See Page 2
TV crews to continue drive against SA ads

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Leaders of the Association of Cinematographic and Television Technicians (ACTT) said yesterday that the union would continue its campaign against television advertisements for South African goods.

This was despite the fact that the union recently bowed to a court order to call off industrial action on the issue at Central Television.

Last week Central was granted an injunction against ACTT after the union said it would refuse to transmit a series of advertisements for Outspan fruit.

The television company said that, in terms of the Broadcasting Act, it could not discriminate against advertisers.

Central said that, in effect, it was acting on behalf of five other television companies — Ulster, Thames, TVS, HTV and Scottish — which had been in dispute with the union over the issue.

OTHER COMPANIES LIKELY TO FOLLOW

Mr Alan Sapper, ACTT’s general secretary, predicted that other companies would follow Central Television’s lead.

He said that, over the past year, conflict over the issue had been avoided through informal agreements that companies would “avoid South African commercials”.

Mr Sapper said the union’s policy would continue to be effective, even if Central and other ITV companies insisted on showing advertisements for South African products, because the union had also blocked production work for commercials for South African products.

He disclosed that ACTT had recently prevented some companies which rented out transmission facilities from providing coverage of Wimbledon and the Tour de France to South Africa.
SA can buy screen and radio programmes after close Equity vote

British TV ban lifted

The Argus, 6 May 1970

LONDON — Leaders of the actors' union Equity have lifted a 12-year ban on the sale of television and radio programmes to South Africa.

They are already planning to invite both BCC and commercial television (ITV) officials to sell programmes in the new market. A memorandum to the Equity council yesterday was passed by a narrow majority after a meeting described as the most emotional in the union's history.

The decision follows constant pressure from many of the actors. They held a referendum on the issue in April last year.
TV and radio programmes may be available

UK actors' union ends anti-SA ban

Leaders of the British actors' union, Equity, have lifted a ban on the sale of television and radio programmes to South Africa.

The union is already planning to invite both BBC and commercial television (ITV) officials to sell programmes in the new market.

Yesterday's remarkable about-turn by the Equity Council also means that union members will be allowed to perform in South Africa.

The decision follows constant pressure from many of the union's 30,000 members to lift the ban on British actors, which was imposed in 1982. The ban on television programmes was lifted in 1983. But TV trade unions such as ACTT can be expected to oppose the decision vigorously.

The Equity decision was passed by a narrow majority after a meeting described as "stormy." Union officials will be instructed to open negotiations with the BBC and commercial companies on selling fees for material to be sold to South African television.

A statement said: "Equity Council took the decision in the belief that last year's High Court judgment in the case of Goring vs Equity has had the effect of making its previous policy illegal.

"In the light of this decision, we are approaching the BBC and ITV informing them that we have formulated a detailed claim for payment to our members for material sold to South Africa, we will be seeking negotiations with them.

The Equity decision opens the floodgates for scores of actors to visit South Africa. But it is bound to split the union.

Mr Derek Bond, who resigned last year as Equity president after a decision to ban all live performances by members in South Africa, said: "No union has the power to say whether its members should perform in a certain country or not. The union can negotiate for contract fees and the like but it should not be able to tell members what they should and should not do."

Mr Bond was delighted that blacks could now enjoy British programmes.

Showbiz has mixed feelings about lift

The Equity decision to lift its ban on South Africa was enthusiastically supported by most local entertainers approached today. Others have slated the move as a "blow to South African theatre."

Mrs Hazel Feldman, Sun International's entertainment manager, said it was "probably the best news of the decade."

"Equity members seem to have realised isolation is not going to bring about change. This reflects the attitude of many in the industry who feel they can do more by coming out here than by sitting at home."

The SABC said it would "endeavour to obtain British productions" for South African viewers for so many years."
Israel to cut some trade with SA

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A senior Israeli Foreign Ministry official yesterday disclosed that Israel would adopt certain measures contained in last year's European Community (EC) sanctions package against SA.

And the Israeli Cabinet is expected to discuss today the recommendations of an inter-departmental committee on its future links with SA.

Speaking from Jerusalem, the head of the Foreign Ministry's SA desk, Dr Alon Liel, said there was a "very good chance" the Cabinet would discuss the committee's report today.

"While SA is not the most urgent issue on the Cabinet's agenda, the report was scheduled for discussion two months ago," Dr Liel said.

The recommendations are a closely guarded secret but Dr Liel said they did not veer from Israel's new policy on SA announced in March. Specifically, the policy includes scaling-down of trade ties and no new defence contracts being signed with Pretoria.

Recent US congressional pressure has forced Israel to adopt the Western bloc's punitive apartheid stance on SA.

But Dr Liel made it clear the Cabinet favoured the EC sanctions package because it was more moderate than last November's US Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act and the various sanctions adopted by the Nordic nations.

"We will imitate but not directly copy the EC model. The measures adopted will be those that are in the best interests of Israel. In short, Israel will take the direction of the EC package but according to our interests."

Dr Liel is advisor to Foreign Ministry Director-General Dr Yossi Beilin, who headed the Government committee on SA.

Israel's exports to SA last year were R110 million, against imports of R80 million. Estimates of Israel's arms trade with SA in 1986 vary from R600 million to R1 200 million.

The 12-nation EC last September banned new investment in SA and imports of steel, iron and gold coins. It also pledged financial aid for non-violent opposition movements and called for closer EC links with these groups.

Steel, coal, paper and agricultural products are SA's major exports to Israel.
Sanctions: Israel denies pressure from powerful political group

Dateline: JERUSALEM

SENIOR government officials here deny that this country is under pressure from an extremely powerful American-Israeli political action group to take further steps against South Africa.

A front-page story in the English-language daily the Jerusalem Post said representatives of the pro-Israel lobby in Washington, known as Aipac (American Israeli Public Affairs Committee), were pressuring for more sanctions against Pretoria.

The story, by the paper's political correspondent, said the Aipac president Mr Bob Asher and another Aipac leader Mr Tom Dine had pressed Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to take further sanctions, urging him to support such "important" action.

Mr Asher said the Jerusalem Post story was inaccurate and misleading. He said there had been no pressure, that Aipac would not countenance trying to influence Israel in its internal matters cabinet in the near future.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman denied there had been a mass of such calls.

The paper hinted that the South African embassy in Tel Aviv was responsible for "Israeli press reports earlier last week which considerably exaggerated reports that sanctions are being recommended" by the Foreign Ministry, a charge the embassy categorically denies.

According to the Thursday Post report a Foreign Ministry official gave a precis of proposed sanctions to South African Ambassador David de Villers du Buisson. The precis "subsequently appeared in exaggerated form in a local newspaper report."

This all seems to be part of a complicated and deliberate political doubletalk game going on here, with allegations, exaggerations and tendentious leaks to the local press aimed, it seems, at keeping the issue of Israel's relations with South Africa firmly in the spotlight — and succeeding.
Israel in anti-SA move

ISRAEL is to adopt some of the measures contained in last year's European Community (EC) sanctions package, a senior Israeli Foreign Ministry official disclosed yesterday.

And the Israeli Cabinet is expected to discuss today the recommendations of an inter-departmental committee on the country's future links with SA.

Speaking from Jerusalem, head of the Foreign Ministry's SA desk Alon Liel told Business Day there was a good chance the Cabinet would discuss the committee's report today.

"While SA is not the most urgent issue on the Cabinet's agenda, the report was scheduled for discussion two months ago," Liel said.

The recommendations are a closely guarded secret, but Liel said they did not depart from Israel's new policy on SA announced in March.

"Under this policy, trade ties are to be scaled down and no new defence contracts signed with Pretoria.

Recent US congressional pressure has forced Israel to adopt the Western Bloc's punitive anti-apartheid stance on SA.

But Liel said the Cabinet favoured the more moderate EC sanctions package.

"We will imitate but not directly copy the EC model. The measures adopted will be those that are in the best interests of Israel.

"In short, Israel will take the direction of the EC package — but according to our interests."

Liel is advisor to Foreign Ministry Director-General Yossi Beilin, who headed the government committee on SA.

Israel's exports to SA last year were R110m, compared with imports of R362m. Estimates of Israel's arms trade with SA in 1986 vary from R600m to R1,2bn.

The EC last September banned new investment in SA and imports of SA steel, iron and gold coins.

SA-Israeli Chamber of Commerce chairman Reg Donner ranked steel, coal, paper and agricultural products as SA's major exports to Israel.
**The Star Bureau**

**LONDON — Actor Derek Bond (right) was so incensed by the news of the ex-PoW friends in South Africa that some of the coverage of Prince Charles's wedding to Diana were excised by union action that he decided to take up the fight within Equity ... and he has been at it ever since. Bond is one of the key characters in the latest actors' union drama ... this time over the sale to South Africa of British radio and television material. He has long been in the thick of the controversy over apartheid bans. He resigned the presidency of Equity last year after the annual general meeting decided to ban all live performances by members in South Africa.

His like-minded colleague Martin Gorin challenged that decision in the High Court, and won. The ban on performances was rescinded soon after.

Goring and Bond teamed up again on Tuesday to argue successfully that, in the light of the High Court decision, the 12-year ban on radio and TV material was illegal. The battle is not over, but Bond insists his view is right.

"I argued that, as no evidence had been brought forward to show that Equity's black or Asian members had been discriminated against, or could be or are likely to be, by releasing British radio or TV material for South African consumption, the purpose of the ban was sectarian. It was simply to support the cultural boycott... and that is contrary to our rules."

That is in line with the High Court decision too. And it vindicated the position I took when I resigned last year.

"And Tuesday's decision cannot be taken to a referendum because the Equity council has a duty to carry out policy within the rules."

But he believes it will be necessary to monitor developments carefully in case hardliners within the Equity administration attempt to jeopardise the new relaxation commercially.

Clearly those of us who fought this through will have to make sure the union demands are fair and not exorbitant.

"It is more than likely that somebody will try to stop us. I do not know if they will succeed. They could get an injunction to stop us but that seems unlikely. I don't know if they could afford it."

Bond's opponents describe him as pro-apartheid but he declares: "I am very opposed to it."

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**TV bonanza for SA... if leftists don’t scupper it**

By Michael Morris

**LONDON — The curtain is rising on a television bonanza for South Africa ... while a bitter storm is blowing up within Equity.**

The BBC and one of Britain's major private production companies say they would be delighted to sell programmes to SABC-TV. They are hoping to recoup the huge losses the 12-year ban has incurred.

This would revolutionise South African viewing ... and kill off scores of pirates in one of the world's most notorious video black markets.

Equity's ban-busting decision on Tuesday paves the way for South African viewers to enjoy an impressive host of chart-topping shows - comedies, dramas, crime series, acclaimed period productions and even chat shows.

But there are major obstacles and there is no certainty they can be easily overcome.

While the actors' union decision, won by a narrow 16-14 margin, marks an astounding watershed, not everyone is in favour.

Two big unions representing some, Bond among them, believe it can be settled "quite quickly". Irrespective of Equity's position, however, TV companies could still turn down a deal if they believed the asking price was too high.

The BBC is openly enthusiastic at the prospect of a South African business.

Mr Ian Duncan of BBC Enterprises said: "Nothing is definite yet, but we would be pleased to do business with South Africa."

One of the major private companies, Thames Television, said: "We are aware a number of our tapes have been available on the black market ... so we would certainly not be opposed to formal agreements. It would be sensible."

There are more ifs and buts. Individuals - Ms Redgrave, for instance - might contractually prevent production companies from selling to South Africa a show in which they have performed. This remains a matter for negotiation.

**Stiffest resistance**

Then there are the unions. They are the Association of Cinematographers, Television and Allied Technicians, the Gorkania and the Equity council. It is not easy to scupper this bonanza."

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**See what may be coming our way**

The Star Bureau

**LONDON — A feast of top-class shows could soon be on South African TV if moderates in Equity win battles now looming over the lifted radio and TV ban.**

Aptly named shows there is a vast reservoir of material produced since the ban was slapped on South Africa 12 years ago.

These include memorable productions such as "Jewel in the Crown", a tale of Imperial India; "Upstairs and Downstairs", about the lives and loves of servants in an Edwardian household; and hit shows such as "Good Life", "Some Mothers Have Em" and "To the Manor Born", which have been a huge success in Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

The latest ratings give some idea of current popular shows. Topping the list is "Coronation Street", a weekly episode has an audience of more than 20 million.

**WELL-LOVED**

Another famous soap, "Coronation Street", is set in northern England and watched by 13 million.

Ronnie Corbett of the well-loved "Rumpole of the Bailey"...
supported by activists, a powerful brigade within Equity — communist revolutionary Vanessa Redgrave and left-wingers Glenda Jackson and Julie Christie are prominent among them — are committed to the cultural boycott and determined to see it enforced.

**Union's ban is 'illegal'**

The conflict centres on the Equity council's decision to lift its ban on selling radio and TV programmes to South Africa.

A lobby led by actors Marius Goring and Derek Bond won the highly-charged debate with their argument that Mr Goring's successful High Court challenge of an Equity ban last year on individual members performing in South Africa effectively made the ban on TV and Radio sales illegal.

Now Equity officials are formulating a detailed claim for payment to their members for material sold to South Africa, and, when that is done, the union will negotiate with the BBC and the commercial TV production companies.

This could take some time, though the more powerful Musicians' Union, which prevented South Africa from hearing the music performed at the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana, is the 'star of the next most popular show, a comedy called "Sorry!" — watched by just over 10 million.

Next, with about 10 million viewers, is TV personality Esther Rantzen's consumer programme "That's Life".

Also at the 10 million mark last week was "What a Carry-On" — bits and pieces from the "Carry-On" films.

Three situation comedies — "Bread", "Just for Laughs" and "Home, James" — share the eight to nine million slot with "News on Sunday" and ITV's prime-time news programme "News at 10".

Coming last in the list is alternative comedy in "Black Adder 2" — starring Rowan Atkinson — with 7.5 million viewers.
Israelis delay on SA links policy

JOHANNESBURG — The Israeli Cabinet, meeting yesterday to discuss a government committee’s recommendations on future ties with South Africa, has delayed by one week its announcement of which proposal it is to adopt.

Mr Liel said earlier this week that Israel would adopt some of the measure’s contained in the European Community’s (EC) sanctions package, which is more moderate than the US Anti-Apartheid Act and sanctions adopted by Nordic nations. — DDC
Equity's decision backed by most

JOHANNESBURG — The Equity decision to lift its ban on South Africa was enthusiastically supported by most local entertainers approached yesterday. Others have slated the move as a "blow to South African theatre".

Mrs Hazel Feldman, Sun International's entertainment manager, said it was "probably the best news of the decade".

"Equity members seem to have realised isolation can't go on any longer. This reflects the attitude of many in the industry who feel they can do more by coming out here than by sitting at home."

The SAAE said it would "endeavour to obtain British productions denied South African viewers for so many years."

Tony award-winning actor John Kani said: "The initial reason for the ban was Equity's objection to apartheid. In 12 years what has been achieved? Discrimination, unjust laws and oppression still exist."

The general manager of Pact drama, Miss Lynette Marais, said: "People are stretching out hands instead of cutting them off. The chance to see BBC programmes is wonderful. We have been subjected to third rate productions for too long."

Impresario Pieter Turien does not believe the lifting will make much difference. "The public want to see local actors," he said.

In London film star Glenda Jackson said yesterday she would oppose the decision. Other Equity members, including Miss Vanessa Redgrave and Miss Julie Christie, might demand a special meeting of the union to renew the ban.

And the Musicians' Union may also fight the decision. — Sapa-Reuters
LONDON — The decision by the British actors' union, Equity, to lift its 12-year ban on the sale of film and video material to South Africa may be blocked by the powerful Musicians' Union.

The Musicians' Union, whose members have previously been involved in the making of nearly all British television and video material with Equity, said it would fight any attempt to prevent the sale of South African material through the courts if it had to.

The high hopes that the Equity decision would mean that the best of the world-acclaimed British television material would soon be available to M-Net and the SABC were also being treated cautiously by the BBC and the network of 15 commercial television companies.

A spokesman for BBC Enterprises and the Independent TV Company's Association (ITVCA), who have lost millions of Rand of potential South African business because of the political boycott, said it was too early to even speculate.

A BBC Enterprises spokesman said: "I would not like to raise anyone's hopes at this stage. We are meeting members of the Equity council within a few days. Until then I would not dare to say anything about selling our programmes to South Africa.

"It is a very complex technical and possibly legal situation that goes beyond Equity. The Musicians' Union also operates a ban on the sale of audio and visual material to South Africa."

A spokesman for one major independent company said: "Britain would instantly become South Africa's biggest single television programme supplier and we hope we can win this argument, but it is far from settled yet.

"We obviously hope Equity does win this one. It will give South Africa superb television and it means jobs and income for us."

The major obstruction comes in the shape of the radical 30,000-member Musicians' Union, which has maintained a boycott on South Africa for 40 years.

Unlike Equity, it has hardened up its South African boycott, which it expects to have near-unanimously endorsed at its annual delegates conferences in Loughborough next week.

The union's assistant general secretary, Mr Stanley Hobbert, said yesterday: "We do not wish to comment on the Equity decision but we will be holding talks with them very soon.

"But it is my job to know how my membership feels and I can assure you that our boycott on any audio or video sales to South Africa is tougher than it has ever been — at the insistence of our membership.

"It is the duty of the executive to carry out the wishes of the membership and any attempt, whatever from any quarter, to break our policy, would be fought. If that required High Court action it would have to happen."

He said their anti-South Africa policy was successfully tested in the High Court in London some three years ago, when they were sued by a South African promoter for stopping a tour by the pop singer Gary Glitter.

Mr Hobbert said: "We won our case on the grounds that our policy reflected the wishes of the membership. The judge decided that it would be wrong to prosecute the corporate entity."

He said he was not willing to comment on the possibility of British television material being sold to South Africa without music tracks and with music then dubbed in South Africa.

The triumvirate on the 66-member Equity council, who have campaigned for many years to defeat the boycott, are in high hopes.

They are the veteran actor, Marius Goring, who set the precedent for the action, the former president, Derek Bond, and a Manchester variety actor, Dave Eager.

An elected Derek Bond said they pointed out that they were prepared to take their case to the High Court against the union's failure against Marius Goring last year, had already cost the members some 30,000.

Bond said: "If there is any attempt to interfere with the decision we have won, we would not hesitate to seek an injunction in the High Court.

He said that although their victory had been achieved by a "narrow majority" they did not anticipate that the union would be pushed into another expensive court case.

They also stressed that the sale of the British television and video material in South Africa would bring employment and royalties to British actors, and would damage video piracy, which they said was rife in the Republic.

Bond said: "I say what I have been saying for 12 years. Hitler burned books and tried to stop democratic thought and failed — and I equate the Equity boycott to that, and the Equity boycott has now failed."

What viewers could see, P17.
TV bonanza for SA, but storm brews

From MICHAEL MORRIS
The Argus Foreign Service
LONDON. — The curtain is rising on a television bonanza for South Africa following Equity's decision to lift the ban on selling TV and radio programmes, while a storm is blowing up within the actors' union.

The BBC and a major private production company say they would be delighted to sell programmes to SABC-TV. They are hoping to recoup the huge losses the 12-year ban has incurred.

This would revolutionise South African viewing and kill off scores of pirates in one of the world's most notorious video black markets.

CHART-TOPPING SHOWS
Equity's ban-busting decision paves the way for South African viewers to see an impressive list of chart-topping shows.

But there are major obstacles and there is no certainty they can be easily overcome.

While the actors' union decision, by a 16-14 margin, marks an astonishing watershed, not everyone is in favour.

Two big unions representing cameramen, technicians and musicians, and supported by activists are committed to the cultural boycott and determined to see it enforced.

Fierce lobbying and equally fierce legal battles are looming.

A lobby led by actors Marian Goring and Derek Bond won the highly-charged debate on Tuesday with their argument that Goring's successful High Court challenge of last year's Equity ban on individual members performing in South Africa effectively made the ban on TV and radio sales illegal.

Now, Equity officials are formulating a detailed claim for payment to their members for material sold to South Africa, and, when that is done, the union will negotiate with the BBC and the private ITV production companies.

This could take some time though some, Bond among them, believe it can be settled "quite quickly."

But the BBC is enthusiastic at the prospect of South African business. David Duncan of BBC Enterprises says: "Nothing is definite yet, but we would be pleased to do business with South Africa."

And one of the major private companies, Thames Television, said: "We are aware that a number of our tapes have been available on the black market so we would certainly not be opposed to formal agreements. It would be sensible."

Then there are the other unions. They are the Association of Cinematographers, Television and Allied Technicians which is strongly anti-apartheid and the more powerful Musicians' Union, which prevented South Africa from hearing the music performed at Prince Charles's wedding.

A spokesman said: "We are having a conference next week and our South Africa policy will probably be discussed then but I would be misleading you if I suggested we were about to rescind our boycott policy."

Anti-apartheid activists are also opposing the move. The British Anti-Apartheid Movement, which sees the decision as a "temporary setback" has asked for an urgent meeting with the union.

But by far the stiffest resistance is coming from within Equity itself.

Hardliners have created a petition (they need only 40 signatures) to call a special meeting of all 35,000 members.

One-man battle to beat ban

The Argus Foreign Service
LONDON. — Actor Derek Bond was so incensed when he heard from ex-Pow friends in South Africa that some of Prince Charles's wedding coverage was excluded by union action that he took up the fight within Equity... and he has been at it since.

He resigned the presidency of Equity last year after it was decided to ban members from performing live in South Africa.

The boycott is not only, but Bond insists he is right.

Bond declares: "I am very opposed to apartheid. I do believe, though, that the cultural boycott is counter-productive."

Bond says: "Now we have opened a window..."
From IAN HOBBSS
LONDON. — The decision by the British actors’ union Equity to lift its 12-year ban on the sale of film and video material to South Africa may be blocked by the powerful Musicians’ Union.

The Musicians’ Union, whose members are involved in making music for British TV and video material with Equity, said it would fight any attempt to breach its boycott of South Africa through the courts if it had to.

The hopes that the Equity decision meant the best of the British TV material would soon be available to M-Net and the SABC were also being treated cautiously.

A spokesman for BBC Enterprises and the Independent TV Company’s Association (ITVCA), who have lost millions of rand of potential South African business because of the political boycott, said it was too early to speculate.

A BBC Enterprises spokesman said: "I would not like to raise anyone’s hopes at this stage. We are meeting members of the Equity council within a few days’ time. Until then I would not dare say anything about selling our programmes to South Africa.”

A spokesman for one major independent company said: “Britain would instantly become South Africa’s biggest single TV programme supplier and we hope we can win this argument, but it is far from settled yet.

“We obviously hope Equity does win this one. It will give South Africa superb television and it means jobs and income for us.”

However, the 38,000-member Musicians’ Union has maintained a boycott on South Africa for 40 years, and has hardened its boycott policy which it expects to have endorsed at its annual conferences next week.

The union’s assistant general secretary, Mr. Stanley Hebbert, yesterday said: “We do not wish to comment on the Equity decision but we will be holding talks with them very soon.

“Until they have a legal job to know how my membership feels and I can assure you that our boycott on any audio or video sales to South Africa is tougher than it has ever been — at the insistence of our membership.

“It is the duty of the executive to carry out the wishes of the membership and any attempt from any quarter to break our policy would be fought. If that required High Court action it would have to happen.”

The triumvate on the 66-man council who have campaigned for many years to defeat the boycott have high hopes.

They are actor Marius Goring, former president Derek Bond and actor Dave Eager.

Goring said the union successfully in the High Court last year when it imposed a ban, enforceable by expulsion, on members who took contracts in South Africa.

The ban on members visiting South Africa was introduced on the strength of a referendum answered by barely 20% of the members. The High Court threw it out as unconstitutional and an illegal interference in the members’ right to earn a living where they wished under British law.

Using this precedent, and with secret arrangement and careful timing, Bond and Eager sprang their action against the boycott on film material at a routine council meeting on Wednesday. They presented a motion that there was no proof of any discrimination against the casting of black people in filmed material already going to South Africa, like the A-team and Bill Cosby series, and it was therefore illegal for Equity to continue to ban British film and video material.

Derek Bond said they pointed out they were preparing to take their case to the High Court again.

ANDREW DONALDSON reports that the SABC said it “welcomes the Equity decision and will now naturally endeavour to obtain British products that have been denied to SA viewers and listeners for so many years.”

The general manager of M-Net, Mr. Koos Beekker, welcomed the decision but said the service was “not yet planning any acquisitions”.

“Now is the time to rush into a relationship that might be terminated a few weeks later,” he said.

Theatre producer Mr. Pieter Toerien said there was a “genuine chance” that actors of the calibre of Sir John Mills, Rex Harrison, Sir Anthony Quayle and Edward Fox would now come to South Africa.

Award-winning actor John Kani said: “The initial reason for the ban was Equity’s objection to apartheid. In 12 years what has been achieved? Discrimination, unjust laws and oppression still exist.”

What do you think of the reversal of the Equity ban? Phone teleletters between 10am and halfpaste on 208-4722.
Cosatu ‘poised to become key apartheid foe’

JOHANNESBURG. — The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) yesterday launched its annual congress with a warning that the country’s biggest labour federation was poised to become a key force in the fight against apartheid.

In his opening address, Cosatu’s president, Mr Elijah Barayi, told 1,500 delegates gathered at the University of the Witwatersrand that Cosatu made no apologies for connecting factory-based issues with political demands. The Cosatu president also dispelled speculation that the federation would review support for disinvestment and economic sanctions announced at the federation’s launch in November 1984.

Mr Barayi emphasized that Cosatu’s resolution on sanctions and disinvestment was a non-violent means to fight apartheid.

Jobs lost

“In the light of growing attacks against us, workers are calling for more decisive and mandatory measures against the regime,” he said. “Thousands are losing jobs through rationalization and mechanization, not disinvestment.”

Cosatu had consolidated its organization by forming 12 national industrial unions out of the 33 unions that participated in its launch.

Membership had grown from 450,000 to 712,000 paid-up members. The total signed-up membership was nearly one million, Mr Barayi said.

Resolutions calling for a 40-hour work week, a living wage of R4.50 an hour, six months’ paid maternity leave and public holidays on May 1, March 21 and June 16 have also been tabled.

A top United Democratic Front official emerged from hiding yesterday to tell the Cosatu congress that workers in South Africa had become the most powerful force in the fight to end apartheid.

Mr Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary for the UDF, told delegates that “Cosatu has grown into a giant that no exploiter can ignore.”

Mr Morobe condemned the banning of rallies designed to launch Cosatu’s Living Wage Campaign earlier this year as well as attempts to brand the campaign a “government plot.”

“Why has the government not branded the unbridled profiteering of the huge monopolies which have recorded huge profits of 30 to 50 percent over the last year... We grow the food and harvest the crops to feed our fat masters yet we and our children go hungry every day,” he said.

Mr Morobe, who has been in hiding since a swoop on anti-apartheid activists at the time of the declaration of the state of emergency in June last year, also took the opportunity to air publicly the UDF’s opposition to any form of talks with the Nationalist government.

Reacting to a recent statement by the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, that he would be prepared to hold talks with the UDF, Mr Morobe said: “If the government of this country seriously wants to talk... we must tell them they must know what they did to the ANC in 1969 and they must realize that organization represents the majority of South Africans.” — Sapa
Israel delays sanctions move

THE Israeli Cabinet, meeting yesterday to discuss a government committee's recommendations on future ties with SA, has delayed by one week the announcement of which proposals it will adopt.

Speaking from Jerusalem, the head of the Foreign Ministry's SA desk, Alon Liel, said some Cabinet ministers wanted more information on several issues.

He would not disclose details of the inter-departmental report.

It is believed, however, that Israel's Labour Party-Likud coalition government is in broad agreement over the adoption of the committee's proposals.

Liel said earlier this week that Israel would adopt some of the measures contained in the EC's sanctions package.
Equity: be positive

The decision by Equity, the British actors' union, to lift the ban on the sale of film and video material to South Africa, is one that should be applauded on many grounds here and overseas, including that of commonsense.

It has lasted 12 years and beyond rightfully expressing its dis-taste of apartheid and giving a certain amount of satisfaction to some Equity members it has achieved little that can be termed as positive in removing discrimination from the South African scene.

The ban has been widely circumscribed. National TV networks may have been both honourable and expedient in not showing British material but it has been screened by neighbouring states and seen and recorded for use throughout the country, and there has been widespread pirating of BBC and ITV series. Popular comedians such as the Two Ronnies, Benny Hill and series of excellent standard are all freely available for hire in video form.

It has thus been an ineffective ban, succeeding only in depriving Equity members of income, denying the organisation producing the material of the extra profit from South Africa on their investment, and putting money into the hands of people who have not hesitated to benefit from pirating.

It has, also, of course, been a blanket ban. It cannot be applied only to people who are pro-apartheid. If there is any suffering involved in not seeing Benny Hill it has also been inflicted upon those who are at the rougher end of apartheid, which is a curious kind of morality allied to actions that have discredited the cultural boycott in Britain: this included active picketing of plays at London theatres by anti-apartheid campaigns with strong messages against the South African system featuring black actors who were themselves virulent critics of discrimination.

Perhaps the lifting of the ban should not be assessed at all in money terms, or in the extra opportunities it may afford Equity members. If it is a victory for commonsense, perhaps Equity should consider best how they can help to bring about change positively and not by tilting uselessly at windmills.

There are many organisations in this country and without that are doing much in the name of humanity and uplift without seeking overt publicity or resorting to such empty gestures as blanket bans on material that are ineffective: Equity could well follow their example and help to rewrite the South African scenario. It is not enough merely to take emotionally satisfying action that is empty in effect.
Survey: Equity plan welcome

EAST LONDON — The news of a possible lifting of the equity ban on South Africa was welcomed here yesterday.

In a street survey by the Daily Dispatch, residents said the lifting offered great potential for much more interesting entertainment.

A booking agent, Mrs Yvonne Marshall, said that the news was absolutely wonderful.

"Due to the ban, South Africa has missed some outstanding British stage productions, films and videos, which will hopefully be made available to us now."

A businessman, Mr David Hogg, said that it was definitely a step in the right direction.

"I am sure it will give South Africa recognition and probably our TV programmes will be a lot better."

A restaurant manageress, Mrs Marcia Holmes, said the move was fantastic.

"British television is definitely the best."

A shopowner, Mr Alan Brookes, said that British television was far superior and he hoped that now there would be a lot more coverage of overseas sport events.

A shop assistant, Mrs Avriel Murdoch, said British television is first class viewing and definitely the best.

A private secretary, Mrs G. Salkinder, said she was pleased as it would give South Africa more scope and comparison.

The Assistant Manager of the cinema, Mrs T. Schaeffer, said that the move offered better and more exciting entertainment but added that she did not think it would effect the cinemas all that much.

A shop assistant, Mrs S. Davidson said, "this had been one of our big problems and she was pleased it had been solved."

However, those pirating British videos are likely to walk the plank over the news.

The chairman of the South African Video Distributors Association, Mr John Smithers, says the 20 percent share of the rental market held by pirate videos, could drop by seven percent from early next year, after Equity's decision to lift its boycott.

This year's sales of pirate videos are slotted at R6m—R10m, but revenues from illegal copying have dropped dramatically over the past six years as the retail industry has become more established.

"British producers have lost a fortune in potential royalties but nobody has been prosecuted for using Equity material illegally," Mr Smithers said.

Equity's decision means that scratchy copies of pirated British titles should be replaced by good-quality recordings from early next year.
Equity set for tough battle

Dispatch Bureau

LONDON — The 66-member council of the British actors' union, Equity, has been summoned to a special meeting next Tuesday in response to the angry reaction of some members to the decision to lift the ban on film and video material being sold to South Africa.

Council members led by veteran actor Derek Bond, who led the anti-ban campaign, say they believe there is a "left-wing" attempt under way to summon a special general meeting of the entire union.

It is astonishing but I don't think they can overturn what we have won," he said.

Mr. Bond said he felt the narrow majority of council members who voted for filmed material to be free for GLENDAY JACKSON sale to South Africa would "hold the fort".

"I presume the left's plan is to try to move the goal post by forcing a change in our constitution. I am sure they will fail.

"But we do have a long, hard battle ahead of us..."

Among those opposed to the lifting of the ban are actresses Glenda Jackson, Vanessa Redgrave and Julie Christie.

Miss Jackson, a prominent supporter of the opposition Labour Party, said: "I am very distressed at this decision. It's a great mistake. There is no question of leaving things as they are.

Editorial opinion P12

See also page 2
School boycotts flare

Row over dead ANC man triggers stayaways

By GAYE DAVIS, Cape Town

THOUSANDS of Western Cape students stayed away from school yesterday in widespread action not seen in the region since the "85 class boycotts.

Teachers cited as a major contributing factor to the striking of Ashley Reed, 20, by police in Cape Town last Thursday. Reed was a former Bonteheuwel student activist who tried to force the country to join the African National Congress. His funeral tomorrow is expected to draw thousands of mourners.

The affected schools fall under the Department of Education and Culture which has come under fire from community organisations for persisting with misconduct charges against 72 teachers. The teachers allegedly refused to administer exams at the end of 1985. The first learning starts on Monday.

A department representative said attendance was "very low" at "two or three" schools, but declined to elaborate.

Independent sources indicated that of the department's 60-odd high schools on the Cape Flat, total stayaways occurred at least 14, while at several others pupils staged sit-downs and were dismissed early by principals at a bid to defuse the situation.

Sources said all three Bonteheuwel high schools were deserted yesterday -- a day which community organisations had called to be one of mourning for Reed.

On Wednesday, more than a thousand Bonteheuwel pupils gathered outside Reed's former school, Bonteheuwel High, where they sang verses with placards reading: "Our school belongs to the ANC.

In Maitland a burning-tyre barricade was set up in a street and later dismantled by police. Students at one of three Maitland high schools stayed away and those at another were sent home early, sources said.

There were no reports of police action against pupils.

(See also PAGE 2)

Equity moves to turn unbanning around

By JO-ANN BEKKER

CONTRARY to most reports, the decision by the council of the British actor's union, Equity, to lift its ban on sales to South Africa is neither universally welcomed by South African actors, nor irreversible.

"Breaking personally, as a black actor, it makes me very angry," John Kani commented on the council's decision to end the prohibition of sales of television and radio programmes to South Africa.

"It is not hypocritical. Equity is in support of apartheid. It is a moral obligation to boycott South Africa. And they say things have changed. Instead, I suspect the politics of the situation have triumphed."

His response was very different.

Kani said South African actors would suffer as "has-been West End actors" and dizzy British Broadcasting Corporation programmes were imported, instead of developing work with a South African identity.

"I don't see anything to jump around about," commented Johannesburg actress Gcina Mhlophe. "If we have not opposed the decision and other actresses and Equity members -- including Vanessa Redgrave and Julie Christie -- are reportedly considering demanding a special meeting to renew the ban."

The 40-year-old prohibition by the British musicians' union on sales to South Africa, remains in effect, and would compromise sales of programmes.

The London Anti-Apartheid Movement's executive secretary, Martin Terpstra, told the World Today the movement deplored the council's decision.

"It is a tragic day for Equity's membership. It is a number of occasions members have voted to adopt this policy. But, said, the result was 'a temporary setback, not a defeat.'"
unbanning around

Equity moves to turn CONTRARY to most reports, the de-
Dutch move out, Israeli comes in

ANOTHER disinvestment move this week saw an Israeli film producer living in South Africa buying out the cinema interests of Dutch company Cinema International BV.

Cinema International sold its 31 Metro cinemas to the New Century Entertainment Group, formed earlier this year to take over the video distribution interests of the United States Cannon Group. The Metro chain employs about 650 people. Financial details of the deal were not disclosed.

New Century is a private company belonging to Avi Lerner, who came to South Africa three years ago to produce films.

The New Century Production company has produced 12 films in Southern Africa, including *King Solomon's Mines* and *Alan Quartermaine*.

Metro Cinemas' new owner has expansion plans. "It will take time but we believe there is a good market here and we've got the products from overseas," Lerner says. New Century is looking to split existing cinemas to increase the number of screens and to build new cinemas, especially in black areas.
Lion strike-out was no secret (just to employees)

THE latest in disinvestment moves — the sale of Lion Match by Swedish Match — was an open secret in business circles. The only ones who weren’t informed seem to have been the employees.

Business circles had been tipping Rembrandt or United Tobacco to purchase Lion and the only real surprise was the eventual purchaser, South African Breweries.

But while the Lion Match sale was no secret in business circles and shareholders were warned that it was about to happen, workers did not seem to have been informed of the change. Sources in the union which organises Lion Match plants, the Congress of South African Trade Union’s Paper Wood and Allied Workers’ Union, say they read about the deal in the newspapers.

The giant Rembrandt Group had been shopping in the disinvestment market lately, with its acquisition from British-based Consolidated Gold Fields of a 10 percent stake in Gold Fields SA, in a move seen as a rebuff to the Anglo American corporation.

What SAB bought — for R8.8 million — was the 64 percent of Lion Match’s share capital owned ultimately by Swedish Match.

The Lion Match story began in March last year when Swedish Match, the world’s top match manufacturer, announced its intention to buy British-based Wilkinson Sword, its closest rival in the match business, from United States company Allegheny International. The Swedish takeover included Wilkinson Sword’s subsidiaries in England (Bryant and May), Brazil and majority shareholding in South African Lion Match.

The London Financial Times reported Hans Larsson of Swedish Match as saying the company “would dispose of Lion Match when a commercially viable opportunity arises”.

The Swedish government has banned trade with South Africa but does not necessarily oblige multinationals to close their South African operations.

Lion Match’s interests include Wilkinson Sword razors and razor blades, packaging (Interpak) and electrical appliances.

According to stockmarket analysts, Lion Match will fit well into the SAB stable, with its focus on the manufacture of consumer goods.

The buyout is small stuff for SAB though, adding only about two percent to it’s “bottom line” of R294 million.

The SAB statement issued on Tuesday said: “The acquisition of Lion Match will not have any immediate material effect on either SAB’s earnings per share or net asset value per share. However, Lion Match’s activities are considered complementary to those of SAB’s portfolio of businesses which are principally engaged in meeting mass market consumer needs. The acquisition of Lion Match is thus considered an important step in the development of SAB’s manufacturing interests.”

As one of the largest industrial companies quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, SAB could easily manage the buyout, analysts say.

Swedish Match’s priority was to get cash for Lion Match — as disinvestors they didn’t want Lion Match paid for in South African shares.

Almost 36 percent of SAB’s shares are owned by the Premier Group, another 12 percent by Old Mutual and the rest by institutions and the public. The Premier Group, in turn, is ultimately controlled by Anglo American and Liberty Life.

The price of Lion Match shares went up by R1 on Wednesday after the SAB buyout was announced. The shares have not been very tradable, because such a high proportion of the them were in the hands of one foreign company.

But the price rose once the deal was announced because of the SAB offer to minority shareholders, analysts say. SAB had to make an offer to the minority shareholders — a JSE regulation obliges companies to do this in cases where there is a change of control of a listed company.

Minority shareholders are being offered SAB shares or cash for their Lion Match shares, and a special dividend will be paid on Lion Match shares in August. Analysts suggest shareholders will do better to take SAB shares than the cash.
Judge rules in favour of disinvestment lobby in US

By Alan Dunn, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A United States judge has rejected a legal action challenging a disinvestment law against South Africa, striking a blow for disinvestment activism in what is being seen as a landmark case.

He upheld an ordinance passed by the Baltimore City Council last year ordering its $2.4 billion employees' pension fund to sell off its interests in companies doing business in South Africa.

"It's a national test case, definitely," said Mr. Russell Frisby, an attorney for the city council.

Anti-apartheid groups were elated at the judgment — believed to be the first since the wave of American disinvestment started.

The case was keenly watched by US Treasury, the State Department and many state, county and municipal authorities which have issued their own disinvestment regulations or are considering doing so.

In a 20-page judgment, Baltimore Circuit Judge Martin Greenfield last week turned down arguments from the city employees' pension fund that its members would lose money if its South Africa-linked investments had to be sold and re-invested elsewhere.

He also rejected broader constitutional arguments that Baltimore's disinvestment law intruded on the federal government's prerogative to run foreign affairs and violated the foreign and interstate commerce clauses of the American Constitution.

Disappointment

Lawyers for Baltimore's pension fund expressed disappointment at the judgment and said an appeal was likely. It is understood lawyers representing several other local US pension funds will not regard this decision as binding, but may use it as a guide in their deliberations on similar litigation.

Judge Greenfield found that although disinvestment and re-investment may create some initial costs and possibly losses, the amounts were so small that they did not violate the Baltimore trustees' obligation to seek the best investment yields.

"Even if the impairment were more significant it would be insubstantial when compared to the salutary moral principle which generated the ordinance," he said.

On widespread fears among US municipal pension fund administrators that disinvestment would mean serious financial losses, Mr. Frisby said: "I hope that (court) opinion helps put that to rest."

Baltimore's ordinance requires the pension fund to rid itself of shares in companies operating in South Africa within two years.
Zimbabwe clamps down on shopping trips to SA

HARARE — Zimbabwe’s Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, has ordered a further clampdown on black housewives taking shopping trips to South Africa, saying that they are being exploited by “enemy agents”.

Some of the women had been used as “couriers” by South Africa, while others had been recruited as security informants, Mr Nkala said.

The minister gave the first official Zimbabwean Government reaction to the news of a pact, signed in Washington DC between the Mozambican National Resistance movement and the exiled Zimbabwean opposition leader, the Reverend Ndabamngi Sithole.

Rev Sithole founded Mr Robert Mugabe’s Zanu Party and in 1963 launched guerrilla operations against white rule in Rhodesia.

“Mr Ndabamngi Sithole has now started operating through South Africa and the situation along our eastern border is not quite stable,” Mr Nkala said.

Mr Nkala said large numbers of former “Pfumo re vanhu” militiamen for Bishop Abel Muzorewa’s Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Government were deployed across the Limpopo River.

He said the women going on shopping trips had political links with Bishop Muzorewa’s defunct United African National Council.

“Most of these women are vulnerable because they are always short of money when they go to South Africa, and money is one commodity the enemy is not short of.”

Mr Nkala said the police, customs men and immigration officials had orders to be “courteous, but firm” in turning back those going to South Africa just to shop. — DDC
JOHANNESBURG — Two resolutions on sanctions and disinvestment respectively, have emerged as the most controversial decisions adopted by the second Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) congress.

On Friday the organisation rejected the selective sanctions applied thus far by Western governments as having been ineffective as a form of pressure on South Africa. The resolution also said such sanctions could cause serious regional unemployment and often served the interests of the “imperialist states” applying them.

Instead, Cosatu has come out in favour of compulsory and mandatory sanctions as “the only ones which are likely to bring effective pressure to assist in bringing about non-violent change in South Africa”.

It has listed a number of measures it says it will support. These include: stopping international loans to government, local government and business; diplomatic isolation; stopping emigration, tourism and overseas trips by businessmen and government officials; preventing local capital being invested, and skilled labour recruited, abroad; and the implementation of the United Nations arms embargo.

Cosatu leaders said debate on disinvestment focused on dealing with the withdrawal of foreign companies.

It was resolved these companies should give Cosatu “adequate notice” of their intentions, and they should negotiate with the representative union the terms of their withdrawal.

The congress adopted the Freedom Charter, which it said encompasses the minimum demands of the majority and lays the basis “for the building of a non-exploitative society”. The congress also decided Cosatu should consider applying for affiliation to the Organisation of African Trade Unions Unity, and called for the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 in Namibia.

It rejected Regional Services Councils and warned Cosatu would take action if employers began deducting rents from wages in terms of the proposed Bill before Parliament.

JOHANNESBURG — The National Union of Mine Workers (NUM) was ordered to release a mine employee and not to interfere with the freedom of movement of this person, or any of Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company Limited’s other employees.

This interim order was granted by Mr Justice C. Margo in the Rand Supreme Court, last night after an urgent application. The return date of the rule nisi is September 18.

There was no appearance for the union.

NUM ordered to release suspected spy

Cosatu Congress there.

Mr J.A. Geldenhuis, the manpower manager at the mine, said he was telephoned by Mr Jimmy Vithi, a NUM official whom he knows well.

Mr Vithi said Mr Justice Tsukulu, another NUM official, wanted to speak to him.

A member of the security department was held by NUM members for two nights, assaulted and accused of being a spy.

The mine has an illegal strike in progress at present, Mr Geldenhuis said, and NUM could declare a legal strike at any time.

The man had been investigating a fraud case, which had had nothing to do with NUM, and had been told to make observations at a particular point.

He was on duty at 9 am on Thursday, but when Mr Barnard went to see him at 2 pm yesterday, he had vanished, the court was told.

Mr Geldenhuis said that when he spoke to Mr Tsukulu he asked if the man was with NUM officials of his own free will, to which he got no response.

“Mr Tsukulu merely said they had him in a
Thatcher in clash over SA sanctions

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Prime Minister of Jamaica, Mr Edward Seaga, differed publicly yesterday over the question of imposing full economic sanctions against South Africa.

In a lunch speech during a lightning visit by Mrs Thatcher to the former British colony, now celebrating 25 years of independence, Mr Seaga said there was one fundamental issue on which they had agreed to differ.

"And that is the means of bringing to an end the abhorrent apartheid regime in South Africa," the Jamaican leader, a pro-Western moderate, said.

Jamaica belongs to a majority of countries in the Commonwealth that want full economic sanctions against Pretoria.

. Britain is opposed to the idea, taking the view that such a move would affect black workers more severely than whites.

In her speech Mrs Thatcher described apartheid as "an utterly repulsive and detestable system, and if it must go", but added that what was needed were positive measures to help the black people of Southern Africa.

Earlier yesterday a group of eight Jamaican organizations, mainly concerned with Africa, joined in appealing to Mr Seaga to urge Mrs Thatcher to impose economic sanctions on Pretoria.

Apart from the sanctions issue the two leaders appeared to be in total agreement after their meeting yesterday, categorized by Mrs Thatcher as between two of the longest-serving government heads in the world. Mrs Thatcher came to power in 1979, Mr Seaga in 1980.

Mrs Thatcher was last month re-elected to a record third consecutive term in power. Mr Seaga is attempting the same in elections likely to be called this year or next.

The British Prime Minister was on her way home from a 24-hour visit to Washington during which she expressed strong support for President Reagan and rejected suggestions he was politically weakened by the Iran arms scandal.

In Washington Mr Reagan and Mrs Thatcher called on UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar to undertake a personal initiative to end the Gulf war and threatened an arms embargo on whichever of the combatants refused the offer of mediation. — Sapa-Reuters
Johannesburg. — About 1,500 delegates to the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) annual congress have adopted resolutions in favour of “total and mandatory sanctions”, disinvestment and the Freedom Charter.

Cosatu’s executive committee said yesterday that delegates had reaffirmed Cosatu’s stand in favour of sanctions and disinvestment.

The resolution on sanctions calls for a ban on loans to the government and business in South Africa and a halt to travel abroad by South African tourists, businessmen and government officials.

It also demands the withdrawal of SAA landing rights, an end to the recruitment of skilled workers overseas, a halt on emigration by South Africans and a ban on tours by South African sporting teams and individuals.

The final resolution made no mention of calls for a ban on gold and platinum bought by foreign states that were included in a draft resolution to the congress.

Mr Jay Naidoo, who was re-elected general secretary, said the congress had also come out in full support of disinvestment.

“We will conduct a campaign to ensure that companies pulling out will negotiate the terms of the withdrawal. We will also contact our international allies to ensure that multinationals who are disinvesting comply with the demands of the workers of South Africa,” said Mr Naidoo.

Asked about the possibility of workers accepting shares or sitting on the boards of companies that withdraw from South Africa, Mr Naidoo said: “Forms of working-class participation within the present parameters of the apartheid system are not acceptable.”

Cosatu’s political policy will be shaped by its adoption of the Freedom Charter, drawn up by the ANC and allied organizations in 1955.

While formal affiliation to any political organization was ruled out, it is clear that the federation has shifted strongly towards an alliance with the United Democratic Front (UDF).

Mr Naidoo said the congress had ruled out any form of co-operation with the UDF’s rival, the Azanian People’s Organization (Azapo), which he said adhered to a black consciousness position.

The final resolution said only that the fight against “national oppression” and “capitalist exploitation” were complementary and called for full discussion on socialism, democracy and the Freedom Charter within Cosatu. — Sapa
Support for mandatory measures

Cosatu rejects selective sanctions

TWO resolutions, on sanctions and disinvestment respectively, have emerged as the most controversial decisions adopted by the second Cosatu congress.

On Friday the organisation rejected the selective sanctions applied thus far by Western governments as having been ineffective as a form of pressure on SA. The resolution also said such sanctions could cause serious regional unemployment and often served the interests of the “imperialist states” applying them.

Instead, Cosatu has come out in favour of compensatory and mandatory sanctions as “the only ones which are likely to bring effective pressure to assist in bringing about non-violent change in SA”.

It has listed a number of measures it says it will support, including stopping international loans to government, local government and business; diplomatic isolation; stopping emigration, tourism and overseas trips by businessmen and government officials; preventing local capital being invested and skilled labour recruited abroad; and implementation of the UN arms embargo.

Debate on disinvestment, according to Cosatu leaders, focused on dealing with the withdrawal of foreign companies. But they said the organisation still supported disinvestment.

It was resolved these companies should give Cosatu “adequate notice” of their intentions, and they should negotiate with the representative union the terms of their withdrawal.

The resolution does not state what union demands in such circumstances should be. It does say that disinvestment, as carried out so far, has amounted to “corporate camouflage which often allows these companies to increase their support for the SA regime”.

The congress adopted the Freedom Charter, which it said encompasses the minimum demands of the majority and lays the basis “for the building of a non-exploitative society”. The congress also decided Cosatu should consider applying for affiliation to the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity, and called for implementation of UN Resolution 435 in Namibia.

It rejected BSCs and warned Cosatu would take action if employers began deducting rents from wages in terms of the proposed Bill before Parliament.

The congress laid down minimum employment conditions for domestic workers; decided to fight for social security benefits for the unemployed, as well as help to organise them; and spoke out against attacks on Cosatu and other forms of repression.
Equity holds crucial meeting on SA issue

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Equity's controversial decision to scrap its TV ban on South Africa enters another, possibly even more heated, phase today.

The special meeting of the union's council today is to reconsider the lifting of the 12-year-old ban decided last week at a meeting attended by only 30 of the 65 council members.

Both Mr Peter Plourie, the union's general secretary, and the executive of the ruling Act for Equity group, headed by president Mr Nigel Davenport, advised against the move.

Some members, however, were delighted. Among these is actor Derek Bond who resigned as president last year after a huge row over his stage appearances in South Africa.

Actor Thomas Baptiste, a member of the opposition Centre Forward group, was deeply angered by the decision.

He believes British TV companies will conspire not to use black artists to make sure their programmes can be easily sold in South Africa.

Last year's Act for Equity council election victory was considered to have been the definitive end on the issue of South Africa. But now a number of actors who broadly support Act for Equity's essentially blackist aims have been alienated by some issues, including Bond's South African tour.
Financce Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — SA clothing manufacturers are increasingly moving off-shore to Mauritius to dodge sanctions and develop their export market.

Already SA manufacturers represent 10% of factories in Mauritius, a figure likely to rise significantly as the pressure of sanctions increases.

Of the 420 foreign factories in Mauritius, about 40 are South African operations mainly involved in textiles, clothing and footwear, the Mauritian trade representative in SA, Jean-Michel de Senneville, says.

National Clothing Manufacturers Federation vice-president Terence Kinnear says there has been growing interest in the industry to run a tandem operation in Mauritius to maintain growth potential locally and abroad.

Mauritius is a member of the European Community in terms of the LOME Convention, which gives it access to the European market.

Kinnear said many of the main exporters which had operated from the homelands had moved to Mauritius, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana, as in the US, country of origin requirements had closed the market to SA-manufactured clothing.

Mauritius is a particularly attractive destination for the labour-intensive clothing industry as wages at R24 a week are about four times less than in SA and the homelands. Working hours are also longer, bringing down unit costs in relation to overheads.

Stanley Schlagman, executive director of the Textile Manufacturers Federation, said a further advantage to clothing manufacturers moving to Mauritius was they could still source their raw materials from SA as there was no duty on imported fabrics.

To promote foreign investment, corporate tax in Mauritius is 15%. There is no tax on dividends, which can be repatriated in full, De Senneville said.
Some vital questions unanswered

The Cosatu congress still leaves
doors open to membership growth, says Alan Fine.
Moderates angry over TV about-face

‘We’ll fight new ban by Equity’

By Sue Leeman,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Moderates led by actors Derek Bond and Marius Goring have vowed to fight the crucial decision yesterday by the Equity council to reinstate the ban on sales of television and radio material to South Africa.

In a special ballot, the council voted 28-7 to overturn last week’s 16-14 decision lifting the 12-year ban.

Yesterday’s decision came after a week of intense internal conflict which has polarised the 67 council members into staunch pro-ban and anti-ban factions.

“We lost this battle, but we will win the war — it is by no means over,” said Mr Bond after the ballot, indicating that the “battle of the ban” could become even more protracted.

He said he and his supporters would consider either pushing for another referendum of the union’s 35,000 members — two referendums have already confirmed the ban — or taking the union to court.

Black actor Thomas Baptiste, who has vehemently opposed last week’s council decision to overturn the ban, hailed yesterday’s decision as “wonderful — common-sense has prevailed.”

He had threatened that if last week’s decision was reinforced he would take the union to court.

Anti-Apartheid Movement executive secretary Mr Mike Terry said he was delighted. “We hope very much that the vote will put an end to any moves to lift this ban. The decision is a major setback for all those seeking to undermine the cultural boycott.”

Equity general secretary Mr Peter Plouviez said the decision taken in the referendums was binding until reversed by another referendum or by a decision of the courts.

The council would have to approve another referendum, meaning that Mr Bond will have to put together significant support within the executive body.

Mr Bond said he believed that last year’s High Court ruling that it is not illegal for Equity members to perform in South Africa also means that the sale of television and radio material to the country is legitimate.

“Our rules state that we must look after the professional interests of our members — and it is therefore not right for us to refuse to negotiate terms (for sales to South Africa).”

It has emerged that a confidential affidavit from SABC Director-General Mr Rianan Eksteen helped swing last week’s vote against the ban.

Mr Eksteen gave his personal guarantee that the SABC did not discriminate against blacks or Asians in programming its television stations.
Equity members reinstate TV ban

LONDON — The ban on British television and video material being used in South Africa is back again.

A special meeting of the council of Equity, the actors' trade union, yesterday reversed last week's decision that the ban be lifted.

However, an executive member of Equity, Mr Derek Bond, gave a pledge to South Africans last night: "I want my South African friends to know that we will continue tirelessly to work for the right of South Africans to see the work of British artists."

He described yesterday's decision as "deplorable" and said that, although he had to accept the majority decision, the matter would not rest there.

"We have lost a battle and we will lose and win other battles but in the end we will win the war," he said.

Mr Bond said the next step would be to explore all avenues open to members to rescind yesterday's decision. He was confident this would be done.

The chairman of the Afro-Asian group in Equity, Mr Louis Mahoney, last night welcomed the council's decision.

He said that as long as apartheid continued in South Africa and there were not full and equal rights for all, British actors would show their concern by withholding their work from the Republic.

Yesterday's special council meeting was attended by "an overwhelming majority" of its 67 council members. — Supa-RNS
Equity brings down curtain on SA again

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The ban on British television and video material for South Africa is back.

A special meeting of the council of Equity, the actors’ trade union, yesterday reversed last week’s decision that the ban be lifted.

Last night Mr Derek Bond, an executive member of Equity — whose trip to South Africa while he was president of the union caused an uproar among members, gave a pledge to South Africans: “I want my South African friends to know that we will continue tirelessly to work for the right of South Africans to see the work of British artists.”

He described yesterday’s decision as “deplorable” and said that while he had to accept the majority decision, the matter would not rest there.

“We have lost a battle. We will lose and win other battles, but in the end we will win the war.”

Mr Bond said a solicitor’s letter, had been received last week from two members of a right-wing pressure group within Equity, Centre Forward, demanding a special general meeting to debate the lifting of the ban on South Africa.

An assurance was also sought that no action would be taken to negotiate with the SABC or any other South African body in the interim.

Now, of course, with the reversal of the earlier decision, this fell away.

Mr Bond said the next step would be to explore all avenues to rescind yesterday’s decision.

Mr Bond, as spokesman for those who had sprung the boycott of South Africa at a routine council meeting last week, getting it almost surreptitiously lifted, added: “I particularly want a message to go to my Zulu friends, who wanted their children to learn English from Shakespeare and Dickens rather than from the A-Team and Dynasty.

“We are determined to get this sort of material to them and the ban lifted.”

South Africans should not give up hope that the wealth of English programmes from Britain would eventually be available to them, he said.
PABX still holding on

HELOISE HENNING

DESPITE American ITT Corp's decision to disinvest, its ITT 5200 PABX will be available and maintained, and its future technology developed.

This is possible as it is largely locally manufactured under license from Alcatel Austria by Fuchs Electronics, says Jasco Business Communication Systems MD Dave Rocke.

The name of the product is to be retained.

The ITT 5200 is capable of handling voice, text and facsimile switching between up to 844 ports.

Rocke says the ITT group's decision will affect SA companies that have ITT products.

ITT Austria, now named Alcatel Austria, became part of Alcatel NV two months ago.
FRONTLINE CHIEFS ADMIT SANCTIONS FAILURE

THE acknowledgment by Zimbabwe and Zambia that they cannot implement their threat to cut air links with South Africa is a severe setback to the international sanctions campaign against the Republic.

Cutting the air links was regarded as the most feasible and likely form of sanctions open to the two frontline militaries and their decision to drop it means they are unlikely to be able to apply any other form of economic sanctions against South Africa.

Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda's explanation that the two states could not impose the air embargo because it was not backed by all other African countries appears to be an excuse for a decision that comes as an embarrassment after their vociferous support for air and other sanctions.

It would appear that they could have cut their air links with South Africa even if the other African countries did not do likewise. The real reason seems to be that they were unwilling to suffer the economic losses that would result.
Ministers urge more funds for arms against SA

ADDIS ABABA (Ethiopia) — African foreign ministers called for more money, arms and supplies yesterday for guerilla-backed activists fighting the white-led government in South Africa, officials said.

The ministers, on the third day of a weeklong meeting to prepare for the annual Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit next week, also condemned South Africa's occupation of SWA/Namibia and its destabilisation of neighbouring black-ruled states, the OAU's assistant secretary-general, Mr Sylvester Nanzimana, of Rwanda, said.

The Ethiopian Foreign Minister, Mr Berhanu Bayih, addressing the closed ministerial council meeting, castigated the Reagan administration for advocating dialogue with Pretoria through its policy of constructive engagement, the Ethiopian News Agency reported.

But, by contrast, the ministerial council congratulated European governments and the United States for imposing economic sanctions against the "despicable regime", Mr Nanzimana said.

In particular, the ministers singled out Canada and Scandinavian nations for special praise.

An OAU report on sanctions, being considered by the ministers, also paid tribute to Washington-D.C for introducing a tougher package of economic boycotts than the 12-nation European Economic Commission.

"The economic sanctions measures taken by the US were of great importance, for they were adopted by a country which is fiercely opposed to comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, and a major trading partner of South Africa," the report said.

It will be presented to the summit between July 27 and 29. The annual conference of African leaders will also focus on the Chad-Libya war and member states' collective $200-billion foreign debt.

Mr Nanzimana said ministers had urged for greater funding and material support for the guerilla-backed liberation movements in South Africa and also for the Frontline states, a regional grouping of six nations in direct confrontation with Pretoria. They are Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Main beneficiaries, he said, should be the African National Congress that seeks to topple white domination in South Africa and The South West Africa People's Organisation that is fighting for control of SWA/Namibia.

Mr Bayih re-newed his Marxist government's offer to train and arm 10,000 South African resistance fighters.

With 25,000 troops, Ethiopia has one of the biggest regular armies in Africa.

Mr Nanzimana said 38 foreign ministers would attend the meeting this week, out of the 58-member OAU.
Dockers won't load uranium

OWN CORRESPONDENT
LONDON. - Dockworkers in Liverpool will refuse to handle further shipments of uranium hexafluoride manufactured from South African and Namibian uranium.

Till now it has been exported through Liverpool for further processing in the United States. The dockers' decision follows a direct appeal made to trade unionists by Mr Ben Ulenge, general secretary of the Mineworkers' Union of Namibia, speaking to a Labour conference on Southern Africa in Liverpool in February.

Too late for classification

BIRTHS
LONDON — US companies disinvesting from SA were called "cop-outs" by American Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Chester Crocker yesterday.

Crocker, interviewed from Washington by journalists in London and Lisbon through a TV satellite link-up, said such disinvestment was destructive and removed influence.

He said: "We think disinvestment is a wrong-headed and negative policy — if you want to call it a policy at all.

"It is not a policy at all really — it is a cop-out. Disinvestment means that you just walk away from the situation, you wash your hands of it. It's a search for clean hands.

"But it doesn't work. All you do is to remove a limited external influence and turn over the assets which are involved at bargain-basement prices to local interests.

"What has happened is that SA firms have bought American assets. We have seen people no longer applying the positive employment principles our firms used to apply under the Sullivan code.

"We have seen a reduction in foreign funding for black education and training programmes.

"Now I don't pretend that this is an earth-shattering change, but to the extent that we had influence, a positive one, through our investment presence, it has been reduced and will not have any positive consequence for the future of SA — on the contrary a negative one."

Crocker said the US administration had been constant in what he termed its "common sense" policy of trying to maintain influence with all parties in southern Africa in an effort to secure negotiated solutions. — Sapa.
FRONTLINE MOVE TO ISOLATE S AFRICA

LUSAKA - Leaders of southern African states seeking to establish an effective offensive against South Africa will today search for greater regional economic co-operation to isolate Pretoria.

Heads of state of the nine countries in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) are to meet here to review progress by the eight-year-old group in reducing economic dependence on South Africa.

The one-day summit today will follow a meeting yesterday of Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana and Tanzania to combine strategies in the face of what they see as Pretoria's increasing military, and economic aggression towards its neighbours.

The six Frontline states championing Africa's fight against Pretoria are joined by Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi to form the SADCC.

The nine nations are expected to seek further ways today of strengthening co-operation in strategic areas such as transport and industry to put pressure on South Africa.

TOTAL LIBERATION

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe told the Frontline leaders yesterday: "The total political and economic liberation of our southern African region is a long and arduous task. SADCC must help to bring in our long-awaited economic victory."

The chairman of the Frontline states, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, set the tone of the meeting by calling on those African nations who were strong enough to impose their own economic sanctions against South Africa as a way of putting pressure on Pretoria to end apartheid.

"Let us join forces to achieve this supreme objective. Let us not be found wanting at this crucial stage in Africa's history," President Kaunda said.

The issue of sanctions has caused disagreement among the allies.

Citing lack of unanimity among the states, Zambia and Zimbabwe said on Monday they could not cut air links with South Africa. — Sapa.
Loosening SA ties under review

16 African states say Africa must lead on sanctions

ADDIS ABABA — Sixteen African states said yesterday that black Africa should lead the way in imposing comprehensive sanctions on SA.

The 16-nation steering committee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), in its report to a conference of OAU foreign ministers, said the organisation’s 50 member states should “spearhead the struggle against the fascist regime in SA and be exemplary in the imposition of sanctions”.

The report proposed that African states should draw up a plan identifying alternatives for countries which depend on SA as a market or trade route.

The OAU has repeatedly called on its members to boycott SA, but some have retained extensive contacts with SA.

Zambia and Zimbabwe earlier this week postponed plans to stop direct flights to and from SA, arguing that other states would not join them.

In Lusaka, leaders from nine African nations meet today for a one-day summit to review efforts to loosen economic ties with SA.

Heads of state of the seven-year-old Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) will meet for their annual talks at a time when most members still depend heavily on Pretoria for trade and transport routes.

“Monumental tasks still lie ahead of us,” Zimbabwe Prime Minister Kembo Mohadi told the opening of the two-day ministerial council session on Wednesday. “A lot remains to be done.”

But he appealed to foreign ministers preparing for the summit not to allow their countries to surrender to Pretoria’s economic or military power.

The SADCC — comprising Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — was founded in 1980 as a regional bloc seeking to free member states from reliance on SA markets, roads, railways and harbours.

Zambia and Zimbabwe promised last year to impose some economic boycotts against Pretoria in accordance with an 11-point Commonwealth package aimed at forcing SA to abandon apartheid. But both feared they would suffer most from the embargoes. — Sapa-AP.
A Relly thumbs-down to Cosatu’s ‘hands-off’ call

THOSE who promote sanctions and disinvestment cannot expect their appeals for support against state attacks to be treated sympathetically, according to Anglo American chairman Gavin Relly.

He was responding to an open letter the Congress of SA Trade Unions addressed to employers more than a month ago, calling for support in defending the federation from a concerted attack from the state and rightwing elements.

Several Cosatu offices and those of its affiliates were destroyed by arsonists in mysterious circumstances. In some cases union office workers were bundled out of town through physical threats.

The attacks culminated in the killing of six railway workers and the bombing of Cosatu House.

Cosatu then wrote open letters to employers and a number of democratised organisations calling for their support in defence of democracy.

Relly’s is the first known response from an employer. Organisations, including the UDF, have come out in support of Cosatu and vowed to defend the federation from attack.

By SEFAKO NYAKA

In his letter, Relly said supporting political policies which have the effect of undermining the economy on which the industrial relations system operates while calling for the defence of the system is both illegal and detrimental to the interests of all South Africans.

“We cannot therefore be expected to treat sympathetically the appeals for support of those, including trade unions and trade union federations, who promote sanctions and disinvestment, the more so when such advocacy is part of a wider political programme inimical to the very survival of the free enterprise system of which we form part.”

Relly sent a copy of his reply to Dr PJ van der Merwe, director general of the Department of Manpower.

Collective bargaining, Relly said, has in many instances achieved the orderly resolution of conflict, “but the procedures have not been uniformly followed in all cases by your member unions and there have been precipitate actions which have not assisted the cause of constructive labour relations”.

Relly’s reply is expected to harden further Cosatu’s resolution to challenge the “bloody alliance between capital and the state to divert and subvert our struggle for freedom”.

In its letter, Cosatu asked employers whether they wished to stand for a free, democratic society where differences are allowed, or “do you wish to remain silent and watch Cosatu convicted?”

Delegates at last week’s congress, in dismissing a Cosatu business political alliance, noted that “employers have tacitly supported these campaigns of terror and smear campaigns and that the state and rightwing elements have mounted against Cosatu in particular and the labour movement in general.

We, as workers, including our children, do not want to defend the apartheid system, which is a crime against humanity.”

Relly said “frail workplace democracy” taking root in the mines and factories needs to be strengthened not weakened.

The negotiating process needs to be enhanced and not suppressed and interpersonal relationships preserved.

Anglo’s Gavin Relly: No sympathy for unions who call for sanctions not polarised.

“Those of whatever persuasion who jeopardise these processes through violence, intimidation and sabotage should be brought to account on specific charges in a court of law,” he wrote.

Relly was included in the delegation of businessmen that met with the ANC in Lusaka in 1985.
The FM spoke to Archbishop Tutu about his stance in support of sanctions against SA.

FM: You have long been a supporter of both sanctions and disinvestment. Neither strategy seems to be having the effect you desire.

Tutu: I don't want the unpleasantness of sanctions. If we were able to achieve a non-racial democratic SA without sanctions, I would be the first to sing Hallelujah. The reaction of the white community, particularly businessmen, shows that there hasn't been anything quite like this to touch raw nerves. It is interesting that it is they, more than the so-called victims, the people over whom they suddenly seem to have grown so altruistic, who complain. My position has been to throw the question back at the people who say (no to sanctions): "If not this, then what?"

There is not going to be a let-up on disinvestment until blacks recognised as authentic leaders say so. If my critics claim I am a prime mover in the disinvestment campaign, then the obverse is obvious. If I, among others, were to say today, put your plans on hold, a lot of people would listen. I am prepared to do that if the State of Emergency is lifted, political prisoners and detainees released, our political organisations unbanned and government says seriously it is willing to talk to an open agenda.

But can you give a practical example of where sanctions and disinvestment in SA have worked in the way you envisage?

First you need to ask when sanctions have been applied effectively and then consider the time span in which you are able to judge the effects one way or another. In a sense, we were taken by surprise when our calls elicited the sort of response that they did. Look at what's happening right now: Anglo American is talking about shares for workers. I don't think it would have happened had it not been for the pressure of sanctions. Businessmen are trying hard to prove they are changing.

Look further back. When did the Sullivan and BEE codes come into being? Didn't they arise in response to the threat of sanctions when suddenly everyone began to say, we want to improve the quality of life of black workers? This has all been part of the response to sanctions. Would it not also be true to say that government has tried to project to the world a SA that is changing? I would go so far as to say that the 1984 Constitution and the more recent noises by Chris Heunis are part of the cumulative effect.

You reportedly counter the argument that sanctions will cause blacks to suffer by saying that they are already suffering under apartheid; you appear to reason that the more blacks are made to suffer, the greater the chance that they will rise in violent revolt? I am not unaware of the deleterious effects of sanctions and disinvestment. Some people say, look at the unemployment that has resulted. But that is not entirely true. You must look, for example, at the number of people who have lost jobs through the mechanisation of agriculture, and also look at the structural unemployment built into the whole economic system. Nobody has really jumped up and down because of this. If the burden of your questions is to say that this strategy has failed, then you must be aware of what we are really saying: you are saying that the last possibility for peaceful change in SA is gone.

How will you know when the time is right to advocate violence? What criteria will you use?

The criteria (if you want a theoretical framework) when it becomes abundantly clear to me that we have tried everything and there is no hope whatsoever of moving this intransigent lot, would be the same questions one asks in relation to war. Have you tried all available methods for bringing about change non-violently? Have you any reasonable guarantee that you are going to succeed? What happens after this particular dispensation has been dismantled be better? Those would be the kind of questions one would have to ask.

Ultimately, it's really a matter of opinion — but would also be determined by my own experience of the black community. What is the level of the people's tolerance of what is happening? Far too many white people have no notion of what we have had to put up with and what we are having to put up with even now.

It has been argued that some of the most significant socio-political changes in SA have come about during times of economic growth and that whites resist change when they are economically weak.

All the evidence is to the contrary. Some of the most vicious and repressive legislation in this country has been imposed not at times of recession, but when the economy was booming. Look at the facts. When did businessmen start trembling to Lusaka? Was it not when American banks refused to roll over loans? Then suddenly these guys discovered the air around Lusaka was healthy and they needed to breathe it more frequently. But now they have lapsed back into complacency. Government appears to be in control again, the prize of gold is steady, most of the business community believes, because it is making such huge profits, that everything is hunky-dory. How many booms have we had since 1960, and would you say that our lot — politically — has improved significantly?

The homelands have become independent, many blacks have been turned into aliens in the land of their birth, forced population removals have taken place. Even now when government claims we are in the middle of reform, here in Cape Town they say to people who have been living happily that they must move (in terms of the Group Areas Act).

What role do you believe businessmen and in particular the multinational corporations who choose not to disinvest should play?

We told them long ago that they had clout they were not using. They were sitting pretty at the time and said nonsense. The multinationals said they were really guns in the country. I told them their presence here was as much a moral and a political issue as it was economic, but they didn't listen. At that time I told them to talk economics, not politics to government, to say the migratory labour system doesn't make economic sense and so on.

They could have told government they wanted to remain in SA and even increase their involvement provided certain socio-political conditions were met. But we are now past that point. If the requests that were regarded as radical and revolutionary five or 10 years ago had been implemented, I believe they would have permeated into our political consciousness and would have helped to change perceptions.

Businessmen now have to accept that they have a political role. They should tell government that unless certain things happen, and they can tell them nicely and in a manner that doesn't seem to be an ultimatum, but they ought to be saying certain things must happen or we will have to pull out. People say it doesn't really matter if they pull out, but why then are they worried?
Surviving sanctions and black suspicions to work for peace

The adoption of these policies has hardened attitudes to the right and left of the political spectrum. It has slowed down the economy and added to the already grave problem of unemployment. It is hoped, however, that the government's reform policy, which, while probably inadequate, is by no means merely cosmetic and unlikely to be a step back, is likely to encourage a more realistic approach to the problems. This has made financial support on land and on the inside South Africa more difficult to obtain.

Desperate

And, yet, the policies and programmes of the foundation, based on tackling in a practical way the problems of a desperate housing shortage and of grave repressive conditions, must surely be just as good as a programme as ought to appear to be. This goodwill in America and Europe

The fact is that these businesses have been taken for a ride by the politicians. It is highly encouraging that, in spite of such difficulties, the Urban Foundation has retained the confidence of the South African business community.

Success

I believe, too, that many of the new friends and numbers of new friends overseas are coming to be interested in a practical way in which we pay to bring justice and prosperity to the country.

Kingdom

Black leaders, in the same way as Kwame Nkrumah, demanded the "political kingdom" and hoped that better education, higher living standards and social justice were matters which could be left over until later.

The devastating effects of such thought can be seen only too clearly in the greater number of newly independent African states. Nevertheless, it was, and remains, a difficult matter to persuade the more radical black leaders that, in seeking to improve their quality of life before the attainment of political power, the Urban Foundation was not seeking to fall off their just demands.
Brake on
Zimbabwe
trade ban

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE.-- Zimbabwe this week pulled back from the brink of imposing severe restrictions on trade with South Africa to give the business community time to give its views.

A series of urgent meetings has put a brake on implementing a plan to have South Africa and several other countries declared designated countries for which special permission would be required for any trade dealings.

The plan is said to have reached such an advanced stage that officials jumped the gun when import permits for some goods were stamped "not valid for designated countries".

It is understood, however, that the plan has now been frozen while its implications are re-examined.

Deep gloom

There was deep gloom in business circles when they heard that the Government had decided that drastic action was necessary to divert trade away from South Africa. The word was that the Government would grant waivers or exemptions only in exceptional cases.

South Africa is by far Zimbabwe's biggest single trading partner and last year supplied goods worth more than R460-million, nearly double that of the next biggest supplier, Britain.

The business community here fears that if they are forced to turn elsewhere for imports there will be delays, increased transport costs and often higher prices, putting added strain on the already limited availability of foreign exchange.

One example quoted is that of iron and steel imports, mostly from South Africa, which last year cost R47-million. From Japan the price would have been twice as high.

The other countries singled out for special treatment are understood to be Israel, South Korea, Taiwan and SWA/Namibia.

Behind the plan

Zimbabwe businessmen have been urged by the Government to reduce reliance on South Africa. But last year trade in fact increased, which may have accounted for the new plan of action.

This week Zimbabwe and Zambia announced that they were unable to go ahead with their proposed ban on air links with South Africa, under the Commonwealth sanctions package, because they were not able to get other African states to go along with the ban.

Zimbabwe said it was still studying the implications of imposing other sanctions.

While the proposed new restrictions may not strictly fall under the category of sanctions the likelihood is that they would be interpreted as such.

If they were implemented, the question of South African retaliation would arise. One view is that if Zimbabwe introduces "abnormal" trading conditions, then Pretoria could bar all trade.
Sanctions pressure likely to be relaxed

The Argus Foreign Service
ADDIS ABABA. — No drastic action on countering South African pressure on the frontline states is likely to follow this week's Organisation of African Unity summit which opens here today.

In spite of the fact that most of the discussion will focus on the issue, the frontline countries have already decided to tread softly in applying sanctions against Pretoria.

At the mini-summit in Lusaka last week, leaders from Botswana, Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe agreed not to press Botswana and Mozambique to sever air links with South Africa because they depended completely on these links for trade and communication.

President Kaunda of Zambia and Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe also decided to retain their countries' air links with South Africa until they could reduce their economic dependence on their white-rulled neighbour. This situation apparently has been accepted temporarily by the OAU.

The sanctions issue has featured prominently at many previous summits, but the difficulties of the frontline states were never spelled out as clearly as they were last week.

And, for all the resolutions and threats made by African states against South Africa, new have made any substantial contributions to the OAU liberation committee which helps finance and co-ordinate the activities of the ANC, Swapo and other bodies, it has been disclosed.

The other leading topic on this week's agenda will be the enormous foreign debts crippling African states, now totalling about R375-billion.

Tanzania and Zimbabwe will lead a counter-offensive against Israel's drive to restore diplomatic relations with African states.

They want the states which have renewed links with Jerusalem — Ivory Coast, Camer-
on, Zaire, Liberia and Togo — to sever them in the interests of Afro-Arab solidarity.
Business Day
Big 5 of Acquisition League
Book ban is no cause for concern

Post Reporter

The ban on book sales to South Africa by 13 American publishers for political reasons should not slam the door on sources of supply.

Booksellers interviewed today dismissed the latest ban on mainly academic textbooks as "just talk" and were confident that supplies would not dry up.

Certain British film industry publications have also been withheld. The manager of University Publishers and Booksellers in Grahamstown, Mrs Hazel Nel, said only three of the 13 publishers named were major suppliers: South Western Publishers, of accountancy books, DC Heath, of science textbooks, and Little Brown and Company, of economics books.

Mrs Nel said the companies "would be cutting their own throats" by refusing to supply SA. But should the ban be enforced, a number of British agents had offered to supply any American textbook "at a price".

However, the agent's commission would further inflate the "ridiculous prices". A prescribed university science book costs from R70 upwards, while the pharmacists "bible" was priced at R220.

A spokesman for Nasionale Boekwinkels of the University of Port Elizabeth campus, said several publishers had given written notice that they would no longer supply SA.
in call for sanctions
Poverty lies the hands
Import licences set to be revoked

Dismay grows in Zimbabwe over sanctions

HARARE — Zimbabwean businessmen and industrialists have been dismayed by confidential briefings at which government ministers warned them of imminent plans to impose sanctions on Pretoria by cancelling all import licences for South African goods.

Leaders of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) and the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce (ZNCC) were told last week that export deals to SA and the transit of goods through the country would still be permitted for the time being, but priority was to be given to finding other markets and other routes.

Conflicting accounts have come out of the secret briefings.

Trade and Commerce Minister Oliver Mundzari reportedly said at a meeting with his department heads last Tuesday that licences were being cancelled "with immediate effect", not only for SA but also for goods from Namibia, Israel, Taiwan and South Korea.

However, at a session with CZI leaders Industry and Technology Minister Calistus Ndlovu suggested this action might be deferred until the next import quota period, or a six-month "period of grace" might be allowed.

Business sources in Harare said Cabinet ministers then received a telephone call from Lusaka, where Prime Minister Robert Mugabe was attending the summit of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, saying the issue had been "put on hold".

A final decision would only be taken when Mugabe returned at the end of this week from his trip to the OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

Mugabe is said to be determined to rebut suggestions Zimbabwe is dragging its own feet while urging the West, in ever more strident terms, to impose a comprehensive, mandatory programme of sanctions against SA.

Sources report sharp differences between Cabinet ministers favouring the immediate, hard-line approach outlined by Mundzari and those behind Ndlovu's far more cautious scenario.

News of the latest moves in Zimbabwe comes only a week after Mugabe and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda abandoned the idea of closing their air space and airports to planes bound to or from SA — suggesting a weakening of their previous commitment to the Commonwealth sanctions package.

Revoking all import licences for SA goods goes far beyond the terms of the package agreed by leaders of five Commonwealth states at a 1986 London "mini summit" which followed the collapse of the Eminent Persons Group initiative.

Leaders of private enterprise in Harare were far too nervous to discuss last week's briefings publicly, but drew attention to the fact that SA was Zimbabwe's biggest supplier of imports last year, dispatching 21.3% of the total — some R461.2m worth.

SA's R261.3m purchases — 10% of Zimbabwe's exports — made it this country's best customer. Britain was runner-up as a trade partner.

Finance, Economic Planning and Development Minister Bernard Chidzero presents his budget to parliament tomorrow in the face of mounting problems over the cost of the Mozambican war, high unemployment, 14% annual inflation, reduced international prices for Zimbabwe's exports and a heavy foreign debt burden.

A South African Foreign Affairs spokesman said there had been no official communication on the matter of import licences by last night.
Australia has its own Soweto

MELBOURNE — Australia has its own Soweto, according to Judge Marcus Einfeld, president of the Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission here.

Judge Einfeld’s comments have been given wide publicity this week as he begins an inquiry into an outbreak of racial strife in northern New South Wales near the Queensland border.

The judge is inquiring into an outbreak of racial strife in the area arising from Aborigines from Toomelah Mission invading the Queensland border town of Goodiwindi, smashing hotel bars and assaulting whites.

They claimed after the attack last January that it was in retaliation for a white assault on two Aborigines.

Judge Einfeld said after visiting Toomelah Mission: “It is beyond belief that Australian citizens could be asked to live in circumstances like these.

“I’ve been to Soweto and to the concentration camps of Europe. I’ve been to all sorts of places. I’ve been to Africa, all over Africa, but this is my own country.”

The judge had just inspected the mission where 495 Aborigines live in shanties and where the water main is turned on only twice a day for 15 minutes each time. Streets do not exist and the authorities refuse to collect rubbish.

The judge was told that Toomelah children at school in Goodiwindi have to sit separately from whites.

The hearing continues.

Birch: sanctions and dialogue

Australian Ambassador Mr. Robert Birch outlined his country’s two-pronged foreign policy approach — pressure and encouragement, sanctions and dialogue — at a South African Institute of International Affairs speakers’ meeting in Johannesburg last night.

His speech on “Current Australian Foreign Policy with Special Reference to South Africa” was made at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He said the path Australia will follow depended on the nature and pace of negotiation and reform.

“It will also depend on the international community’s judgment on the amount of time available to achieve a peaceful political transition in South Africa.

“Sanctions are a persuasive, not punitive, means of encouraging negotiations across the political spectrum,” he said.

“We deplore human rights violations wherever they occur and we reject attempts to portray this concern as interference in the internal affairs of other states.”

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Conservative Republicans in the US Congress believe South Africa may be spared tougher economic sanctions later this year if the South African Government releases all children still being held without charge.

They believe that the detention and alleged ill-treatment of black children will be central issues when the sanctions debate starts up again — probably in October.

And they feel that the South African Government will take much of the steam out of the debate if it accepts the principle of due process of law in dealing with violence by children.

President Reagan must report to the Congress by October 2 on progress toward change in South Africa.

The expectation is that the President will be hard-pressed to find positive things to say and that the many enemies of the South African Government will seize on his report to tighten the economic noose placed in 1986.

At least two measures dealing with the detained children are moving through both the Senate and the United States House of Representatives at present.

One of them, a resolution introduced by House budget chairman, Congressman Bill Gray, links sweeping but unspecified sanctions to the detention of the children.

The other, a resolution merely calling for the release of all the children, has more than 100 co-sponsors in the House and equally strong support in the upper chamber. It moved a stage closer to congressional approval yesterday when a sub-committee accepted it with an important amendment that is being seen as a precursor to the tougher Gray resolution.

The amendment says that the children must be freed if there has not been due process of law — in other words, if they have not been charged.

Significantly, this change allowed the senior Republican on the sub-committee, conservative Congressman Dan Burton of Indiana, to vote for the resolution even though he believes that township children are being incited to commit violence and murder by the African National Congress.

Afterwards, he said that the detention of children without due process was simply unacceptable and that no American could condone it. If the South African Government accepted this principle, it could stave off sanctions in October, he said.
Dissinvestment
for
conditions for
SA union sets
NEWS FOCUS

ALAN FINCH
Sanctions threat hardens

SA poised to tear up pact with Harare

PRETORIA is likely to tear up its long-standing Preferential Trade Agreement with Zimbabwe if Prime Minister Robert Mugabe bans SA imports.

And this was only the first of a number of damaging steps SA could take, business observers said yesterday.

The threat of sanctions hardened yesterday with Zimbabwe Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira saying his government was reviewing its SA trade ties as part of broader efforts to change Pretoria’s apartheid policies.

He said a decision would be made in a few days.

The SA government has already indicated it will strike back. Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said this week Zimbabwe must bear the consequences of whatever action it took.

It is not clear whether Botha was hinting at sanctions or highlighting the economic damage Zimbabwe will inflict on itself by embargoing SA imports - Zimbabwe’s mining and textile industries will be particularly vulnerable.

While Pretoria has made it clear it strongly opposes reverse sanctions, it is widely expected action will have to be taken to protect local business from the loss of about R180m worth of trade.

A reliable source said banning SA imports amounted to a "unilateral withdrawal of Zimbabwe from the Preferential Trade Agreement".

Late last week, Zimbabwe businessmen received foreign exchange import licences that were not valid for SA, South Korea, Taiwan and Israel.

This has caused confusion and dismay among businessmen. Many are uncertain whether they should continue buying from SA as no formal Zimbabwean decision on sanctions has yet been announced.

Economists in both countries have pointed out that Harare would virtually

SA likely to strike back over Harare bans

be committing economic suicide specifically, Zimbabwe’s reliance on SA oil and its use of SA ports as an export window.

It is unlikely SA will suspend oil sales to Zimbabwe. Observers believe such a move will attract more anti-SA opposition abroad.

Pretoria’s "transport diplomacy" with Harare, which allows Zimbabwe’s exports to be shipped from SA ports, is not expected to fall away for the same reason. Zambia will also suffer from Pretoria cutting rail links as the bulk of its exports are routed through Bulawayo to SA ports.

SA Transport Services would, however, be in a strong position to re-call its rolling stock from Zimbabwe should a shortfall occur in SA.

Government would possibly urge the railways to find alternatives if bilateral relations were on a more even keel.

The Department of Foreign Affairs declined to comment on what steps - if any - it intended taking against Zimbabwe.

Department spokesman Chris Badenhorst said: "We have not yet received official notification from the Zimbabwe government telling us import licences on SA goods have been cancelled."

Bilateral trade levels rose at a rapid rate last year with SA exports to Zimbabwe rising by 36% and imports by 27%. 
THE Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU) has asked at least 26 multinational chemical companies for a meeting to discuss an extensive list of demands the union would like met should the companies disinvest from SA.

Demands in the widely distributed letter, disclosed yesterday by an industry source, include various guarantees regarding workers' job security.

The document, written by union general secretary Rod Crompton, does not address the issue of whether the union considers disinvestment a positive or negative policy.

The union has asked for at least 12 months' notice of withdrawal, during which time the demands would be negotiated.

They include one month's separation pay for each year of service, no less favourable employment conditions, to be introduced and an undertaking that any new owner will continue to recognise the union.

Some companies have responded to the letter saying they have no intention of leaving SA so any discussion would be pointless.

Others have dismissed the letter as "absurd", given the CWIU's affiliation to Cosatu, which supports disinvestment.

The union has demanded disclosure of all details of any disinvestment arrangement, particularly in the case of local buyouts.

It also proposes that, in the event of total withdrawal, proceeds from the sale of assets be transferred into a union-nominated trust fund.

The union will hold a Press conference on the matter soon.

 Full details of the letter and employer responses are on Page 7
HARARE — Mention of Zimbabwe's trade ties with SA is likely to send temperatures in this city soaring.

Government officials are incensed that, seven years after independence, economic links with the nation they call the "racist regime" remain umbilical.

And in the white-dominated business world, the subject evokes fevered talk laced with words such as "vital" and "essential".

Apparantly, on the orders of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, two ministers and another senior official privately informed the country's three main commercial bodies of a plan to end trade with SA, business sources say.

But little has been done by either Western nations or Africa, and Mugabe has been unable to fulfill his own commitment to an 11-point Commonwealth sanctions package.

SA is easily Zimbabwe's largest trading partner, buying 10% of total exports worth US$125m in 1986 and supplying more than 20% of total imports, valued at $210m last year. Over 60% of the imports are classified as essential. — Sapa-Reuter.
Zimbabwe sanctions against SA 'unlikely'

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe government has backed away from imposing trade restrictions on South Africa which could lead to confrontation with Pretoria.

Reliable sources say the Cabinet has finally decided after nearly a fortnight of confused and conflicting reports to leave the re-direction of trade away from South Africa to the private sector.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe is said to be furious over the way the matter has been handled and has placed his deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, in charge of a committee to oversee the whole issue of trade sanctions.

After yesterday's Cabinet meeting, conflicting accounts of how the government intended to handle trade with South Africa were still doing the rounds.

But a well-placed source indicated a single policy would be applied which would essentially come down to appeals and encouragement to the private sector to do their utmost to look for sources of supply and markets other than South Africa.

'FALSE REPORTS'

No official statement has been issued on the government policy and none is likely.

A government spokesman is quoted in the local Press today as saying the public should not be swayed by "false reports appearing in the South African Press and other media organisations abroad" regarding the issue of economic sanctions against South Africa.

'The spokesman said the government was continuing its programme of reducing dependence on South Africa which began when Zimbabwe joined the SADCC.

"The issue of sanctions is constantly under review following talks in Zambia and Ethiopia and no decision has yet been taken," said the report in today's Herald.
Move to force total broadcasting blackout

BBC may ban all sales to SA

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The BBC may ban the sale of features, news and current affairs programmes to South Africa following a national joint council meeting of Britain’s broadcasting unions in September.

This move to force the BBC into broadening the South African boycott into a total broadcasting blackout follows the recent reversal of the decision to allow programmes, involving members of the actors union, Equity, to be sold to the country.

Until now, the boycott has been mounted by Equity only, leaving news and documentary material unaffected. But now the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) is “furiously” at the BBC’s reported claim that the union had “not made an official communication to us that we should not sell programmes which include its members”.

The NUJ says it has made several approaches to BBC Enterprises, the marketing arm of the corporation, to clarify the situation, but has been unable to get any satisfactory response.

And yesterday, a letter from BBC director-general Mr Michael Checkland — then head of BBC Enterprises — to a programme dealer wanting to sell to South Africa and leaked to the industry’s newspaper, The Stage and Television Today, appears to promise that “where the BBC has the necessary rights, programmes will be sold to South Africa”.

The letter also denies that the BBC had “colluded” with Equity in the boycott, but that the Equity ban had deprived the BBC of marketing rights.

The newspaper goes on to report that South African buyers had been in Britain following Equity’s reinstatement of the boycott, and that talks had been held with BBC Enterprises.

It also claims that an unnamed “outsider”, was gathering finance to support an unnamed Equity member — also unnamed — considering suing, the union “for considerable damages” based on calculations of how much the British TV industry had lost in projected sales to South Africa through the Equity ban.

Meanwhile, the NUJ is insisting that it will strenuously oppose any marketing agreements to sell to South Africa programmes involving its members. All the broadcasting unions, including the NUJ, will meet in September to discuss the issue.
Stanbic shares are suspended

Stancha set for a total withdrawal

YESTERDAY'S suspension of Standard Bank Investment Corporation's (Stanbic) shares is a clear indication that the climax of the Standard Chartered Bank Plc (Stancha) total withdrawal from SA is imminent.

Intense negotiations are under way between prospective SA buyers for Stancha's 39% shareholding in Stanbic, and will be finalised in weeks ahead, possibly next week ahead of a Stancha shareholders meeting in London.

But, a senior banking source said: "This deal will still take some time. There are a lot of people running around trying to structure it. Negotiations are at an extremely delicate phase."

It is understood that some large insurance companies and mining houses are bidding for a share in what amounts to an extremely attractive investment.

Obviously, Liberty Life will be keen to top up its present holding to 30%, the limit allowed by the Banks Act. It will also want to ensure the remaining shares will fall into "friendly hands".

Speculation surrounds the role of the Rembrandt group in the deal. It has recently expanded its holdings in financial service companies such as Sage and Allied and is believed to be increasing its holding in Volkskas which was diluted after the UBS/Volkskas deal. There is also talk of a strong connection between Liberty's Donald Gordon and the Rupert family.

Gerald Prosyalendis
Financial Editor

However, the eagerness for the shares, competitive as it may be, is being done in such a way as not to push up the price. Standard Merchant Bank said yesterday: "The bank is authorised to announce the listings of the ordinary, preferred ordinary and both classes of preference shares of Stanbic have been suspended on the JSE until the close of business on Tuesday, August 4, 1987. This suspension has been requested by the board of Stanbic which is aware that discussions are taking place concerning the future of Stancha's 39% shareholding in Stanbic."

It is understood it is unlikely Stancha's share will be sold to foreign buyers. This gives SA companies the opportunity to buy shares in an extremely sound bank at well below market price.

A senior banker said: "Under normal circumstances, SA would not be able to buy into a bank on such favourable terms."

The Reserve Bank has been actively involved in the negotiations which led to the suspension of the shares.

Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock said: "For some time we have been fully informed but we are not in a position to comment."

Despite exemptions in the past, it is unlikely the monetary authorities will allow any one shareholding to obtain more than a 30% holding in Stanbic in line with the provisions of the Banks Act. It is only in exceptional circumstances that such a holding would be allowed. The speed of the withdrawal of Bank Plc's shares is more likely to be at par with the other major banks and the speed of withdrawal will depend on the level of demand for the shares.

It is understandable that the authorities suspended the shares because of the proliferation of de-listings in the past. However, SA's most well-established banks were sold off to foreign buyers. It is understood that the withdrawal of Stanbic will not affect the country's financial system, as the major shareholders have already indicated they were interested in the shares.

It is also understood that the authorities were concerned about the lack of confidence in the country's financial system, which was reflected in the recent attempt to buy shares in Stanbic. The authorities are likely to be concerned about the impact of the withdrawal on the country's financial system. It is understood that the authorities were also concerned about the potential impact on the country's financial system, as the major shareholders have already indicated they were interested in the shares.

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Zimbabwe forge ahead with SA sanctions plans

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Cabinet has reportedly decided to go ahead with a plan to cut back imports from SA to "essential items only", a move which threatens grave consequences for the economy.

According to business sources, a Cabinet meeting chaired by PM Robert Mugabe finally agreed on the plan late on Wednesday, shortly before Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero and Trade and Commerce Minister Oliver Manyaradzi left for a UN Commission for Trade and Development meeting.

The Cabinet met again yesterday morning to discuss further ramifications of the plan, intended to set an example to the international community and, especially, SA's major Western trading partners.

Business sources say organisations representing commerce, industry, mining and agriculture are being told imports of SA goods will only be permitted in exceptional cases when current import licences (from the last quota period) are used up.

This, they believe, will lead to a drying-up of vital supplies as early as the end of August.

For the time being, they may go on exploiting SA markets and utilising SA transit routes, but these must be phased out "as soon as possible".

Businessmen believe a boycott will have a ruinous effect on the economy within six months, without Pretoria needing to impose any retaliatory measures.

Without SA inputs, many products will price themselves out of world markets, commercial sources say.

A confused and dispirited business community yesterday waited in vain for a public statement clarifying their position. Since last Friday they have been receiving import licences for the new quota period stamped "Not valid for designated countries", and were made to understand these countries were SA, Israel, Taiwan and South Korea.

Sources say the Cabinet has now reduced the list to SA (including Namibia). More than 21% of Zimbabwe's imports come from SA.

In a radio interview on Wednesday, Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe's position on sanctions had not changed, but he made no attempt to explain the new restrictions stamped on import licences.

According to sources here, Mugabe ordered the move after his meeting with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda in Victoria Falls on July 20. The Zimbabwean leader, who is chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, is determined to prove his sincerity on the sanctions issue.

He wants to be in a particularly strong position to put pressure on Margaret Thatcher at the Commonwealth summit in Vancouver next month, despite being forced, along with Kaunda, to abandon the idea of closing his airspace to flights bound to or from SA.

Businessmen, fearful of being branded "pro-apartheid", have yet to make any public comment on Mugabe's move.
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Trade pact to stand — Steyn

MICK COLLINS

MINERAL and Energy Affairs Minister Danie Steyn yesterday denied reports government was about to scrap its Preferential Trade Agreement with Zimbabwe.

The denial comes after reports SA was poised to take retaliatory steps against a Zimbabwe trade boycott.

In a statement to Business Day, Steyn said government was consistent in its policy to conduct non-discriminatory trade in line with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) policies, of which SA was a member.

Media reports that SA was considering terminating its trade agreement with Zimbabwe were not true.

"Speculation that the government is poised to tear up the trade agreement with Zimbabwe, which has been renegotiated and signed by SA and Zimbabwe as recently as July 31, 1986, is devoid of any substance," Steyn said.

Meanwhile, Sapa yesterday reported Shamyarira saying efforts by Zimbabwe to reduce economic dependence on SA could have gone much further if Pretoria did not "help sabotage rail routes in Mozambique."

 Asked in a BBC interview if sanctions were on the cards, Shamyarira said: "There is consideration of sanctions as well as reduction of dependence on SA."
LONDON—Shell UK is going to court to stop left-wing Labour councils joining the anti-apartheid boycott. This is viewed as a vital legal challenge to the whole boycott movement in Britain.

Shell has secured a judicial review to consider the legality of Labour-controlled Lewisham's decision not to buy Shell products because of the company's links with SA.

At stake is more than the current R182 000-a-year contract the company has with Lewisham. Shell has become the main business target of anti-apartheid campaigners following the decision of Barclays Bank to pull out of SA.

Shell fears that unless it stops Lewisham's ban then other Labour councils will follow and boycott the firm's products. As many councils are Labour-

In the High Court, Shell will argue that Lewisham is acting outside its legal powers.

"We will vigorously contest this legal challenge," said a council spokesman.
Amampondo gets green light

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The ANC has given the Guguletu musical group Amampondo the all-clear to perform overseas. Recently the group cancelled an appearance in Jerusalem claiming the ANC had put pressure on them not to appear, but later reversed their decision. However, in the past few days the group has been meeting with the ANC.

According to a statement released by the ANC here, "they have shown how they support the mass democratic movement". The statement added that Amampondo was discussing with the South African Musicians' Alliance ways in which it could further contribute "in the struggle for an undivided and democratic South Africa.

Their actions speak loud, the ANC supports their given opportunities to expose the culture of our people," the ANC statement concluded.

The ANC has recently softened its position on the cultural boycott.

It no longer opposes tours by artists who are given the backing of organizations such as the Musicians' Alliance which the ANC sees as part of "the broad democratic alliance".

Amampondo is the second group to be given the backing of the ANC to tour abroad. The first was Johnny Clegg's Savuka.
Red tape to strangle SA imports?

Sanction plan put on hold

Dispatch Correspondent

HARARE — Zimbabwean businessmen were yesterday still puzzling over the extent to which Mr Robert Mugabe's government has backed away from sanctions — or if it now plans to strangle imports from South Africa with newly designed “red tape”.

The head of the South African trade mission in Harare, Mr Johan Viljoen, flew to Johannesburg on Tuesday and was expected to have top level consultations in Pretoria.

Prolonged confusion and the epidemic of rumors here were not checked by a terse official statement yesterday.

It said: “No decision has yet been taken on sanctions. One way or the other,” and “The public should not be swayed by false reports appearing in the South African press and other media organisations abroad.”

The white managing director of one leading import-export firm was unashamedly gleeful in the belief that sanctions were, to all practical purposes, “a dead letter” following a cabinet meeting on Thursday.

But many of his colleagues were more guarded about the effect proposed new government committees are likely to have on vital trade.

Yesterday, morning, leaders of the private sector showed obvious signs of relief at what they regarded as a favorable resolution to the situation — for the time being.

Members of the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries and the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce are being told confidentially, it is understood, that the government’s new trade committees will promote alternative trade patterns “on a purely voluntary basis”.

The government, however, still retains control of the ultimate weapon — the power to refuse import licences in specific instances.

A week of mounting uncertainty about Zimbabwe’s "South African connection" began with the issue of import licences for the new quota period bearing the stamp “Not valid for designated countries” These were apparently headed by South Africa.

It ended with the unofficial report on Thursday that instead of formally banning South African imports, the authorities would only apply indirect pressure to restrict them to essential commodities and merchandise.

Business sources said the cabinet decided earlier on Thursday to establish committees headed by government ministers to help industrialists, retailers, miners and farmers find other sources of inputs, other markets, and other transport links to world markets.

This appeared to be a major reversal from the immediate and total ban on all South African imports announced by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dr Oliver Mungaradzi, at a briefing on July 21.

Mr Mugabe was thought to have made a decision to impose the ban following a disappointing meeting with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda at Victoria Falls, on July 20, at which they admitted that airline sanctions "would not work".

On July 21, however, a special cabinet committee on strategic reserves urged Mr Mugabe that the country where near ready to sever trade ties with South Africa, on which it still relies for 21 percent of its imports.

Private sector economists said the loss of vital South African imports would soon price Zimbabwean exports out of all foreign markets, besides leading to runaway inflation at home.

South Africa is Zimbabwe's best customer, as well as its biggest supplier, buying over ten percent of its manufactured exports.

More importantly, it controls Zimbabwe's access to world markets.
Counter sanctions with stronger economic ties

South Africa's relations with black Africa are becoming more important by the year as the issue of international sanctions draws attention once more to the importance of Africa as South Africa's hinterland.

There is a direct connection between the attitude of black Africa and the acceptance or condemnation of South Africa by the international community.

Efforts to dismantle the economic and other bonds between South Africa and its neighbours are being encouraged by some Western countries.

The danger that South Africa, a country that seeks conflict with neighbouring countries is seen as inevitable, a perception no less short-sighted than earlier hopes of a southern African economic and defence alliance under South African leadership.

Both viewpoints betray an ignorance of the underlying realities of Africa in general, and the region in particular. The more important realities of South African regional policy are:

- South Africans must appreciate that South Africa's urge to be master of its own destiny, virtually regardless of the cost in human sacrifice or economic efficiency.
- South Africa's domestic policies are anathema to black Africans because policies are seen as an offence to their self-esteem.
- Socialism has a strong appeal for black Africans, partly as the opposite of capitalism — which they equate with colonialism and racism — and partly because of its apparent affinity to the strong communal bonds which traditionally prevailed in black Africa. It is short-sighted to conclude that no useful commercial or other relations could be envisaged with a "socialist" African country, Mozambique's relations with South Africa being a case in point.
- The mounting economic difficulties of black African countries, together with the measures prescribed by the IMF and the waning enthusiasm of Western nations for "aid" to the continent, are leading to a greater readiness to follow market-oriented policies.
- A pre-eminent regional power is rarely, if ever, popular with the weaker countries surrounding it. Nigeria and the US are examples.
- South Africans must realise the growing fear and revulsion with which their country is viewed by its neighbours as a dangerous and unpre-
dictable bully, intent to destabilise, impoverish and intimidate them.
- South Africans underestimate the extent to which South Africa's economic, technological and military power overshadows that of its neighbours. Its Gross Domestic Product, for example, is four times that of the eight member states of the Southern Africa Development Conference (SADCC) that have combined to oppose South African economic dominance.
- By actively forging bonds of co-operation rather than severing or jeopardising them, South Africans could counter sanctions and international isolation. This entails more than verbal protestations of goodwill and offers of assistance. South Africans have to see southern Africa not as the "enemy", but as a foremost asset in their quest for long-term security and material wellbeing.

Large trade surplus

Bearing in mind that South Africa's trade surplus with the rest of Africa was about R2.5 billion, or roughly half the balance on current account in 1985, this economic hinterland clearly warrants careful attention.

A coherent and far-sighted strategy vis-a-vis southern Africa that acknowledges the region as essentially one economic entity is needed, based on the conviction that this serves South Africa's own security and prosperity.

The emphasis would rest less on large and spectacular schemes than on the promotion of the countless everyday commercial, financial and other business transactions that are the lifeblood of economic life.

Would it not make sense if South Africa's private and public sectors were to co-operate in an imaginative scheme aimed at expanding and strengthening economic ties? Japan has shown the world what can be achieved if business and government act in unison towards a clearly defined objective.

Could such efforts be made to utilise the numerous personal and institutional contacts between South African businessmen and their regional counterparts?

Could not special conditions for countries in the region be envisaged as a matter of public policy?

It is easy, but hard to list many obstacles in the path of this approach — not least the SADCC and the wide international support it enjoys. But it is a fact that these states today, seven years after the founding of the SADCC, are dependent on South Africa as in 1980 — possibly even more so.

The choice for South Africa seems clear: either we continue on the present path of growing polarisation, hostility and violence in the region, or we make a concerted effort to strengthen mutually beneficial economic links.

South Africa's interests demand economically prosperous and politically stable neighbours, who, though they may not love South Africa, will be more likely to act with restraint if they have something to lose by behaving rashly.
Why Friday was like no other lunchtime in the watering hole of the Wa-benzi

By DON JACOBS
Harare

Taiwan and South Korea. On July 23, however, a Cabinet committee given the task of stockpiling strategic reserves warned Mr Mugabe that Zimbabwe was “nowhere near ready” for sanctions.

For 10 days they waited in total confusion about the value of the licences for obtaining essential South African supplies.

Alternative

Mr Eddie Cross, general manager of the Beira Corridor group company, said last week that economic independence of South Africa would be greatly enhanced if Zimbabwe could reopen its direct rail link to Maputo early next year, as scheduled.

The route, which once carried 90 percent of Rhodesia’s trade to and from world markets, has been closed consistently by Mozambique resistance movement sabotage since August 1984.

As a result, 75 percent of Zimbabwe’s trade now goes via the South African transport system, quite apart from the 10 percent of total exports bought by South Africa itself.

The Zimbabwean leader is due to confront Britain’s Mrs Margaret Thatcher on the sanctions issue at the Commonwealth leaders’ conference in Vancouver, Canada, later this month.

At the last Commonwealth summit in the Bahamas in 1983 Mrs Thatcher is reported to have told Mr Mugabe:

“Go ahead and cut your own throat if you want to, but don’t come crying to me for bandages.”

Sober observers fear, however, that Mr Mugabe is still determined to cut trade links with South Africa in the next 12 months.

This could come in gradual stages by applying discreet pressure to businessmen through the new consultative committee system, or delaying the issue of import licences for South African goods on the pretext that further efforts should be made to find alternative sources.

Mr Mugabe appeared to rush into the “specific country”-list plan to ban imports from South Africa on July 20, following a dismal meeting at Victoria Falls with Zambia’s President Kenneth Kaunda.

The Zimbabwean leader was apparently angry that he had “gone soft on sanctions”, having agreed with President Kaunda that closing airspace to South Africa-bound flights would “not work”.

Mr Mugabe’s Ministers telephoned business leaders from Victoria Falls to convene the meetings at which they were told, aghast, of immediate plans to ban all imports not only from South Africa but also Israel.
lit on sanctions

UNION moves this week to seek advance safeguards from multi-national companies if they decide to pull out of South Africa have highlighted deep divisions among trade unionists.

The Chemical Workers Industrial Union (CWIU) wants talks with 48 multi-nationals — representing 30 000 workers — over proposals to protect workers' interests in the event of pull-outs.

Some observers see it as an attempt by Cosatu affiliates to have their disinvestment cake and eat it.

The CWIU initiative is expected to presage feuds from other unions about negotiations for a set of "pre-conditions" to ease the pull-out pain for mainly black workers hit by disinvestment.

Consensus

Some of the demands relating to employment security are similar to discarded motions originally planned for this month's Cosatu national congress.

But some of these were scrapped — or watered down — because delegates could apparently not reach consensus on their contents.

The crux of Cosatu's dilemma is that it firmly supports sanctions and disinvestment as "the major form of international pressure against the South African regime."

By DAVID JACKSON

Pull-outs could boomerang and leave 2-million without jobs

In a letter written by Mr Crompton to multinational companies — looked at this week — the CWIU is asking for one year's notice of disinvestment, during which time negotiations should take place.

Reaction

Other demands include payment of one month's separation pay for every year of service, wages to be guaranteed for one year after closure and company loans to employees to be written off.

The union also wants full disclosure on all aspects of the disinvestment arrangement and a guarantee that conditions of employment will be no less favourable than those before the sale.

Initial reaction from companies has been cool. They feel destined to show their hand on a possible pull-out by entering into such negotiations in advance.

And if they are not intending to disinvest, they regard such talks as futile anyway.

He added: "It appears to us that there is a great deal of confusion and ignorance about the real issues involved."

But at the same time, he insisted there would have to be negotiations with union representatives on the terms of any withdrawal. The Cosatu congress endorsed Mr Naidoo's view.

The union's general secretary, Mr Rod Crompton, told the Sunday Times yesterday the move was "consistent with the resolutions passed at the Cosatu congress."

The reaction of Cosatu's general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, was that the movement's basic stance would remain unchanged.

The document said across-the-board sanctions and disinvestment, if applied non-selectively, could push up the jobless figure by as much as 2-million in the next few years.
HARARE — The Secretary General of the Commonwealth, Sir Shridath Ramphal, has indicated he does not believe the time is right for the Frontline states to impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

He said the Frontline states were vulnerable regarding sanctions and Commonwealth members understood their difficulties.

The Frontline states should carefully time any imposition of sanctions against South Africa, he said in Harare shortly after his arrival here at the weekend to attend a conference of Commonwealth ministers responsible for women's affairs.

"I know that people feel that they want to make their contribution, but the rest of the world does not want to see the Frontline states weaken themselves," he said.

"We have to continue to recognise that there is going to be a particular question of timing so that, while they want to apply sanctions, they must do so at the right time and under the right circumstances."

The immediate task was to ensure the intensification of sanctions already imposed by other countries, he said.

He said the programme of sanctions was developing steadily and the pressure on the South African Government was increasing.

Sir Shridath’s remarks follow two important retreats by members of the Frontline states group on the issue of sanctions over the past three weeks.

It now seems probable that the Frontline state members of the Commonwealth will go to its Vancouver summit later this year without themselves having imposed any sanctions on South Africa.

Zambia and Zimbabwe gave notice last week they would not be severing air links with Pretoria.

Observers had seen a cut in air links as perhaps the two countries' handiest sanctions measure against South Africa.

And last week Zimbabwe pulled back from imposing a proposed set of restrictions on trade with South Africa which, while not themselves amounting to sanctions, would have gone some way towards reducing trade dependency on South Africa and hence cleared the way for subsequent sanctions. — Sowetan Africa News Service.
JOHANNESBURG — The Standard Bank Investment Corporation, whose shares on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange have been suspended for five days in anticipation of a disinvestment announcement by its London-based parent, said yesterday that negotiations had not yet reached finality.

Standard Chartered PLC, which owns a 39 per cent stake in the South African bank, would become the third multinational bank to disinvest from South Africa.

London-based Barclays withdrew last November and Citicorp of New York sold its local interests in June this year.

Mr Conrad Strauss, managing director of Standard Bank, said yesterday: "We are aware negotiations are going on and have reason to believe that finality has not been reached. I don't know if our shares will be relisted tomorrow or not."

Mr Strauss added that if the transaction under discussion did take place, it would be substantially larger than any previous banking disinvestment.

He was referring to the sale of Barclays Bank PLC's 40.4 per cent stake in Barclays National Bank Ltd, now known as First National Bank.—Sapa-AP
Hold back from sanctions — Ramphal
Zimbabwe starts to sever SA links

HARARE — The government is starting immediately a "programme of economic disengagement from SA", says the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce, which is advising members to find other trading partners.

A confidential memorandum, signed by ZNCC president Dawn Taunton, warns the government will stop companies trading with SA in certain circumstances.

But the restrictions are much milder than a comprehensive trade embargo ordered on July 21 by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

His Cabinet reversed the decision 10 days later after frantic lobbying from businessmen who argued the economy could be ruined if Zimbabwe immediately cut ties with its biggest trading partner.

Last year the two countries traded $708m worth of goods.

Taunton's memorandum says the government will use the bureaucracy to ensure "that businessmen 'diversify their present sources and markets to other places'."

It says the Ministry of Trade and Commerce will consider applications for exemptions "only where change causes difficulties".

Economists believe the restrictions will be implemented gradually and escalate as businessmen move away from SA markets and supplies.

Zimbabwean businessmen fear SA will take retaliatory action. — Sapa-AP.
2 more firms to pull out of SA?

LAKE SUCCESS (New York) — Tambrands Incorporated announced yesterday that it has completed its withdrawal from South Africa by selling its subsidiary there to a new company formed by local management.

Tambrands makes and markets personal care products including Tampax tampons, which are sold in over 135 countries.

The Tambrands board of directors decided in January to withdraw from South Africa because of deteriorating political, social and economic situations there, the company said.

The divestment will have no material effect on Tambrands’ financial results, the company said.

The former subsidiary in South Africa accounted for less than 1 per cent of the company assets, revenues and profits, according to Tambrands.

Meanwhile, the Daily Dispatch London correspondent reports that Suter, the industrial conglomerate which acquired the Mitchell Cotts group last month, is considering selling its South African operations.

Suter announced the sale of Mitchell Cotts Engineering (Australia) this week and a spokesman said yesterday they were looking at the disposal of the Mitchell Cotts at some of its mining, engineering and property interests in South Africa.

He said the most likely sale was the Kobur Mining coal interests.

He stressed that at this stage Suter was still exploring its options.

In regard to the coal mining operation, he said: “At this stage it depends on whether we can reach a conclusion to the negotiations with any of the parties who have offered to buy it.”

He was not prepared to say which companies Suter was negotiating with, but confirmed it had received a number of offers.

He said that at this stage, Suter had no plans to dispose of the Mitchell Cotts transportation and freight interests. — Sapa-AP
WASHINGTON — The appointment of the conservative Judge Mr Robert Bork, to the United States Supreme Court could curb the flow of American divestment from South Africa, the Washington correspondent of Inside South Africa said in the latest issue of the news analysis magazine.

"If Judge Bork is confirmed by the Senate he will be in a position next year to cast the deciding vote against divestment, the magazine stated.

Going by the judge's record as a strict constitutionalist, it seems likely that he will support those who argue that it is illegal for US state and local governments to pass divestment laws aimed at any foreign country, the magazine added.

"Should such divestment laws be struck down as illegal, it will take tremendous pressure off US companies now doing business with South Africa," the magazine article said.

There are nine Supreme Court judges and students of the court say the remaining eight are evenly split along ideological lines. Thus the ninth man would have the pivotal vote.

Democrats in Congress are strongly opposed to Judge Bork. They are certain to fight his nomination but in the end he will probably be confirmed because he is so well qualified and because President Ronald Reagan is expected to support him, the magazine said. — Sapa
ZIMBABWE/SA TRADE

Mugabe succumbs to reason

Zimbabwe’s threat of sanctions against SA are far softer — thanks to economic realities — than they at first appeared. In the longer run, however, political pressures may compel Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to take some action — though, boxed in as he is by transport realities and the constraints of inept economic policies, they are difficult to imagine.

After 10 days of confusion, rumour and frenzied action by private sector business organisations, Zimbabwe pulled back from the brink. Its Cabinet decided, last Thursday, to drop the plan to impose trade sanctions on Pretoria. While businessmen in Harare have breathed a collective sigh of relief, the fact is that considerable damage has been done.

The episode began in mid-July when Mugabe returned from his Victoria Falls meeting with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at which the two leaders reluctantly agreed that they could not impose airline sanctions against Pretoria — denying SAA landing rights, and so on. However, apparently in an effort to Gunga Din his neighbour, Kaunda raised Zambia’s divestment of its copper traffic from South African ports, pointedly asking what Zimbabwe was doing. On his return to Harare, Mugabe lost no time in telling his ministers to investigate a trade ban against SA; and later that week private sector business leaders were summoned to be told two different versions of what was intended.

One version held that there would be an immediate ban on all imports and exports, while the second interpretation was that a ban of most trade — though not on transit traffic — would be imposed at the beginning of 1988.

It was clear from the outset that the Cabinet and government officials were deeply divided over the issue, and over the next 10 days, at a series of Cabinet meetings, the politicians were warned of the likely repercussions of a trade ban. In 1986, Zimbabwe sold 9.5% of its total exports worth some US$123m to SA and imported 21% of its total imports valued at $205m.

Furthermore, while there have been public claims that the port of Beitbridge is handling 40% of Zimbabwe’s foreign trade, informed sources put the figure at closer to 25%, warning that if Pretoria retaliated by banning transit traffic then the Zimbabwean economy would be in dire straits.

Clearly Zimbabwe could find another source from which to obtain the imports it is purchasing from SA — but at a substantially higher cost. But that would fail too if Pretoria refused to allow Zimbabwe to import goods from overseas via the South African transport system. This was a major consideration that forced the Cabinet to drop sanctions. It was stressed that the agricultural, mining, transport and manufacturing sectors would all find themselves short of essential inputs resulting in stoppages, re-trenchments and large-scale unemployment.

On the export side, it was pointed out that at least a third of the exports of manufacturing industry are sold in SA, and there is simply no viable alternative outlet for most of these products. The balance of payments effects of South African sanctions are conservative estimated at more than $200m — which would have had a far-reaching impact on the already fragile Zimbabwe economy.

And so, at the crunch, economic rationality prevailed — this time at any rate.

What is less surprising, however, is Mugabe’s woeful ignorance of the extent and depth of his own country’s economic dependence on SA. For a man who has so much to say about this country, he is remarkably ill-informed.

One consequence of this latest episode is that Zimbabwean trade and transport dependence on SA will probably shrink a little faster than before. For, faced with another (though temporary) loss of Mugabe’s economic reason, the minds of importers and exporters have been focused on the need to hedge their risks by diversifying their markets and their suppliers. The same process is likely to take place without SA too. To that extent, Mugabe’s economic brinkmanship may well have some lasting effects in the longer run. The fact is that Zimbabwe’s sanctions against SA are inevitable — what is at stake is their content and timing. The business community in both countries has got this message loud and clear.

Although he suffered a setback when the Cabinet came out against his sanctions plan, it’s unlikely that Mugabe’s political stature has been materially damaged. He remains committed to sanctions. There was no division within the Cabinet on the principle — merely on timing.

At the same time, there is little doubt that the Mugabe administration’s international reputation has suffered. The suggestion that the sanctions reports were just a further reflection of the fertile imaginations of the foreign media both in SA and internationally failed to mask the very deep divisions, the indecision and the confusion that gripped Harare for two weeks last month.

It was not a picture of a well-ordered administration that knew where it was going, but of politicians who, having made a policy pronouncement, discovered that it simply could not be successfully implemented.

On the South African side, the cutting edge, such as it might be, of sanctions is the issue of import permits which are not valid for goods from a short list of taboo, and accordingly embargoed, countries — including SA. Certain background factors help to put the situation into perspective.

According to Safico GM Warren Smith, SA’s total exports to Zimbabwe are currently running at about R500m annually, of which 40% reflects the consumer goods component. The remainder of the total comprises raw materials, and intermediate and capital goods — all of which are absolutely vital for the continued functioning of the Zimbabwean economy (see Economy).

Smith considers it inconceivable that Zimbabwe would be so suicidal as to interfere with imports of
goods in these categories. So what is at risk is at worst an amount of R200m annually, or around half a percent of the total South African exports.

Looking at the broader canvas, there is the basic fact that Mugabe, whatever political-cum-economic calculations may determine his actions, will always favour a strong line against the remaining white-ruled state in southern Africa. It is his relative poverty and not his will which oblige him to traffic with SA. And this conclusion must remain valid regardless of the precise outcome of the current wrangle. We can be sure that the moment — if ever — that Mugabe feels free to follow his ideological convictions without economic constraints, he will pursue the hardest of hard political lines.

What also concerns Smith, however, is that Zimbabwe is merely one of a number of black states with which SA collectively transacts trade which, in aggregate, is of great value. And the same degree of anti-South African resentment — expressed in joint public commitments to the cause of sanctions, for example — is in many other cases married to the same sort of economic difficulties as Zimbabwe's. In cases like Zambias, current economic difficulties can be described without exaggeration as outright crisis. But whether in the foreseeable future any of these countries will be sufficiently economically strong to eschew SA trade is extremely doubtful. For the domestic policies they are following can only increase their impoverishment. Economic difficulties in sub-Saharan Africa are of too profound a structural nature to be ascribed glibly to drought or past exploitation by colonials and imperialists. The plain fact is that Africa's various brands of authoritarian socialism — financed by foreign aid — have all but ruined the flourishing economies they took over on independence.

Totalitarian governments like that of Zimbabwe's Kaunda have shown themselves to be incapable of making the painful structural adjustments necessary to return to any semblance of prosperity. Zimbabwe appears to be taking a similar route, despite the celebrated pragmatism of Mugabe. Yet without foreign aid, they have neither the means nor wherewithal to even feed themselves, let alone provide basic consumer goods.

As that aid diminishes, and as their former imperial rulers are not about to come to their aid if they impose sanctions on SA, their economic plight is bound to become more profound. The longer they take to apply sensible economic policies — which imply, moreover, a greater degree of democracy — the less likely they are going to be able to afford an alternative to South African trade. The limit to the cost of not trading with SA is probably Kaunda's own political survival, which hinges more than he would like to acknowledge on his ability to feed and clothe his own people. As Mugabe inherited a larger and more robust economy and has had less time to ruin it, he may take a little longer to face reality.

It is in our interests here for the Nat government to make their facing that reality as easy for them as possible. That means avoiding retaliation, such as blocking Zimbabwe's trade routes through this country or even threatening to do so. It needs to be understood in Pretoria too that both comrades Mugabe and Kaunda like to cut a figure at Commonwealth conferences. Enough verbal swaggering and political posturing at these gatherings helps to cloak their own humanitarian shortcomings in righteous indignation.

So Pretoria must accept that, in practice, the bark about anti-South African sanctions must always seem worse than the bite. SA, moreover, is strong enough economically and militarily, in a regional context, to be able to afford abstention from inflammatory rhetoric of its own. In the broader context of anti-South African sentiment within the Western world, we can only be the losers from hysteria.

There should also be a continued willingness to maintain low-key technical assistance where it is wanted, once again on the basis of doing good by stealth.

We cannot claim in SA to be on the side of the angels. Manifestly we are not. But patience and the other cheek — better known as submission — have been shown by businessmen sometimes to have their economic rewards in emergent Africa.

Simply put, Mugabe is becoming increasingly boxed in by the very real economic constraints of his own ideology. He cannot afford to close the drifts the longer he adheres to what he believes to be his principles. In contrast, SA does have a choice. It can stand prepared to do business as usual and continue to dismantle its racist social policies that give Mugabe so much convenient political sustenance — and inhibit its own economic potential.

Or it can turn its back both on regional diplomacy and foreign trade and seek relief in markets elsewhere. What it risks if it chooses the latter course is escalating regional instability. What man can rest comfortably while his neighbour starves — even if it be because of his neighbour's own foolishness?

Zambia's Kaunda ... the blame lies at home

Sefako Smith ... hampering trade is suicidal
FINNISH SANCTIONS

Though Finland recently formally imposed legal sanctions against SA, the effect on the market for coated and uncoated paper is unlikely to be drastic.

Sappi Fine Papers MD Ken Lechmere-Oertel says as little as a year ago Finnish paper suppliers were very dominant in the South African magazine market. But the combination of a very weak rand and political protests by Finnish trade unions led South African users of these types of paper to look elsewhere.

As far as local suppliers are concerned, Lechmere-Oertel says Sappi has never really been in the market for supplying magazine-type paper. Mondi, however, has played a significant role in paper import substitution.

Moreover, a Mondi spokesman adds, a lot of coated and uncoated paper is now imported from West Germany and Holland — often in cross-supply deals. While a fairly substantial amount of Finnish paper is still entering SA, the consensus is its loss will not impact greatly on the market.

"The slack will be easily taken up by other less sensitive European countries and local suppliers," he says.

Times Media Limited (TML) deputy MD Roy Paulson says Finnish sanctions will prove a boon to local paper mills — especially to Mondi. The magazine industry currently absorbs about 60 000 t of paper a year, so the market is substantial.

"At the moment TML does not use any Finnish paper, though Finland has been a possible source of supply for the FM. We have since switched to Austrian paper," he says.
Bans on the bans: Tory plan to squash sanctions
Conservative US judge could be a boon for SA

WASHINGTON — The appointment of conservative judge Robert Bork to the US Supreme Court could curb the flow of American disinvestment from SA, the Washington correspondent of Inside South Africa said in the latest issue of the news analysis magazine.

If Judge Bork is confirmed by the Senate — and the indications are that he will be — he will be in a position next year to cast the deciding vote against disinvestment.

Going by the judge's record as a strict constitutionalist and hard-line conservative, it seems likely he will side with those who argue it is illegal for US state and local governments to pass disinvestment laws aimed at any particular foreign country.

"Should such divestment laws be struck down as illegal, it will take tremendous pressure off US companies now doing business with SA," the magazine said.

The issue rose in a case in Baltimore in which it was argued that it was illegal for the city council to order disinvestment from its pension fund.

The case will go to the Appeal Court and it is likely it will go to the Supreme Court next April. One of the functions of the Supreme Court is to interpret the constitution as it applies to law, and it is argued that by passing disinvestment laws the state and local governments are taking over foreign policy — which can only be made by Washington.

There are nine Supreme Court judges and Judge Bork will replace one who resigned for health reasons.

Students of the court say the remaining eight are evenly split along ideological lines, four liberal and four conservative. The ninth man will have the pivotal vote.

Congress Democrats are strongly opposed to Judge Bork because he is so conservative. They are certain to fight his nomination, but in the end he will probably be confirmed because President Ronald Reagan is expected to push hard in his favour.

Reagan is prepared to make political deals with individual members of the Senate to get Bork confirmed. — Sapa.
Standard to sell its R715-m stake in SA

FINANCE STAFF

In the largest disinvestment move from the country so far, the London-based international banking group Standard Chartered yesterday announced the sale of its 39 percent stake in its South African subsidiary.

The R715.9 million deal will leave the Standard Bank Investment Corporation (Stanbic) completely in South African hands, with Liberty Life becoming the new major shareholder in the group.

At a Press briefing in Johannesburg yesterday, Stanbic directors also announced that the company's shares, which were suspended in anticipation of the disinvestment move, will be reinstated on Monday.

Standard becomes the third multinational bank to disinvest, following London-based Barclays last November and Citicorp of New York in June.

*See Page 13*
Johannesburg — Standard Chartered (Stancha), the London-based international banking group, has disinvested completely from Standard Bank Investment Corporation (SBIC) in a R715.9-million deal which leaves its entire 39 per cent stake in SBIC in South African hands, it was announced last night.

A joint announcement by Stancha and SBIC said agreement had been reached between them and Liberty Life Association of Africa, Gold Fields of South Africa, Rembrandt Group and SA Mutual Life Assurance Society on the acquisition of Stancha's stake in SBIC at an effective price of R18.75 per share.

When the arrangements have been completed, Liberty Life's stake will go up from 22.6 to 30 per cent, Old Mutual's from 17.1 to 20, Gold Fields from 3.4 to 10 and Rembrandt from nil to 10 per cent.

The Standard Bank Pension Fund will hold 5 per cent, and the other 25 per cent will be held by the general public.

Proposals are to be submitted to SBIC shareholders in terms of which ordinary and preferred ordinary shareholders can elect either to receive a special dividend of 412.5c per share, or to waive their right to the dividend.

All shareholders will be entitled to participate in a rights offer.

Liberty Life and Gold Fields agreed to underwrite the offer made to all shareholders other than Liberty Life, Gold Fields, Old Mutual and the Standard Bank Pension Fund.

The SBIC directors said they welcomed "the consolidation of the group under a strong and stable South African ownership. This will open up a variety of opportunities locally and internationally, offering potential for future growth.

"SBIC looks forward to the continuation of the close relationship with Standard Chartered, which has been developed over more than a century of business activity."

The SBIC's JSE listing will be reinstated on Monday.

Stancha, which is to take the special dividend offered in terms of the agreement but will not exercise its right to buy additional shares, will take out R715.9-million from the deal, plus R8.7-million from the ordinary dividend announced this week, all through the commercial rand channel.

Meanwhile, the group's managing director in London, Mr Michael McWilliam said the decision to write down its Third World debt prompted the sale.

He said the decision was taken in June and July this year after Britain's largest bank, National Westminster, increased its bad debt provision by £665-million.

He said the decision was purely financial one, and had nothing to do with the political campaign mounted against the bank by the Anti-Apartheid Movement(AAM).

Since Stanbic had become an associate company of Stancha's in 1984, its earnings were not as highly valued as core earnings, he said. Rather than retain a minority stake it was decided to redeploy the capital.

Mr McWilliam said he expected to have all the money out of South Africa by November.
By David Carter

Peanuts, Bank Nuts, Out of SA

South Africans' Business Is In Flux

Reinsurance, Reinsurance, Reinsurance: The World's Industry of the Future

David Carter
Canada will cut ties if sanctions fail — Clark

ABIDJAN. — Canada is prepared to cut diplomatic and economic ties with South Africa if sanctions do not work, Canada’s Foreign Minister, Mr Joe Clark, said yesterday.

Speaking to journalists here on the first stop of a four-nation African tour, Mr Clark said Canada had instituted a number of sanctions and would institute others to bring about an end to apartheid.

But he said he anticipated no change in Ottawa’s South Africa policy before Canada hosts the Commonwealth and Francophone summits later this year.

“[I have authority from my cabinet colleagues] to take some other actions but I don’t anticipate doing that in the forseeable future, certainly not before the two conferences,” Mr Clark said.

He said the African trip would help sound out African leaders on their views about South Africa.

“We are very earnestly seeking any dialogue that would be productive and that is a large part of the reason for my visit to Southern Africa.”

Mr Clark met for 90 minutes with Ivorian president Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny on a variety of issues including South Africa.

The 82-year-old leader, black Africa’s longest-serving president, has opposed sanctions.

Mr Clark leaves Ivory Coast today for Lusaka where he will hold talks with leaders of the African National Congress.

Tomorrow he travels to Maputo and stops in Johannesburg on Friday for talks with government officials and opposition leaders before returning to Ottawa the same day. — Sapa-AP
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Tomorrow he travels to Maputo and stops in Johannesburg on Friday for talks with government officials and opposition leaders before returning to Ottawa the same day. — Sapa-AP

Vlok calls for speech by Mandela

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has called for the full text of a speech by Mrs Winnie Mandela at the weekend, in which she was reported to have made a call for the “struggle” to be carried into the “streets”.

This was confirmed by a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order in Cape Town.

Mrs Mandela’s call — made to an audience at the University of the Western Cape on Sunday — echoed similar recent calls by the ANC in various Radio Free- dom broadcasts in Zambia and Angola.

A spokesman for the minister’s office said Mr Vlok was “dismayed” by Mrs Mandela’s reported statements and had called for the full text of her speech. — Sapa-AP

Royal Navy minesweepers to help in Persian Gulf

MANAMA, Bahrain. — A convoy of reflagged Kuwaiti tankers and their United States escort escort has reached Kuwaiti waters yesterday amid increasing concern over mines in the Persian Gulf and nearby waters.

And in further developments late yesterday:

- Britain said it would send four minesweepers and a support ship to the Persian Gulf.
- However the Defence Secretary, Mr George Younger, said Britain was making no commitment to the US in helping the US Navy’s escort of reflagged Kuwaiti tankers.
- He said the British minesweepers would help Britain’s Armilla patrol, which escorts UK vessels and UK-registered vessels, only as far as Bahrain.
- France announced it would send two minesweepers to the Gulf to protect French-registered tankers.
- The Defence Minister, Mr André Giraud, said the minesweepers would join the aircraft-carrier Clemenceau and three support vessels.
- Three tankers and their escorts stopped for 24 hours in Saudi Arabian waters last night said it would be spotted floating in their path.
- The south in the Gulf of Oman, four mines were discovered yesterday near where a US-operated supertanker was damaged by a mine on Monday.
- A diplomatic source in the Gulf region said the Sultanate of Oman had appealed for US help in clearing the coastal waters south of the Strait.
- In Washington, chief Pentagon spokesman Mr Robert Sims said three Kuwaiti tankers and their warship escorts reached Kuwaiti waters “without further incidents”.
- The tankers were “in Kuwaiti territorial waters under escort by Kuwaiti ships”, Mr Sims said.
- In London, Mr Younger said UK minesweepers would operate only between the entrance to the Persian Gulf and the island state of Bahrain.
- In Moscow, the official Soviet news agency Tass accused the US of “pursuing imperial, hegemonic goals” in the Gulf region. — Sapa-AP

UWC body endorses free opinions

Staff Reporter

THE Senate of the University of the Western Cape yesterday passed a motion of the song of the free exchange of opinions — but on condition of the free exchange of opinions of others.

The motion also endorsed freedom of speech on condition that it did not affect academic functions at the university.

The rector of UWC and chairman of the senate, Professor Jakes Gerwel, last night said he could not comment on senate procedures.

The motion was proposed by Professor Neil du Plessis, of the applied-mathematics department, and seconded by Professor Attie Bas- son, of the chemistry department, at a special meeting of the senate.

It reads, “This senate endorses the principle of free exchange of opinions on condition that it does not occur in a manner which disrupts the pursuit of exchange of opinions of others and especially on condition that it does not affect this university’s academic functions.”

A member of one of the university’s faculties, who declined to be identified, said he was concerned about the motion, because it echoed the hard-line sentiments of the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, after his recent meeting with the heads of all South African universities.
SA tourists may profit from Aussie air link cut

By Zenaide Vendeiro, Transport Reporter

The suspension of South African Airways' direct flights to Australia on October 26 may prove a boon for South African holidaymakers, Mr Kobie van Rooyen, SAA route director for the Far East and Australia, said yesterday.

He said SAA had completed arrangements with Cathay Pacific, China Airlines, Air Mauritius and Singapore Airlines to accommodate its passengers on connecting flights to various cities in Australia.

The airline had also managed to limit air fare increases for its passengers to 10 percent — while passengers travelling to Australia on other airlines would have to pay a 25 percent surcharge.

"Although some passengers may feel frustrated by the stopovers, what they will get in exchange is a bargain. This is a situation where a negative can be turned into a positive," said Mr van Rooyen.

**PASSENGERS' OPTIONS**

Passengers had three options:

- **Taking the weekly Friday SAA flight to Hong Kong and boarding a Cathay Pacific flight to Perth or Sydney the same day.** As passengers would arrive in Hong Kong in the morning and depart for Australia in the evening, SAA was putting together a day tour package for Hong Kong. Those deciding on a longer stay could make use of SAA's "Costcutter" programme.

- **Travelling on the weekly Tuesday SAA flight to Taipei, boarding connecting flights to Hong Kong and then on to Australia on China Airlines or Cathay Pacific.**

- **Travelling to Mauritius on SAA flights and then on to Australia via Singapore on either Air Mauritius, Singapore Airlines or other carriers.**

Mr van Rooyen said all the stopovers were choice tourist destinations which SAA passengers would have the opportunity of visiting at little extra cost.

Provision had also been made for air freight and no increase in rates was envisaged, he said. Freight would probably be taken on SAA's flight to Hong Kong and then on to Australia.

SAA's direct services to Australia will end on October 26 because the Australian Government has suspended the airline's landing rights.
Rembrandt tipped for Stanbic

LIBERTY LIFE and the Rembrandt Group are being tipped as buyers in what is likely to be the biggest banking disinvestment move so far, British bank Standard Chartered's sale of its 38,9 percent stake in Standard Bank Investment Corporation of South Africa.

Trading in Stanbic's shares was suspended a week ago in anticipation of the disinvestment announcement. By Tuesday this week, negotiations were still under way, and the shares have now been suspended again until stock exchange trading closes today.

Stanbic managing director Conrad Strauss told a press conference that if the transaction takes place, it will be substantially larger than any previous banking disinvestment.

The move would make Standard Chartered the third foreign parent bank to sell its South African holdings.

Britain's Barclays plc sold its 40,4 percent stake in Barclays South Africa, now First National Bank, last year for R527-million. The sale gave Anglo American Corporation and its associates, Southern Life and De Beers, ownership of more than half of First National. Earlier this year First National paid American parent Citicorp R130-million for its South African banking arm Citibank SA.

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War and strike talk drive up gold

Weekly Mail Reporter

JUST a couple of weeks ago economists were predicting that the gold price would hover between $440 and $460 for a while. But this week gold shot over the $470 mark, reaching $475 before dropping back somewhat.

The crystal ball gazers are now confidently predicting that the gold price will reach $500 before the end of the year.

This week's increase was largely a result of the escalating war in the Gulf, although talk of a South African mines strike also had something to do with it.

Gold is seen by investors as a "safe haven" for their money in times of political uncertainty in the world — and particularly when the uncertainty involves oil as it does in the Gulf.

The prices of other precious metals such as silver and platinum have also been rising.

The gold price in rand terms is now around R980 an ounce and this increase in the appeal of gold shares — as reflected in the logs of the gold index of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange this week.

The soaring gold price may lead people to believe that the South African economy is taking off, but this, says one economist, could be a misconception.

An unusual feature of this week's events in the financial markets was that the dollar also rose against other currencies — although usually gold and the dollar are inversely related. But, it seemed, investors were also seeing dollars as a "safe haven". The dollar's rise certainly did not reflect any improvements in the American economy.

The dollar was soon restored to its previous levels.
Reagan’s report on SA will be critical to the sanctions debate

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — United States government officials are hard at work on a report that will play a critical role in a renewed debate here on South African economic sanctions in less than two months.

The report must be sent by President Reagan to the US Congress by October 2 — a year after the sanctions contained in the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 were voted into US law over the president’s objections.

If President Reagan sends the Congress a gloomy assessment of the SA Government’s efforts to end apartheid, there will almost certainly be demands for even tougher pressure on Pretoria.

It is understood that several drafts of the report are being seen by senior officials. But the final wording — to be approved by the highest levels in the White House, the State Department and the National Security Council — will not be settled until shortly before the October 2 deadline.

While last year’s legislation directs the president to report on a wide range of matters involved in the anti-apartheid struggle, three separate topics seem to be dominating the SA issue here.

They are the detention of children without trial, plans to claim rental arrears from the paypackets of black workers, and the role of the SA authorities in the miners’ strike.

Heavy-handed action by the SA Government in these areas is expected to add momentum to the drive by liberal Democrats to impose sanctions that will hurt.

VISITING SOUTH AFRICA

As a precursor to the coming focus on the country, a large number of congressional officials are visiting South Africa this month. They will be preparing reports for their congressmen and senators on their findings. Many are there at the invitation of the SA Government.

Among the visitors is an aide to Senator Paul Simon, a liberal Democrat who is seeking his party’s presidential nomination in 1988. Republican Senator Robert Dole, a leading contender for his party’s nomination, is also represented.

President Reagan must address specific issues in his October report. They include progress in setting a timetable for ending all apartheid laws and in starting negotiations with leaders of all race groups on a new political system.

The president must assess whether South Africa has ended military and paramilitary actions aimed at neighbouring states and whether it has moved to end the state of emergency.

Progress in the release of all political prisoners, black trade union leaders — and specifically Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki and Walter Sisulu — must also be assessed.

Whether South Africans of all races are getting the right to form political parties, express political opinions and take part in the political process will form an important part of the report.

Conservative leaders in the US are watching the SA situation with anxiety. They fear the Democrats will use the issue in the coming election season and that Republicans, even those who oppose sanctions as counter-productive and harmful to US interests, will be forced by political considerations to approve new punitive measures.

They say the SA Government needs to strengthen the conservative hand by being conciliatory.
Barclays – a fledgling lender well for itself

CLIVE WOLMAN of the Financial Times in London

Barclays' decision to pull out of SA last November after 17 years of mounting pressure from South African activists was heralded in Britain as a supreme achievement for the anti-apartheid movement. Of all the foreign-owned commercial banks in South Africa, Barclays National Bank (Barcna) was one of the largest in the most volatile. The familiar blue eagle logo is a household name throughout the country and its branches are well known to South Africans for their financial services.

The bank was hit by a number of factors that contributed to its decision. The political climate in South Africa was becoming more tense, and there were growing demands for the bank to divest its investments in the country. The bank's profits were also declining, and it was facing stiff competition from other foreign banks.

Barclays was not alone in its decision. Other foreign banks, such as Standard Chartered and HSBS, had also begun to divest their assets in South Africa. However, Barclays was the first to announce its decision, and it was seen as a significant victory for the anti-apartheid movement.

The bank's decision to pull out of South Africa was seen as a significant blow to the South African economy. The bank was a major player in the country's financial sector, and its departure would have a significant impact on the economy. The government was also concerned about the loss of investment, which could have a negative impact on the country's economic growth.

Barclays' decision to divest from South Africa was not without its consequences. The bank was accused of being complicit in the apartheid regime, and it faced criticism from human rights activists.

Despite the criticism, Barclays believed that it was the right decision to make. The bank's CEO said that the decision was made in the best interests of the company and its shareholders. He added that the bank had lost confidence in the South African economy and that its continued presence in the country would be detrimental to its long-term prospects.

The decision to divest from South Africa was a significant step forward for the anti-apartheid movement. It was seen as a victory for those who had been fighting for the liberation of South Africa for decades. The decision also highlighted the role that foreign banks can play in shaping the political landscape of a country.

Barclays' decision to divest from South Africa was not the only example of foreign banks responding to the political climate in the country. Other foreign banks, such as Standard Chartered and HSBS, had also begun to divest their assets in South Africa. However, Barclays was the first to announce its decision, and it was seen as a significant victory for the anti-apartheid movement.
Sanctions: pragmatism triumphs in Zimbabwe

Although Mr Robert Mugabe is believed to be under pressure to act against South Africa, an early decrease in bilateral trade is unlikely, writes Chris van Gass of The Star’s Pretoria Bureau.

Mugabe… Cabinet tussle.

South Africa, but other countries, including Israel, Taiwan and South Korea.

This meant that if an importer applied for permission to import goods from a particular country, other than the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) countries or Preferential Trade Area (the SADCC countries plus Kenya, Tanzania other East African countries), the application would be stamped “Not for designated country”.

Urgent representations were apparently made to the Government by the CFI and the ZNCC pointing out that in some sectors the folly of such moves.

Mr Mugabe on the other hand, as leader of the non-aligned nations, perhaps future leader of the OAU, and vociferous opponent and catalyst for sanctions against South Africa at the most recent Commonwealth Conference, is believed to be under pressure to “deliver the goods” on sanctions, according to the sources.

The “designated countries” proposal has now been replaced by a system requiring import permits. Although import controls had been in place before these events — aimed specifically at conserving scarce foreign exchange — the actual structure and implications of the new system are still to be explained.

Sources in Pretoria indicated that whereas the old import controls were not administered on a basis of “geographic discrimination”, the new import licensing system is almost certain to be applied in this manner.

How will work in practice remains to be seen, according to commercial trade sources, who said no clear-cut information was yet available from Zimbabwe. They added that even if there was a tail-off in trade it would be difficult to pinpoint exactly whether it was due to applying licensing procedures or as a result of Zimbabwe’s acute foreign exchange shortages.

The Zimbabwe Government has, however, justified the licensing move with its long-stated desire, as part of the SADCC, to become less dependent on South Africa econically.

A further implication, informed sources believe, is that it would now give Zimbabwe the opportunity to expand trade with its Eastern Bloc allies, a desire which has always been present but which has been hampered by lack of money. It now appears certain that Zimbabwe will make more use of barter trade deals to achieve this.

How would the new system work in practice?

Should regular importers of raw materials be found to be continually importing goods from South Africa, their import permits will be withdrawn.

But such a step is expected only if it falls outside the restrictions of the GATT and the South Africa/Zimbabwe trade agreement.
Top Israeli businessmen cut SA ties

The Star's Foreign News Service

TEL AVIV — Three of Israel's top business executives are angry after being told firmly they must cut their company ties with South Africa — and despite their objections they have to comply.

Koor Industries, owned by Israel's mammoth Histadrut trade union, will honour its contracts but has been formally told by the Histadrut secretary general, Mr Israel Kessar, that Koor is not an exception to the Histadrut policy of ending all trade links with South Africa.

Mr Danny Rosillow, head of the Histadrut holding company Hevrat Ovdum, Mr Arnon Gafni, chairman of Koor's board of directors and Mr Yeshayahu Gavish Koor's managing director, pointed out that this decision would cost the company and its subsidiaries millions of rand, but they had to obey orders.

A source inside Koor said the three were angry that political decisions had been imposed on the company, but since these men are political appointees (from the Labour Party) they have no leg to stand on.

OBJECTION TO ISCOR TIES

Mr Kessar made the move after pressure from inside the union, following allegations that a Koor subsidiary had continued doing business with the South African Government-owned iron and steel company Iscor.

The Koor subsidiary Iskoor jointly owned with South Africa imported South African steel and scrap iron valued at about R50 million last year.

The contract for the iron and steel reportedly has several more years to run and the Histadrut will honour this contract.

Koor officials won't formally discuss other ties with South Africa which presumably will be affected by the reaffirmation of its anti-Pretoria policy by the Histadrut.

Mr Gavish refused to be interviewed on this, referring all queries back to the Histadrut spokesman.

Yet despite this reticence Koor has a lot of irons in the South African industrial fire and might have to do some fancy footwork if it wants to keep up its profitable trade with the country.

Asked about these ties, one Koor executive said: "South Africa? Where's that? Doesn't Africa end at the Limpopo?"
Japan to refuse business visas?

Business Day Reporter

THE VISA section at the Japan Consul-General's offices in Pretoria had not heard by yesterday that Japan intended refusing visas to "some South African businessmen" in protest at SA's apartheid policy.

SAPA-REUTER reports a foreign ministry spokesman said in Tokyo at the weekend: "We're tightening up on visas issued to (South African) businessmen dealing in ... areas we've prohibited, such as computers."

Two years ago Japan joined the US and Western Europe in banning sales of computers to the SA police and military and banning imports of Krugerrands.

Arms sales and bank loans to SA have been illegal since 1985 and visitors' visas were stopped earlier this year.

The Japanese spokesman said precise rules on who would be refused a visa had not been worked out.

"This isn't exactly a new sanction. It's a follow-through of sanctions Japan has imposed before," he said.

Japan's growing business ties with SA have become a diplomatic embarrassment for Tokyo with some 55 Japanese companies trading with the country.

Two-way trade last year rose 25% to $3,60bn. SA's trade with the US, still its largest partner, fell to $3,65bn.

Tokyo has restricted tourism and sports and cultural exchanges and, since the Second World War, Japan has twice rejected SA requests to exchange ambassadors.
HUNDREDS of thousands of tons of South African coal are breaking France's 1985 embargo by being invoiced as Australian.

This situation has emerged owing to the South African strike of coal miners. For France's giant state-owned EDF-GDF electricity and gas power authority has privately expressed concern in case this "Australian coal" is no longer available.

The authority was opposed to the coal embargo imposed on November 13, 1985, by Socialist Prime Minister Laurent Fabius. He announced an immediate and total halt to all imports of South African coal as a protest against apartheid.

Coal imports at the time were running at a level of about four million tons annually.

But trade circles here said that 600,000 tons of South African coal were imported into France illegally in 1986, and over 800,000 tons in the first half of this year.

The South African coal is shipped to ports in Belgium and the Netherlands and sent to France by train.

Shipping invoices list the country of origin as Australia.

An official of the EDF-GDF authority said South African coal costs $26 per ton, compared to $52 per ton for French coal and $82.50 for Polish coal.

Meanwhile, France's major anti-apartheid movement, MRAP, in a recent communiqué, urged "a total boycott of South Africa in all sectors to ensure the collapse of apartheid".

The MRAP expressed its "admiration and support" for the striking miners, and added that it was a "scandal" that the French government was permitting South African investment in seven of France's main casinos.

The Paris daily Le Matin described NUM Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa as South Africa's Lech Walesa.

It noted that the arrests of leaders of anti-apartheid political movements "gives a new role to trade unions, and Cyril Ramaphosa is in the front line of a movement becoming more and more political".
Pressure on BBC to stop TV news sales to SA

LONDON — Labour MP Bob Hughes is seeking a meeting with BBC bosses to demand that sales of all TV programmes to SA be stopped.

News and current affairs programmes are sold to SA, although a Equity ban stops members’ work being shown there.

But radical members in the broadcasting and TV unions, as well as the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM), want to stop all material going to SA.

AAM chairman Hughes said yesterday: “In the current climate when we cannot report freely from SA, it is absolutely disgraceful that we should be selling programmes to the country.”

The sale of material by the BBC to foreign countries is a lucrative side of the corporation’s business. But it is coming under increasing pressure to stop sales to SA.
BBC pressurised to stop sales to SA

Dispatch Bureau

LONDON — A Labour MP, Mr Bob Hughes, is seeking a meeting with BBC bosses to demand that sales of all TV programmes to South Africa be stopped.

At present, news and current affairs programmes are sold to South Africa, although a ruling by the actors' trade union, Equity, bans its members' work from the Republic.

But radical members in the broadcasting and TV unions, as well as the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM), want to stop all material from going to South Africa.

Mr Hughes, who is chairman of the AAM, said at the weekend: "In the current climate, when we cannot report freely from South Africa, it is absolutely disgraceful that we should be selling programmes to the country."

The sale of news and documentary programmes to South Africa has continued even though the BBC's South Africa correspondent, Mr Michael Buers, was told to leave South Africa in May.

The BBC are coming under increasing pressure to stop sales to South Africa."
SA manufacturer sheds its US name

SOUTH AFRICAN mining and industrial group Mynkar yesterday flushed the last traces of its US ties out of its corporate system.

It dropped the name “Monogram Sanitation” — a US connection that dated back to 1981 when Mynkar took over the SA operations of the Los Angeles-based toilet manufacturer — and emerged as Mynkar Manufacturing.

Said MD Peter Brown: “In the current sanctions climate, we decided to drop the name because of the adverse effect a US name was having on our business. "Our locally made products bear so little resemblance to their US counterparts that it makes complete sense to break overseas connections."

In many cases, local companies acquiring the SA operations of divesting firms do not change names.

Mynkar must still pay about 3% in royalties to its former US parent on the price of certain units in terms of a licensing agreement that expires in 1991.

It is SA’s biggest manufacturer of industrial toilet equipment and recently acquired its chief rival, Zozo-owned Portalet.
is the act of decision it-
self.

This begins to explain
why Cosatu’s decision to
advocate an inherently
self-defeating policy is
rational nonetheless. To
have opted otherwise
would have been to ac-
cede to what “we” want-
ed to hear, to succumb to
“our” reasoning, to be
co-opted however un-
willingly. Quite un-
derstandably, the union
chose to say no; we are
free to see things our
way. In so doing, it vali-
dated itself as an actor
not a permanent victim.

Obviously there was a
heavy political and ide-
ological component to the
decision as well but
what is really interest-
ing here (to me, at any
rate) is at the human, in-
dividual level — the
level of people wanting
to take control of their
lives; to prove they are
of consequence and being
forced, as a result, to
take a logically suicidal
position.

Evidence

It is in this light that
the sanctions calls of
Archbishop Desmond
Tutu and the Reverend
Alan Boesak become not
only intelligible but
reasonable. Both regu-
larly insist they can con-
ceive “no other way” of
freeing black South
Africa and in their own
terms they are exactly
right.

The empirical evi-
dence that the strategy
will succeed is strongly
against them but empiri-
cal evidence is not an
issue here. Neither, in-
deed, is the great suf-
fering that will likely be
visited on blacks.

Tutu, Boesak, and
others want sanctions to
demonstrate to white
South Africa that the
grammatically “passive”
majority can take deci-
sions and shape events
with consequences be-
yond the white estab-
ishment’s control. The
potential folly of those
decisions and the hard-
ship they could cause
are immaterial; what
counts is the sense of lib-
eration that comes from
making them.

The longer black
South Africans are de-
ied full responsibility
for and control over
their own destinies the
more they will seek to
burn down the house be-
cause that is the only au-
thentic, self-generated
choice available to them
— the only way they can
be: doers rather than
does.
Cosatu's demand for sanctions isn't really so very irrational

ON THE face it, which is to say by the standards of reason applied in a Western democratic culture whose members have traditionally been blessed with a freedom of choice rarely found elsewhere, Cosatu's call for mandatory sanctions and divestment is irrational; there is no logic in a trade union advocating strategies that can only result in its dissolution.

In fact, if a recent re-briefing trip to South Africa taught me anything, the call is profoundly and tragically rational. Furthermore, it is rational not simply in the impersonal, political sense of making the country ripe for revolution, but - much more importantly - at an intensely personal level as well. Until it is understood why this is so, the prospects for a humane future in South Africa, even post-apartheid, will remain bleak in the extreme.

To use a grammatical metaphor, black South Africans exist in the passive mood and have been condemned to do so for generations. With few exceptions they are people to whom - and for whom, things, some good, most frightful, are done. Put another, more colourful, way their historical experience has been one of being on the receiving end of what ever happens to be coming down the pipe. Whether it be the obscene social engineering of apartheid or the largesse of a Western company trying to justify its presence in South Africa to angry shareholders, black South Africans have virtually no say in what comes down the pipe. Their free will is as restricted as that of Homeric characters whose lives and decisions are directed by the theocratic machinery of Olympus. As deadly serious as the game is, they are not players so much as playing things.

The Olympians of white South Africa and outside world know that this cannot go on, yet do nothing to change the fundamental nature of the relationship. Across the spectrum, the basic question is: should we do about "them"? Variants include: how do we control "them"? how do we satisfy "their" aspirations? how do we empower "them"?

For all but a tiny handful of whites the problem boils down to one of co-optation. How to "fit" "them" into "our" society in a manner that does not radically change "our" lives but improves "theirs" to the extent that "we" will contentedly live along side with us or we can at least live side by side with a minimum of friction. Co-optation takes various forms, some insidious and coercive, others more genuinely concerned and elementary. At one extreme there is the totalitarian kindness of the joint management committees and their related control mechanisms. Under this method, docility is extracted in return for certain material rewards - release from detention, for example, or a desperately needed standpipe.

Moral duty

At the other end of the scale the emphasis is on development, uplift, dialogue and affirmative action. In moral and practical terms this is infinitely preferable but the inescapable fact remains that "we" are still in control of the process and they are "beneficiaries", recipients not actors. "They" are "victims" whom "we" have a moral duty and a politically-economic imperative to deal with.

However noble the efforts of the Union of South Africa, the Sullivan Signatories Association of individual companies and organisations, it is ultimately "we" who decide what good works need to be done and "we" who disburse the necessary funds. "They", poor creatures, are merely fodder for "projects" designed to assimilate them into what "we" all too often condescendingly call "the First World" as opposed to their "Third World". This is by no means to criticise such projects, much less to side with the cynical Left in the US Congress who see "aid to disadvantaged South Africans" (the official American phrase) as an attempt to forestall revolution by gilding apartheid's cage. The point is not that trying to redress the consequences of apartheid is wrong or pointless. Far from it. What must be noted, however, is that the effort, by its very nature, has certain highly contradictory implications: chiefly that even as it seeks to elevate the beneficiary he imposes on him just how little he controls his own destiny. His range of choices is extremely limited: to be trained, housed, employed, advanced in ways that "we" pretty much dictate, or face the oblivion of poverty, violence and privation.

Rational

In such a context, the simple making of a significant decision about one's life and of thus becoming, however fleetingly, a free agent assumes an importance and imparts a dignity that those lucky enough to enjoy democracy cannot readily appreciate. It does not matter much whether the decision is ultimately wise or foolish because what counts more than anything else...
Black South Africans are not players but playthings

SIMON BARBER in Washington

The empirical evidence that the strategy will succeed is strongly against them, but the empirical evidence is not at issue here. Nor, indeed, is the massive suffering that will likely be visited on blacks.

Tutu, Boesak and others want sanctions in order to demonstrate to white SA that the grammatically "passive" majority can take decisions and shape events with consequences beyond the white establishment's control.

The potential folly of those decisions, and the hardship they could cause, are immaterial. What counts is the sense of liberation that comes from making them.

The longer black South Africans are denied full responsibility for and control over their own destinies, the more they will seek to burn down the house because that is the only authentic, self-generated choice available to them — the only way they can be doers rather than doeses.
Japanese tighten screws against SA

TOKYO. — Japan has introduced even tighter visa restrictions on South Africans. Tourists are already excluded from Japan and now businessmen are being targeted.

Japan, in monetary terms South Africa’s largest trading partner, is dismayed that in the 11 months since it last took steps against South Africa the Government has made no real movement to abolish apartheid.

Mr Naoto Amaki, director of the Second Africa division in charge of Southern African affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said this in an interview shortly before the additional visa restrictions were announced.

Mr Amaki said the Japanese Government was not interested in apartheid being reformed. It had to be abolished.

**Measures**

He said if political measures against apartheid led by the Japanese did not succeed, they would have to review their no-sanctions policy toward South Africa.

The additional restrictions, another foreign ministry spokesman confirmed, were in line with last September’s measures against South Africa and would apply specifically to those apparently trying to circumvent them.

For example, he said, individuals seeking to develop the export of iron and steel to Japan would not get visas.

Japan already has long standing restrictions against South Africans entering the country for tourism, sports, cultural and educational exchange.
"I was a pioneer," he says. "Frankly, I won about all of 'em. Few, if any, defected." Later, he helped organise self-help agencies called Opportunities Industrialisation Centres which he says have trained 500,000 young people for jobs in 85 U.S. cities and 10 African nations.

He advocates applying the "Sullivan Principles" to corporate dealings in the United States, with such things as scholarships, school aid, housing programmes and other measures to eliminate discrimination and promoting blacks to supervisory and management positions.

"I think the Sullivan Principles will become more and more rules for companies to follow outside of South Africa, particularly in developing nations," he said. "The application of these kinds of principles in America could lead to a renaissance in big cities areas."

He cited the example of companies in South Africa "adopting" schools to help prepare young people for industry. "If you took 100 companies in a city such as Philadelphia, you can imagine the impact it would have with 100 schools."

Sullivan organised 400 black ministers from around the area for the quiet boycotts in the late 1950s and early 1960s. "Sometimes we met at midnight in churches so we could determine how we could deal with the next company," he said.

In 1971, Sullivan sought support for GM to pull out of South Africa. Later, however, he came to the conclusion that apartheid would die sooner with the help of more U.S. companies. "You have to build," he says. "You have to be result-oriented."

Timing was the key, he says. "When I started this programme, a black man had no legal standing in South Africa. Literally you had to break a whole system of inequity throughout South Africa."

Now, he says, thousands of blacks work as supervisors and administrators, are in professions and can get scholarships through companies that followed "Sullivan Principles."

"There's a new infrastructure in South Africa that there would never have been," he said. "I would have gone on with those things had not the government shown its intransigence toward (further) change." — Saps-AP

**The Sullivan principles**

Mike Owen: Philadelphia

From his vantage point as a member of the board of directors of General Motors, longtime civil rights activist Leon Sullivan once felt that U.S. companies operating in South Africa could help break down the apartheid system of racial segregation.

But recently he joined in the call for U.S. firms to get out and is urging the administration of President Ronald Reagan to break diplomatic relations with South Africa.

His so-called "Sullivan Principles" — the notion of helping blacks help themselves, while applying economic pressure to prod whites into opening doors to blacks — went about as far as they could go, he says.

"There is no greater issue in the world today than apartheid," the 64-year-old Baptist minister said. "Somehow this moral issue must be raised before America and the world so the world will deal with it."

Born in poverty in West Virginia, he remembers the first time he was refused a hamburger because of the colour of his skin. Sullivan has been campaigning for racial justice for three decades.

A 1.96 metre former basketball player, Sullivan has been pastor of the Zion Baptist Church in north Philadelphia for 37 years. His activism began with boycotts against local companies in the late 1950s. He took on bakeries, oil companies, banks and even a newspaper, the now-defunct Bulletin.
ANC arrests only part of police probe

THE arrest of two allegedly foreign-trained African National Congress insurgents and an unspecified number of collaborators and couriers — disclosed by police spokesmen yesterday — has not ended the investigation into a series of Peninsula bomb and grenade attacks.

A police spokesman told reporters yesterday that the investigation was continuing and for that reason certain details about the case could not be made public.

The spokesman exhibited an assortment of adhesive (“limpet”) mines, hand-grenades, fuses, lead timing bars, timing instructions and cartridges which, he said, constituted about a third of the munitions seized from various caches during the investigation.

All of the munitions were of Russian origin except small batches of South African-made handgun cartridges in 9mm Para-belleum, .38 Smith and Wesson calibre, which, he said, had obviously been stolen.

The spokesman said the men were arrested on Sunday night and Monday morning. The munitions were found in various caches in Peninsula suburbs.

It is not known when those arrested will appear in court.

The spokesman linked the investigation to five terror attacks:  
- A miniature adhesive mine explosion on February 5 which demolished a bomb shelter in Rondebosch on February 5.  
- An adhesive mine explosion on a house in Bonteheuwel.  
- A grenade attack on a house in Mitchells Plain on April 23.
- An explosion which damaged a railway line at Manenberg.

By ANDRE KOOPMAN  

ACCORDING to prima facie evidence before the court, two policemen charged with killing a Bellville woman with shotgun had acted “blindly” and had not intended to arrest, a Supr. Judge said yesterday.

Mr Justice CT Howie, based on the evidence a man would not have thorny to shoot.

The judge rejected an application for discharge by Mr D Uys Veldhuizen, counsel for policemen, who argued that the trial had failed to show that they had acted unlawfully.

The policemen on trial, of Fourth police and Constable Ernest Viljoen, had both pleaded guilty to charges of murder.

Evidence was that the two men had arrested a man wanted for alleged murder at 3.30 a.m. as he fled to his car and was shot after he had resisted arrest.

Mr Howie said the trial was to determine whether the arrest had been lawful and whether the shooting was necessary to effect an arrest.

The policemen, who were charged with murder in the course of their duties, and attempted murder, had applied to withdraw the attempted murder charges.

Mr Howie said the attempt to murder was a crime, and there was no evidence that the discharge had been unintentional.

Mr Howie said the trial had failed to show that the men had not acted lawfully and that they had not intended to shoot.

The policemen were charged with attempted murder, and the charge was withdrawn.

Mr Howie said the trial was to determine whether the arrest had been lawful and whether the shooting was necessary to effect an arrest.

However, he added, “unless Western nations proceed with sensitivity, a minor obstacle could be the actions of the outside world.”

“We must be careful to spend our time removing obstacles, not creating them,” he said.

The ambassador called for an end to apartheid, and avoided specific criticisms of the white-led government.

Sanctions imposed by the US Congress on October 19 were being pressed by President Reagan’s veto “expressed the genuine anguish of the American people about the plight of black South Africans.”

“I don’t see the act as a great success,” he said. “But, in practical terms, the effects of sanctions is much harder to assess.”

“In the long run, I doubt that the sale of assets or the withdrawal of Western business will add to a solution.” — Sapa-AP

Perkins queries use of sanctions

JOHANNESBURG. — The US Ambassador yesterday questioned the effectiveness of sanctions against the South African government and urged Western nations to “proceed with sensitivity”.

Mr Edward Perkins, the first black US ambassador to South Africa, said in a major policy speech that “apartheid will be eliminated in South Africa”. But he added that economic sanctions and other pressures applied by Western governments could prevent Western governments from promoting changes in the system of racial segregation.

Western nations must “forcefully advocate a society which is democratic, pluralistic and economically viable, but which is determined by South Africans”, he said in a speech prepared for delivery to the South African Executive Women’s Club.

However, he added, “unless Western nations proceed with sensitivity, a minor obstacle could be the actions of the outside world.”

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“In the long run, I doubt that the sale of assets or the withdrawal of Western business will add to a solution.” — Sapa-AP
Tougher US sanctions? Baker may be key man

Much depends on the influence in the White House of President Reagan's new chief of staff, writes Neil Lurssen of The Star's Washington Bureau.

When the big South Africa debate starts up again in Washington in October, there will be a new figure directly involved — former Senator Howard Baker, now chief of staff to President Reagan.

The impact he has on the outcome of the debate — meaning whether or not there will be further sanctions — may depend on whether his influence is growing or shrinking in the White House.

When he was appointed chief of staff six months ago at the height of the Iran-Contra scandal there were more cheers than jeers in Washington. The urbane Mr Baker was not loved by everybody, but he did enjoy wide personal popularity.

As a moderate Republican senator, he was Mr Nice Guy, a politician always ready to give the other fellow a fair hearing and always willing to seek compromise over confrontation.

But American conservatives have never forgiven him for supporting in the '70s the treaties to hand over control of the American-owned Panama Canal to the government of Panama.

Nevertheless, with the White House showing signs of unavailing the Iran-Contra mess, even the conservatives recognised that Howard Baker was a good choice to replace the dismissed Mr Donald Regan as chief of staff — a sort of prime minister in the American form of government.

He was seen as someone who could help restore President Reagan's credibility with the nation and open better lines of communication with an angry and vengeful Congress.

It was even said that by accepting the job, Mr Baker was doing himself a big favour in his own quest for the Republican presidential nomination next year. He would be building a reputation as a political healer — and getting massive publicity at the same time.

But things have not worked out quite that nicely for Mr Baker. Conservatives complain about his liberal influence and charge him with trying to soften the Reagan agenda. Democrats are disappointed that he has not been able to change President Reagan's views on key issues ranging from the gigantic federal budget deficit to opposition to abortion.

For a man whose presidency was supposed to tottering, President Reagan seems remarkably unrepentant and unblustered. He has provided some tough leadership in recent months. Critics who used to complain that he was merely a puppet at the head of his administration are now changing their views. They see him as a stubborn and determined man who admittedly lets others do the work — as long as they do it along the lines he wants.

Mr Baker is the man who must supervise the last stages of the Reagan agenda along the lines the boss wants — channelling policies through the White House bureaucracy and presiding over relations with the Congress. Some of his influence is apparent. At a time when conservatives are hoping to exploit the impact of Colonel Oliver North on the public during the recent Iran-Contra hearings by demanding more military aid for the Nicaraguan Contra rebels, President Reagan has declared support for a diplomatic peace plan.

Conservative spokesman Richard Vigerie said there were people in the White House who "seem every bit as eager as liberal Democrats to abandon our allies to communism". He was clearly referring to Mr Baker.

For South Africans, Mr Baker's relative influence may become an important factor in October when, it appears, the sanctions debate will resume. President Reagan remains firmly opposed to more sanctions, but a majority in the Congress seems set on tightening the screws.

It is unlikely that the White House will want to go through another bruising — and losing — confrontation with the lawmakers over apartheid.

Mr Baker will be in charge of coordinating President Reagan's approach to the problem and liaising with Congress during this episode. Will he try to talk Mr Reagan into meeting the congressmen half way, or will he convey a message to Capitol Hill that the White House will not budge? Will he advise the President to let the Congress have its way?

If Pretoria takes steps like releasing Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki and Walter Sisulu in the interim, Mr Baker may find his task easier.
to block SA varsity degrees

Anti-apartheid groups plan

BY GAVIN EVANS

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Botswana appeals to US firms to invest

Botswana appeal to US firms

GABORONE — US-based multinationals withdrawing from SA have been asked to re-invest their capital in Botswana by Commerce and Industry Minister Motshekga Nwako. He said Botswana was a strategic market which to serve the SADC and Pretoria markets.

Nwako, speaking at the opening of the 1-million pula Colgate-Palmolive detergent and toothpaste plant on a Botswana Development Corporation site in Gaborone West, said the company had been attracted to Botswana by its favourable exchange position, stable and democratic government, and its adherence to the principles of a free-market economy.

The establishment of the factory marked the beginning of American multinational participation in Botswana’s industrialisation effort.

Nwako said the government was seeking foreign investment and the creation of employment opportunities, and would do all it could to assist Colgate Palmolive expand its productive capacity to reinforce the import substitution strategy and to serve export markets.

Nwako said a local preference scheme, which would give local producers an advantage over foreign competitors when tendering for government contracts, was being reviewed and the results would be announced in the near future. — Sapa.
Largest car-hire company in SA withdraws, but...

Pull-out won't hurt merger, says Hertz

Another US giant is pulling out of South Africa. The Hertz car rental group announced at the weekend that it is to disinvest from this country over the next 18 months.

A statement from the company said its current merger with Imperial Car Rental would continue — but the name Hertz would be dropped from the new enlarged group. Imperial would continue to provide travellers with international facilities.

No new Hertz International cards would be issued in future, though existing cards would be honoured over the next 18 months.

R80 million turnover

The merger operation, which will be listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in the near future, brings together two of the major car rental businesses in South Africa.

The combined business will consist of a fleet of 4 000 vehicles generating an annual turnover of approximately R80 million and shareholders' funds would be in order of R17 million.

The merged company will be controlled and managed by Imperial Car Rental, which will have 60 percent of the equity. The balance of 40 percent will be held by a Sage subsidiary, Union and London Finance (Pty).

Mr Bill Lynch, joint managing director of the Imperial group, would become executive chairman, and Mrs Carol Scott, also of Imperial, would be managing director, the statement said.

It added: "The vast experience and expertise of Noel de Villiers, previously chairman and managing director of Hertz, will be fully exploited by the merged company of which he will be director."

Imperial Car Rental began operations in January 1979 with only nine vehicles, one office and two members of staff. "Since then," said the statement, "Carol Scott has methodically developed Imperial into one of the four major car rental companies in South Africa today."

Her management style would be carried over into the new company, as would the Imperial culture of personal service.

She commented: "We are tremendously excited at the thought of this new challenge. Significant benefits will be derived from economies of scale achieved from the merger, resulting in increased profit for the new company."

Hertz was the largest car-hire company in the world and the both businesses had a wealth of experience in the car—rental industry, the statement said.

The combined customer base and range of services would consider enhance the future of the company. In the last few years, Hertz had grown substantially in the long-term-contract rental business which was fast developing in South Africa.

Auto Pedigree, the disposal arm of Imperial Car Rental, which now had four outlets, was expected to grow significantly and would be of great benefit to the merged operation as Hertz in the past did not operate such a division.

Mr Lynch said: "I am confident that the merged company will offer great opportunities and through various synergies will be successful and highly profitable." — Sapa.

Inks to Contras, says Pik

South Africa would have received CIA intelligence useful in Angola in return for aiding Con-
Hertz: about to disinvest?

AS THE merger of car rental giants Hertz and Imperial goes ahead, Hertz's US parent has backed away from giving a firm commitment on the continued use of its name in SA.

The move, which is being seen as a prelude to an official disinvestment announcement by Hertz, will leave Avis as the only major international car hire company in the country.

Weekend media reports quoted Imperial chairman Bill Lynch as saying: "I really do not think we need the name all that much. I don't believe the internationals can teach us much on the operational side."

Industry sources said Imperial, which has been negotiating with Hertz with a view to pooling the companies' operations and fleets, would now have to decide on a new name.
Indian chiefs say: don't tell us about apartheid

A group of Canadian Indian chiefs touring South Africa ended their two-week visit on a defiant note, saying they would not apologise to anyone for coming here and that sanctions worsened the situation for blacks.

And the message to their own government was to clean up its own backyard before trying to solve the world's problems.

Chief Lindsay Cyr, Mr Elden Bellegarde, Mr Brian Tootootis and Mr Gerald Wuttunee flew back to their reserves in Canada on Saturday night.

Chief Cyr said sanctions "imposed for too long can only worsen the situation of the people who are in urgent need of help".

"We certainly do not support apartheid and I don't think there is an easy solution for South Africa's problems".

The chiefs were on a two-week fact-finding tour as the guests of the South African Tourism Board.

DISCREDIT

Chief Cyr said the visit was not planned to embarrass any government, but they wanted the Canadian Foreign Minister to "seriously take note of their situation back home that they have been trying to change for so long".

Asked if they expressed their dissatisfaction about apartheid to the South African Government, Chief Cyr said it was not their task to discredit any form of government.

"Most of our discussions were centred on the similarities between the Canadian and South African governments, and it certainly was not protocol to express dissatisfaction about blacks not having the vote in South Africa".

Chief Cyr added: "We are certainly not going to apologise to anybody for touring South Africa."

"We have been treated with the highest degree of respect and dignity by all South Africans."

"Unfortunately this is not the case back home."
The Blind Side

Far Eastern multinationals are undermining American disinvestment

of

sanctions

"Foreign marginals" from wholesale industries of the Far East

Japan's currency revaluation and the American dollar's plunging value reduce the cost of Far Eastern

products in the US market. The result is a 25 percent increase in Japan's export volume to the US in 1980. As a

result, the US economy is increasingly dependent on Japanese products.

In the context of this dependence, the US government has been forced to consider measures to reduce Japan's

import penetration, particularly in the automobile industry. The administration has proposed a 20 percent

import tariff on Japanese automobiles, which has been met with resistance in Congress.

Japan's dominance in the US market is further highlighted by its position in the semiconductor industry. Japan

is now the world's largest producer of semiconductors, surpassing the US in terms of both production and

sales. This has led to concerns about Japan's growing influence in the technology sector.

The US government has been pushing for more Japanese participation in the global market, particularly

through joint ventures and technology transfers. However, Japan has so far been reluctant to comply with

these demands, leading to tensions between the US and Japan.

In the face of these challenges, the US government is considering a range of options, from economic sanctions

to more diplomatic approaches. The ultimate goal is to ensure a balanced trade relationship that benefits both

the US and Japan.

"Foreign marginals" from wholesale industries of the Far East
BUSINESS leaders, experts on US government and SA government officials would be brought together to discuss the threat of more US economic action against SA, the Witwatersrand Chamber of Commerce and Industry (WCCI) said at the weekend.

The meeting, which will take place in Johannesburg on September 16, will discuss the October 2 deadline set for the congressional report-back on the progress, or lack of progress, made by SA in establishing a non-racial system.

The WCCI said: "If, in the Senate's opinion, substantial progress has not been made, the President is likely to recommend additional measures against SA and possibly against countries carrying on certain activities with SA - with particular reference to prohibiting trade."

In a newsletter to members, the WCCI said an up-to-date appraisal on the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA), possible future measures and government's position on reform was vital.

The CAAA has set down a comprehensive framework to guide the US authorities in encouraging the SA government to work towards its declared goals by economic, diplomatic and political pressure.

It also provides for the US to work with other industrialised democracies to achieve the American objectives.

Commentators said it was stated US policy, that if progress had not been made in the year since the date of enactment (October 2, 1966), it looked likely additional measures would be brought into force.
IBM lauds its pullout procedure

NEW YORK — International Business Machines (IBM) made the best of a bad situation when it pulled out of SA, the company said yesterday. The presence of a 'new' IBM reversed last year and mixed plans to get out. But rather than sell its local employees to new owners, the company said the employee benefits of those in the company are now available. IBM's local branch, which was sold to a new owner, will get more important economic opportunities.
JCC to talk on tougher US sanctions

The possibility of tougher United States sanctions on South Africa unless apartheid is scrapped will be discussed at a special forum of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce next month.

In its latest bulletin, the JCC says President Reagan must soon report back to Congress on the progress, or lack of progress, in ending the system of apartheid and establishing a non-racial democracy in South Africa.

"If substantial progress is not seen to have been made, President Reagan is likely to recommend additional measures against South Africa and possibly take action against other countries trading with South Africa, the JCC says.

Among measures proposed in the US Anti-Apartheid Act are proposals aimed at encouraging South Africa to end the state of emergency, release political prisoners and trade union leaders, permit free participation in the political process, establish a timetable for the abolition of apartheid laws, and end military and paramilitary activities aimed at neighbouring states.

The JCC believes an up-to-date appraisal of the US Anti-Apartheid Act, possible future punitive measures, and the Government's position on reform is necessary.
US envoy: apartheid will be eliminated

JOHANNESBURG — The United States ambassador, in a major policy speech yesterday, questioned the effectiveness of sanctions against the South African government and urged Western nations to "proceed with sensitivity."

Mr. Edward Perkins, the first black US ambassador to South Africa, said in a prepared speech that "apartheid will be eliminated in South Africa."

He added that economic sanctions and other pressures applied by Western governments may serve to prevent rather than promote changes in the apartheid system of racial segregation.

Western nations must "forcefully advocate a society which is democratic, pluralistic and economically viable, but which is determined by South Africans," Mr. Perkins said in a speech to the South African Executive Women's Club.

However, he added, "unless Western nations proceed with sensitivity, a major obstacle could be the actions of the outside world."

Mr. Perkins was named ambassador last November and yesterday's speech was his most wide-ranging address so far on US policy toward South Africa.

The ambassador made a generalized call for an end to apartheid, but avoided specific criticisms of the white-led government.

There were no indications of new policy initiatives, or changes in US President Ronald Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" which seeks to bring about peaceful, measured change in South Africa and minimize punitive sanctions.

Mr. Perkins said that sanctions imposed by the US Congress last October over Mr. Reagan's veto "expressed the genuine anguish of the the American people about the plight of black South Africans."

"In that one sense the act was a great success, but, in practical terms, the effect of sanctions is much harder to assess," he said.

"In the long run I doubt that the sale of assets or the withdrawal of Western business will add to a solution."

Mr. Reagan has argued against sanctions on the grounds it would hurt South Africa's 25.6-million blacks. However, Congress passed legislation banning the importation of South African coal, steel, iron, uranium, textiles and agricultural products and a halt to direct air links with the United States.

Mr. Perkins urged greater dialogue between the races.—Sapa

AP
Hess: right wing set to clash

VOORTREKKERS leader Professor Carel Bosseff has confirmed action will be taken against young girls photographed in the youth movement's uniform at the wreath-laying ceremony for Rudolf Hess in Pretoria last week.

Despite an AWB threat that the Voortrekker movement would be in "deep trouble" if it acted against them, Bosseff said the incident was under investigation and action would be taken against the girls for attending the memorial service in uniform.

But the nature of the action would be determined by Voortrekker Transvaal regional manager WP Kruger, who could not be contacted yesterday.

About 100 people carrying Nazi flags and wearing swastika armbands and lapel badges attended the ceremony.

Details of the ceremony are to be handed to Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok.

Council of Natal Jewry president Peter Jacobson yesterday joined the mounting number of Jews who have come out in condemnation of the mourning by people in SA of the death of a man "closely connected with those Nazi butchers", Sapa reports.

He has criticised the placing of Saturday of a wreath with a Nazi banner on the Durban Cenotaph — dedicated to soldiers who died fighting Nazis.

British fascists have booked the busload to attend Hess's funeral scheduled for today.
No comment from Israel on proposed SA steel ban

LONDON – The Israeli Foreign Ministry yesterday declined to comment on reports that a ban on steel and other imports from SA was imminent.

A spokesman in Jerusalem said a report on trade links with SA from an interdepartmental committee had been submitted to the Israeli Cabinet, but no decision had been taken yet.

The report recommends sanctions on SA steel along the lines of those adopted by the EC. There are also recommendations on cultural and sporting contacts.

A further Cabinet meeting is to take place within the next month.

ROMA – An Arab League ultimatum that Teheran accept a UN ceasefire call in the Gulf war with Iraq — or risk a break in relations with Arab states — was rejected yesterday by Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammed Jawad Larjani.

He said the countries of the region could not survive without relations with Iran, and threats would not produce peace. "We don't think stability and security in the region can be obtained through threats; it should be obtained by political means," he said.

The Arab League meeting in Tunis on Tuesday gave Iran until September 30 to accept the UN Security Council ceasefire call, and its secretary-general Cheddi Kibi said he did not rule out a break in diplomatic relations if Teheran failed to respond. Iraq has conditionally agreed to the UN call.

Iran dismisses ceasefire call

But Larjani indicated he believed the threat was hollow.

Larjani, in Rome for talks on the Gulf situation, said he had discussed with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti ways of reducing tension in the area and guaranteeing freedom of navigation.

Italy has so far rejected calls from Western allies to send mine-sweepers to help clear Gulf shipping lanes.

Larjani said US provocation, in the form of a heavy military presence, was the main problem. "Minesweeping by friendly nations could be seen as a sign of goodwill," he said. "We don't think the problem is mines. It is the military adventurism of the U.S." — Sapa-Reuters.

‘Arabs go for mass-destruction’

ROME – An 11-year-old boy astounded the chess world yesterday when he beat an international master.

Demis Hassapis, of Barnet, beat Neeraj Kumar Misra in a 3½-hour match.

His win over the Indian master came in the Lloyd's Bank Masters International chess tournament at the Park Lane Hotel in London.

Demis was taught the game by his father, Costas Hassapis, who said: "I taught him to play when he was 4½, but he was too good for me by the age of 5½."
Shell in court bid to stop boycott action

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Shell UK is going to court to stop left-wing Labour councils joining the anti-apartheid boycott. This is viewed as a vital legal challenge to the whole boycott movement here.

Shell has secured a judicial review to consider the legality of Labour-controlled Lewisham’s decision not to buy Shell products because of the company’s links with South Africa.

At stake is more than the current £182,000-a-year contract the company has with Lewisham. Shell has become the main business target of anti-apartheid campaigners following the decision of Barclays Bank to pull out of South Africa.

Shell fears that unless it stops Lewisham’s ban, other Labour councils will follow and boycott the firm’s products. As many councils are Labour-controlled and anti-South African, boycott action could have a very damaging effect on Shell, as well as on other companies who have links with South Africa.

Among those who will take a keen interest in the outcome are GEC, ICI, Plessey and ICL, who are among the other firms on the anti-apartheid “hit list”.

In the High Court, Shell will argue that Lewisham is acting outside its legal powers.

The company managed last June to dissuade another Labour local authority, Leicestershire County Council, from introducing a boycott on its products by threatening to take legal action.

However, the more politically extreme Lewisham council is confident that it can win the judicial review.

Shell directors have already suffered from the aggressive tactics of anti-apartheid groups. They were forced to walk out from the firm’s annual meeting last May after anti-apartheid protesters heckled and interrupted them for almost two hours.

Mr John Pike, a Shell spokesman, said yesterday that the company was opposed to apartheid and that its South African chairman, Mr John Wilson, had already publicly called for the release of political prisoners.
Japan may tighten the
Sanctions against SA

Despite the economic links with South Africa, Tokyo

Kosse: Here is no proof yet, but much of a writer, but he can read.
Let's say 'enough' to Govt and quit SA, suggests US media man

By Alan Daman
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON - An American news executive has proposed that US news agencies leave South Africa's state-owned television service as a way of avoiding censorship. Mr. Richard Cohen, a senior producer of the CBS News, said: "The South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) is controlled by the Government and its programming is subject to control by the authorities. The SABC has been accused of suppressing freedom of expression and making biased reports. In order to avoid censorship, it is proposed that US news agencies leave the SABC."
Malay PM urges anti-SA action

Compulsory sanctions call

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysian Prime Minister Mr Mahathir Mohamad said yesterday the Commonwealth heads of government meeting next month must agree to impose compulsory sanctions against South Africa.

In an apparent reference to Britain, he said that just because one member held back "I do not think that we should be held back".

The Commonwealth, made up of Britain and its former colonies, was only prolonging the sufferings of blacks in South Africa by incomplete measures, Mr Mohamad told more than 400 delegates from 47 nations at the opening of the five-day 33rd annual Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference.

The conference is to discuss South Africa's racial policy, along with drug problems, aid to small nations, global trade and political matters.

"The excuses that sanctions would hurt the blacks more than the whites have been disproved by the realities of what we see today," Mr Mohamad said.

He said the CPA must urge the "doubting Margarets" among the heads of government meeting at the Commonwealth summit next month in Vancouver, Canada, to apply sanctions—an apparent reference to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"Then and then only will the Commonwealth be meaningful," he said.

In his speech, he said that while he remained critical of the Commonwealth, it was true that poor member countries had received some assistance from the developed member countries.

Other officials at the conference also called for sanctions. Mr Bal Ram Jakhar of India, chairman of the CPA's executive committee, told reporters compulsory sanctions against South Africa must be applied at "full blast".

Mr Nizam Mohamed, speaker of the House of Representatives of Trinidad and Tobago, said: "delay in applying sanctions would only lead to further tension and to the blacks in South Africa being further oppressed".

API
HELEN WSIRANT

Disinvestment
in SA after
Sullivan Code

1. Prolonging the
2. The food of LI's future.
**SCIENTIFIC BOYCOTT**

**Blocking ideas**

South African scientists, despite their international reputation, are becoming as isolated as businessmen, diplomats and sportsmen. Increasingly, foreign researchers are cancelling visits here, and it has become extremely difficult for local scientists to participate in international conferences.

Not only is there reluctance to allow South African researchers into foreign countries, their research papers are no longer published in learned journals. This has also affected local medical scientists, often world leaders.

Refusal of visas and restrictions on the sale of specialist medical equipment are part of the isolation process. Overseas scientists who still keep in contact with SA are sometimes branded racists, could have bursaries cancelled, and are even threatened with physical violence, say local scientists. A particularly unfortunate case of the idea embargo is in combating Aids locally.

Patrick Butler, Chief Director for Information and Research Services of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and a former science and technology attaché at the South African Embassy in Bonn, tells the FM that "the situation in natural sciences has become worse over the last few years."

As political and economic pressures take effect, says Butler, it has become difficult to keep up a scientific relationship with the US.

The US has established a system to control scientific exchanges with SA. Visas, formerly given within 24 hours, are now restricted by several formal impediments. South African researchers who want to travel to the US have to submit a list of all persons and institutions they wish to visit. US scientists are frequently forced to withdraw invitations to guests from SA. In the Benelux countries, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Scandinavia the situation is similar.

South African scientists planning to tour Canada now have to do a detour: visas are only available in Harare or Europe, which normally means a loss of about six days and additional costs of about R1 500. This applies to not only whites, but Indians, coloureds and blacks.

The reaction of overseas countries became visible with last year's annual meeting of the International Anthropological Society in Southampton. Invitations to 40 South African scientists, headed by one of the world's top anthropologists, Philip Tobias, were withdrawn because of massive pressure by British students and the congress sponsor.

However, the anthropologists decided to hold their next annual meeting in Mainz, West Germany, this week, including South Africans. Demonstrations are expected.

The only positive signs are the endeavours of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and the Committee for the Free Movement of Scientists, to open the academic community to all scientists.

Remarkably, too, Potchefstroom University's Professor Pieter Stoker recently returned from a science conference in Moscow with a different view. "We had no problems. Not apartheid, but science, was on the agenda," he says, adding that his team received visas within two hours.

Stoker plans to visit Russia again later this year because of their friendly reception and "good experience."

Says Butler: "South African scientists are used as a political football, but this will not help the people — whether in SA or in other countries. The break in international scientific relations will perhaps result in short-term scientific progress in SA, but will ultimately have a negative effect on Africa and the whole academic community."
Club moves to restrict SA sanctions

Post Correspondent

LONDON — A package which rejects further sanctions against South Africa and paves the way for large scale economic and military aid to frontline states has been drafted by senior diplomats for the coming Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Vancouver.

The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Sir Shridath "Sonny" Ramphal, is at present on a worldwide tour, outlining the details to the 47 countries eligible to take part in the October summit.

In brief it involves:

- Improved implementation of existing sanctions.
- Stepped up military training and the provision of some additional arms to frontline states.
- Economic aid targeted at securing and improving vital installations and infrastructure in frontline states.

The package has been vigorously canvassed in a small inner group of officials in London including Sir Shridath, Mr Anthony Reeve, an under-secretary in the British Foreign Office, and Mr Terry Bacon, a senior Canadian diplomat seconded to the Commonwealth Secretariat, with a view to an initiative on Southern Africa which will receive unanimous support.

Hence the inner group has agreed not to push for further sanctions.

This is not only due to the opposition to sanctions of the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, but a growing belief among diplomats that those already adopted have given President P W Botha an excuse to behave in an even more totalitarian manner.

The ANC, aware of the trend away from sanctions, has been seeking support from Caribbean countries.

It seems that increased monitoring on existing sanctions and aid for the frontline states is what is most likely to emerge from the summit.

According to one diplomat involved, only two things could precipitate a different result — provocative action by the South African Government or Mrs Thatcher raising the hackles of African leaders byshowing a contemptuous disregard for their views.

27 horses for richest E Cape race

THE Eastern Cape's richest race — the R50 000 Bertrams VO Stakes to be run over 1 200m at Fairview on September 26 — has attracted an outstanding entry of 27 nominations.

They include 14 “outside” entries — eight from the Western Cape, four from the Transvaal and two from Natal.

The Cape entry includes the Crias Smith-trained Colour Parade, winner of last year’s race.

- Full report — Page 15
Shell brunt of action against apartheid in UK

Weekend Argus
Foreign Service

LONDON. — Anti-apartheid activists will be staging an “international week of action” against the Shell company when it takes a London council to court in November for wanting to boycott its products.

Supporters in Britain and at least eight other countries — Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, the US, Australia and New Zealand — will take part in the action, which will consist mainly of picketing garages which sell Shell products.

Review

A similar week of action was held in May and others are planned.

But a spokesman for "Embarazo," an anti-apartheid organisation which is organising the week in collaboration with other groups, said the clash of dates was "a complete coincidence".

He said the action week had been arranged months before the court date was made known.

Shell UK will be applying in the High Court for a judicial review of a decision by Lewisham Borough Council, in south-east London, to boycott Shell products.

More than its business with the council — worth between R158 000 and R159 000 a year — is at stake, however.

Shell has become the main target of anti-apartheid groups, following the withdrawal of Barclays Bank and the Standard Chartered Bank from South Africa, and fears that unless it stops Lewisham's boy-

cott other Labour-controlled councils in Britain will follow suit.

Shell will argue that Lewisham is acting outside its powers.

Release

A Shell spokesman would not comment on the case this week because it was regarded as sub judice. All he would say was: "We regret taking legal action but we must preserve our commercial position."

He pointed out that the company was opposed to apartheid and that its South African chairman, Mr John Wilson, had publicly called for the release of political prisoners.

A spokesman for Lewisham Council said: "We will vigorously contest this legal challenge."

He denied a newspaper report that the council intended to "turn the hearing into a political event" by calling a representative of the African National Congress.
Sanctions won't bring about change  — Steyn

Attempts to use force such as sanctions to bring about political change in South Africa were futile, the executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, has said. Addressing a Swiss-South African study group at Egerkingen in Switzerland, Mr Steyn said changes in the direction of white political influence should be sought instead by providing solid evidence for shifts towards more logical and workable policies.

According to Mr Steyn, the Urban Foundation, together with other organisations in the private sector, was currently involved in initiatives aimed at solving the problems of racially divided cities and farming areas.

However, all efforts to bring about constructive change would fail unless the South African economy could sustain its recovery, Mr Steyn said.

He urged the Swiss study group to support the private sector and other initiatives for change in South Africa.

— Sapa
Sanctions re-think?

LONDON — Countries which in the past supported sanctions against South Africa were now realising their futility as a means of bringing about a peaceful dialogue, Britain’s Deputy Foreign Secretary, Mrs Lynda Chalker, said yesterday.

Mrs Chalker was speaking on BBC radio after her return from the meeting of Commonwealth parliamentarians in Malaysia.

She said the debate on South Africa had been more constructive after the plight of the Frontline States and Britain’s aid measures had been raised.

This comes at a time when the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Sir Shridath Ramphal, is on a tour of member countries outlining a package of measures on South Africa. — DDC

Report page 7
Additional SA measures unlikely

US sanctions drive may be losing steam

By Neil Lursen, The Star Bureau

Washington

President Reagan is likely to tell the United States Congress next month that further economic sanctions will not advance American aims in South Africa.

There is a growing feeling in Washington that, because of other pressing domestic and international political problems, Congress will not pursue additional sanctions against South Africa with much enthusiasm this year.

And in Ottawa yesterday, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said that Britain sees no need for further sanctions against South Africa.

Speaking after meetings with Canadian leaders, Sir Geoffrey said he and British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher believed that measures already imposed had produced little or no positive results.

President Reagan will deliver his message on South Africa to US lawmakers on October 1 — one day before he is required to do so in terms of the Sanctions Bill of 1986.

It will review the effects of the sanctions in the year they have been in place, assess the South African Government’s efforts to end apartheid, and consider options for further sanctions.

Little progress

The President’s report is expected to argue that while there has been little progress toward US aims in South Africa — the lifting of the state of emergency and the release of political prisoners — more sanctions are likely to make these aims even less likely.

Liberal Democrats have threatened for months to use the Presi-
Sanctions pressure easing

OTTAWA — The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, says that pressure for economic sanctions against South Africa has eased.

"I don't believe the argument about sanctions has been conducted with as much tenacity and ferocity in the last six months as it was 12 months back."

Mr. Howe said there was likely to be more emphasis on unity than on how to pressure South Africa to dismantle apartheid at next month's Commonwealth conference in Vancouver.

He was commenting after two days of talks with his Canadian counterpart, Mr. Joe Clark.

Canada has been a leading proponent of tougher sanctions while the British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, has been adamant in insisting sanctions are not an effective way to pressure South Africa.

The issue proved divisive at the last Commonwealth summit in Nassau in 1983. Mrs. Thatcher refused to budge, and Canada subsequently imposed a limited range of economic measures.

Sapa-RNS
Anti-apartheid protest at Shell

AMSTERDAM. — Dutch anti-apartheid activists staged a four-hour protest on the roof of a guard house at a Shell research laboratory to protest against the oil giant's alleged ill-treatment of black South African employees. — Sapa-AP.
Britain signals no to sanctions, says report

LONDON — Britain has signalled its refusal to become involved in further sanctions against South Africa by once again isolating itself on the issue from the rest of the Commonwealth, the London Guardian reported yesterday.

The newspaper said this emerged during a strategy discussion here yesterday, attended by Commonwealth representatives and senior British officials, which was aimed at keeping alive the Commonwealth effort to promote a negotiated end to apartheid.

The meeting finalised a still confidential report on Southern Africa which would shape the debate and recommendations of the Commonwealth leaders at their summit in Vancouver next month.

While there was much common ground, Britain repeatedly intervened to ensure that it would not be associated with the sentiment expressed in the report that "comprehensive mandatory sanctions would be the quickest way to bring Pretoria to the negotiating table."

The newspaper said the amended report now underscored that "with the exception of Britain, the rest of the Commonwealth stood ready to press for the wider application of the sanctions it had already adopted."

"Britain joined with the others in accepting the fact that the African Frontline states, including militants like Zambia and Zimbabwe, were simply too poor, and too exposed to Pretoria's retaliation to be in a position to adopt further sanctions against South Africa."

"The burden for 'compelling' Pretoria to the negotiating table lay with the less vulnerable members of the international community."

The original draft concluded that "the responsibility to act against apartheid through economic measures falls on those beyond the Southern Africa region."

The final version no longer alluded to sanctions and talked more vaguely of "effective action to secure fundamental change in South Africa."

Britain was much happier with the emerging Commonwealth consensus that the international community must act more decisively against South Africa's efforts to destabilise the Frontline states, and to help these impoverished countries.
Canada wants more pressure put on SA

OTTAWA — Canada will urge the 49 Commonwealth nations to increase economic pressure on South Africa when they meet in Vancouver next month, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said yesterday.

He said Canada believed economic sanctions were an effective weapon to force South Africa to dismantle apartheid and he would seek the support of the former members of the British Empire.

The Prime Minister's comments contrast with those of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, who said on Tuesday, after talks with Mr Mulroney, that he expected less pressure for curbs at the Commonwealth conference than at the last meeting in 1985.

"I don't believe the argument about sanctions has been conducted with as much tenacity and ferocity in the last six months as it was 12 months back," Sir Geoffrey said.

Canada has been a leading proponent of tougher sanctions while British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has been adamant in insisting sanctions are not effective.

The issue proved divisive at the last conference in Nassau. Mrs Thatcher refused to budge and Canada subsequently imposed a limited range of economic measures against SA.

Mr Mulroney told the House of Commons that Canada had not backed away from its stand that economic and diplomatic relations with South Africa might be cut if there was no progress to end apartheid.

"Our view is not that sanctions don't work," he said. "Our view is that if all countries applied sanctions as effectively and as rigorously as Canada, there would be more movement in South Africa." — Sapa-Reuters
Zambia, Tanzania oppose move away from sanctions

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Zambia and Tanzania have firmly opposed British efforts to shift the focus of next month's Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Vancouver away from sanctions on South Africa towards more aid to the Frontline states.

This has emerged at a meeting in London of Commonwealth High Commissioners to prepare a report on the Southern African situation.

While Britain's representative, Mr. Anthony Reeve, sought to dissociate his government from references to further economic measures against Pretoria, Zambian representative Mr. W. Phiri supported his Tanzanian colleague Mr. Anthony Nyaki in pressing for a toughening of the report.

Britain is hoping to steer round the sanctions rock, diplomatic sources said, by emphasising the efforts being made to alleviate the dependency of the black states in Southern Africa on South African economic dominance.

Zambia opposed the British line, arguing for an amendment to the report that said increased assistance to the Frontline states must not be a substitute for action against South Africa itself.

Acknowledging the difficulties faced by the Frontline states, the report says that "the burden of responsibility for effective action to secure fundamental change in South Africa rests primarily on those beyond the Southern African region".
Anti-sanctions bid out to put its case
SA business lobbies
JOHANNESBURG

A high-powered delegation from organised commerce in South Africa will fly to Europe this week in a bid to counter pro-sanctions pressures in advance of next month’s Commonwealth Conference in Vancouver and the review of the US Anti-Apartheid Act.

The delegation, who will visit Britain, France and Spain in a 10-day “goodwill mission,” says sanctions against South Africa have been counter-productive.

A statement added: “It remains important that, whatever political differences may exist between countries, the private sector should continue to promote dialogue and communica-
tions.”

The delegation from Asscocam (The Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa) will be led by the president, Mr Harold Groom, and includes the presidents of its three largest constituent chambers.

The group comprises the Asscocam chief executive, Mr Raymond Parsons; Mr Ivan Dodd (president); the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, Mr Aubrey Pitt (president); Witwatersrand Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr Michael Boyes (president); Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, and Asscocam’s foreign trade secretary, Mrs Bess Robertson.

The overall purpose of the visit was “to exchange views with leading businessmen, bankers and politicians in those three countries on the latest internal and external events affecting South Africa, and to reinforce overseas economic links.”

“The discussions will include issues such as the reform process in South Africa, the state of the economy, sanctions and labour relations.”

The visit, has been timed in particular to take place ahead of the Commonwealth Conference in Vancouver and the review of the US Anti-Apartheid Act — both scheduled for early October. — Sapa.
Call for US, UK backing for sanctions

CHICAGO — Economic sanctions against SA’s government would have no effect unless the US and Britain also imposed them, Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson said on Friday.

Carlsson said the bloodshed and oppression of blacks in SA would continue as a major threat to world peace unless a comprehensive trade embargo was imposed.

Carlsson, 52, was speaking in an address to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

“This behaviour is, in Sweden’s opinion, yet another good reason for the world community to impose comprehensive economic sanctions against SA,” Carlsson said.

World peace was further threatened by SA’s support for rebel groups in neighboring Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola, Carlsson said.

Carlsson said during a Press conference later on Friday at Northwestern University’s School of Law that he “regretted” the US-UK veto in February of a mandatory embargo proposed by the UN, saying “it’s not possible to be effective without them.” — Sapa-AP
LONDON — The Times has congratulated the UK government on its handling of Commonwealth hostility towards SA.

With preparations for next month's Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Vancouver well in hand, the word "sanctions" had hardly been heard.

In a leading article last week, The Times said "The government can pride itself on a Commonwealth reunited around Britain's earlier policy towards southern Africa."

This was the desirability of ending apartheid eventually, the need to minimise economic risks to the Frontline states and the inadmissibility of imposing more sanctions on SA while existing ones were ignored.

However, The Times added, one aspect of the Commonwealth "package" raised disturbing questions. This was the inclusion of Marxist Mozambique in the heads of government meeting in Vancouver and Britain's plan for additional economic and military aid for that territory. The Times reminded government:

"It's (Mozambique's) Frelimo government is still fighting a guerrilla war against the pro-Western Renamo Movement (and) its leaders are still frequent and welcome guests in Moscow," the Times adds.

The Times adds: "The Soviet Union prefers not to pay for its satellites if it can afford it. Britain should not take up the burden."
Sanctions call to US and Britain

CHICAGO — Swedish Prime Minister Mr Ingvar Carlsson said here at the weekend that economic sanctions against the South African Government would have no effect unless the United States and Britain also imposed them.

Mr Carlsson said that bloodshed and oppression of blacks in South Africa would continue as a major threat to world peace unless a comprehensive trade embargo was imposed.

Addressing the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, Mr Carlsson, 52, said: "This behaviour is, in Sweden's opinion, yet another good reason for the world community to impose comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa."

He said that World peace was further threatened by South Africa's support for rebel groups in neighbouring Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola.

Mr Carlsson said that he "regretted" the US-British veto in February of a mandatory embargo proposed by the United Nations, saying "it's not possible to be effective without them". — Sapa-AP
Office will oppose coal sanctions

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa's coal industry has established an office in the British capital to conduct a more aggressive anti-sanctions campaign.

This follows repeated efforts by hardline politicians and anti-apartheid groups to persuade Britain and the European Community (EC) to ban South African coal imports, one of the most important elements of South Africa's European commerce.

The director of the new office, Mr. Robert Swain, said its principal functions would be to put forward the coal industry's point of view on sanctions and other matters; to provide information on the industry; and to challenge "inaccuracies" in the campaign for sanctions on coal.

PRESSURE

Mr. Swain will seek exposure in the British press and on television.

Two researchers working with him will prepare information and statistics.

Pressure for sanctions on South Africa's coal exports was highest last year.

While the issue has been less prominent this year, the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Canada next month could well turn the pressure up again.

In the first press release issued by the industry's London office, the Anti-Apartheid Movement's call for sanctions is dismissed as "a misguided effort".

The statement warns that sanctions "would put the livelihood of tens of thousands of South Africans in jeopardy and destroy an economy that can be the basis on which this country can move ahead to social justice and a good standard of living. It is hoped that wiser opinions will prevail and that the folly of sanctions will be perceived."
Assocom bid to counter sanctions

A high-powered delegation from organised commerce in South Africa will fly to Europe this week in a bid to counter pro-sanctions pressures before next month's Commonwealth Conference in Vancouver and the review of the US Anti-Apartheid Act.

The delegation, which will visit Britain, France and Spain on a 10-day "goodwill mission", says sanctions against South Africa have been counter-productive.

They added in a statement: "It remains important that, whatever political differences may exist between countries, the private sector should continue to promote dialogue and communication overseas."

The delegation from Assocom (The Association of Chambers of Commerce of SA) will be led by the president, Mr. Clifton Groom, and includes the presidents of its three largest constituent chambers. — Sapa.
Top businessmen are to visit London, Paris and Madrid in the next few days to urge those countries to increase trade and investment in South Africa.

The delegation is being led by Mr Harold Groom, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

Mr Groom said today he would tell senior trade and government officials in those countries that if their intention was to uplift South Africa’s black population, South Africa should be a capital importer and not a capital exporter.

He would tell them that most of the blacks Assocom had consulted, and these had included most of the moderate black leaders, did not see any sense in sanctions against this country. He would say sanctions had been counter-productive.

Agreements

The party would also meet senior trade union officials in Britain. These would be told about the progress in ending job reservation and developing trade unions in this country. They would also be told that South Africa needed their support in the creation of jobs and that they must not play a role which was totally negative.

Mr Groom said the party would meet Mrs Lynda Chalker, Britain’s deputy foreign secretary. It would sign business co-operation agreements in Paris and Madrid. The party had been told it would be able to meet senior government officials in those cities.

The delegation flies to Europe on Thursday and includes Assocom’s chief executive, Mr Raymond Parsons, and the presidents of the three largest chambers of commerce, including Mr Michael Boyes, president of the Cape Town chamber.

Reform

In a statement, Assocom said the purpose of the visit was to exchange views with leading businessmen, bankers and politicians in the three countries on the latest internal and external events affecting South Africa, and to reinforce overseas economic links.

The discussions will include the reform process in South Africa, the state of the economy, labour relations, and most importantly, sanctions.

The statement said the visit had been timed “to take place ahead of the Commonwealth conference in Vancouver and the review of the US Anti-Apartheid Act, both of which are scheduled for early October”.

The delegation, which will visit Britain, France and Spain on a 10-day goodwill mission, said sanctions against South Africa have been counter-productive.

Members added in a statement: “It remains important that, whatever political differences may exist between countries, the private sector should continue to promote dialogue and communication overseas.”
PAC call for full sanctions

The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) has called on the international community to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions on South Africa.

The call was made in a statement to mark the 10th anniversary of the death of Steve Biko.
JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told a group of American black leaders yesterday that Israel would soon impose new sanctions against SA and denied his country ever conducted nuclear tests with Pretoria.

Israel earlier this year did not sign new military contracts with SA to demonstrate its opposition to apartheid, but it has come under sharp criticism for its close links with the SA government.

"There are other measures we intend to take this week, next week, in a matter of a few weeks," Peres told the group headed by the son of the late American civil rights leader Martin Luther King.

But Foreign Ministry Director-General Yossi Beilin said Israel would not impose economic sanctions because it did not view them as effective. — Sapa-Reuters.
on sanctions proposal

Running out of steam
Producers to fight sanctions on coal

MIKE ROBERTSON

LONDON — SA coal producers, who have seen exports to the EC slump by almost 37% in the first quarter of this year, have decided to take the fight to the sanctions lobby.

This weekend their newly appointed London representative Robert Swain will get a chance to see some of the most powerful campaigners for sanctions against South African coal in action.

Swain plans to attend a conference in Sheffield where UK miners leader Arthur Scargill will renew the call for sanctions against SA coal.

NUM general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa is also scheduled to address the meeting, if he is allowed to leave SA.

British imports of South African coal, although on a very small scale, were down 48% last year. Britain imported coal to the value of just £1,2m in the first five months of this year.

Moves by the EC to ban South African coal were thwarted last year after opposition from Portugal and West Germany. The latter has been the EC’s fourth-largest importer of South African coal this year after Italy, Spain and Belgium/Luxembourg.

To retain a share of the South African producers have had to sell coal at prices as low as $24 a ton.

Swain said he had been appointed to set up the office of the SA Coal Industry in London by the colliery committee of the Chamber of Mines.

One of his first jobs was to challenge some of the more extravagant claims

Coal producers to fight sanctions

made by the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) regarding the South African coal industry.

In a statement, he said coal sanctions proponents claimed SA mine-owners maintained appalling conditions. However, to back this up, they used figures of deaths in the gold industry and not the coal industry.

The fatality rate in the South African coal industry was better than that of the US, which had a far greater percentage of surface mining which was intrinsically safer, he said.

Contrary to claims by the AAM that the majority of SA black miners earned less than R60 a week, the average wage of black miners on chamber mines was R170 a week.
Expert expects US congress to push for tougher sanctions

The United States Congress could be expected to move for an extension of punitive sanctions against South Africa, the director of the Institute for American Studies at the Rand Afrikaans University, Professor Carl Noffke, said yesterday.

Professor Noffke, a former diplomat, was addressing a seminar on the United States Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act at the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg. The seminar was convened by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.

President Reagan is due to report to Congress on October 2 — 12 months after the Act was passed — on whether or not “substantial progress” had been made in the past 12 months in ending apartheid and establishing a non-racial democracy in South Africa.

Professor Noffke said it was unlikely President Reagan would recommend further sanctions, but this would almost definitely not satisfy the House of Representatives and the Senate.

ANTI—APARTHEID GROUPS

They and other anti-apartheid pressure groups wielding an influence on the legislators would opt for further restrictions “if not this year, then the next”.

The United States would probably try to persuade other major industrial countries to tighten sanctions.

Mr Sean Cleary, chairman of Transcontinental Consultancy in Windhoek and former member of the South African foreign service, said he could think of nothing “more idiotically insane” than sanctions as a means of establishing an industrial democracy.

There was “absolutely no way” South Africa could achieve the goals aimed at by the legislation unless it reached higher rates of economic and industrial growth, job creation and education.

These, in turn could only be reached if more, and not less, money was poured into the country.

The head of the Bureau for Information, Mr Dave Steward, stressed that whatever measures had been taken by the South African Government to end apartheid had been done not to meet the requirements of a foreign power but in the interests of the South African community.

The Government was “absolutely sincere and honest” in its intention to draw blacks into participation in government at the highest level.

He claimed sanctions were opposed by the majority of black South Africans, saying this was evident from the results of a variety of opinion polls.
'Sweeping' Israeli sanctions against SA

JERUSALEM. — Israel last night adopted sweeping sanctions against South Africa.

The Israeli cabinet decided to ban the import of South African gold coins and oil and end cultural and trade ties.

It was reported that the Israeli action came after US pressure.

The Israeli announcement was marred by confusion, an apparent sign of Israel's reluctance to act against Pretoria. Jerusalem has hesitated to impose sanctions because of close business ties and concern for the 120,000 Jews living in South Africa.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Mr. Ehud Gol confirmed at a news conference that the cabinet had adopted sanctions, but said he could not outline them because it was not certain whether South African officials had been informed.

But Mr. T. M. Marukam, of the South African embassy in Tel Aviv, said earlier yesterday that the Israeli Foreign Ministry had officially informed the ambassador. Another ministry official would only tell reporters that the cabinet approved 19 sanctions modelled after those adopted last year by the European Community which banned new investments and halted imports of iron, steel and gold coins.

Israel radio said the cabinet adopted the following steps: Banned new investments; barred the import of oil and South African gold coins; cut athletic, scientific and cultural ties; and stopped the export of goods via South Africa and permission for Israel to be used as a transit point for South African goods.

It also decided to discourage tourism to South Africa; no longer to accept loans from South Africa, and to establish a special educational fund in Israel for South African blacks.

The decision came after Israel, acting under US pressure, decided in March to ban new military contracts and curb cultural ties.

The first set of sanctions was imposed in anticipation of a US report that could have jeopardized some of the annual $1.8 billion (about R3.6 billion) in US military aid to Israel.

At the time, the government also appointed a five-member committee to study further sanctions. The committee's recommendations were the basis of yesterday's cabinet decision.

Israeli opponents of sanctions, including the Trade Minister, Mr. Ariel Sharon, have said a cutback in ties would cost Israel millions of dollars a year and thousands of jobs.

Israel's trade with South Africa totalled about $250m ($300m) in 1983.

• SA bids for jet planes? — Page 3

In Cape Town last night, the government confirmed the Israeli action.

The Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that details of sanctions measures passed by the Israeli cabinet concerning relations with South Africa have been received, a spokesman for the department said.

"Until the South African government has had the opportunity to study, the measures and the possible effect thereof on bilateral relations, no further statements will be issued," he said. — Sapa-AP
Israel bans SA imports, trade

JERUSALEM — Israel imposed sweeping sanctions yesterday against South Africa, including a ban on the import of gold coins and oil and an end to cultural and trade ties.

The Israeli cabinet announcement, said to have been taken under pressure from the United States, was marred by confusion. This is an apparent sign of Israel’s reluctance to act against Pretoria because of close business ties and concern for the 120,000 South African Jews.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed the sanctions decision but said he could not outline them because it was not certain whether the South African officials had been informed.

But a spokesman of the South African Embassy in Tel Aviv said Israeli Foreign Ministry officials had informed the ambassador of the decision.

Besides confirming it had received details of Israeli sanctions measures the South African Department of Foreign Affairs declined to comment.

"Until the South African Government has had the opportunity to study the measures and the possible effects on bilateral relations, no further statements will be issued," they said.

An Israeli ministry official said the Cabinet approved 10 sanctions, modelled after those adopted last year by the European Community.

These banned new investments and halted imports of iron, steel and gold coins.

Israel radio said the Cabinet had decided to:

- Ban new investments;
- Bar the import of oil and South African gold coins;
- Cut athletic, scientific and cultural ties;
- No longer export goods via South Africa or allow Israel to be used as a transit point for South African goods;
- Discourage tourism to South Africa;
- No longer accept loans from South Africa; and
- Establish a special educational fund in Israel for black South Africans.

In an interview, the South African opposition legislator, Mrs Helen Suzman, praised the educational fund as an "excellent idea," but added: "Sanctions are counter-productive."

A PFP MP, Mr Harry Schwarz, said sanctions were counterproductive to the establishment of a Western-style democratic system after apartheid went.

He said the majority of South African Jews would oppose sanctions and he expected them to maintain religious and cultural links with Israel.

The first set of sanctions was imposed in anticipation of a US report that could have jeopardised some of the annual $1.8 billion in US military aid to Israel.

Israeli opponents of sanctions, including the Trade Minister, Mr Ariel Sharon, have said a cutback in ties would cost Israel millions of dollars a year and thousands of jobs.

Israel's trade with South Africa totalled about $280 million.

South Africa is a key client of Israel’s billion-dollar arms industry, buying mainly tanks and light firearms. The government refuses to comment on weapons exports. — Sapa-AFP
Sanctions could lead to 10-million jobless

The jobless toll in South Africa could reach 10-million by the end of the next decade if sanctions were not held at bay, the Government was warned today at a summit conference on the unemployment crisis.

The dangers of a more than three-fold increase in unemployment in South Africa and its satellite national states by the year 2000 were spelled out by Dr Ronald Bethlehem, economics consultant to the giant Johannesburg Consolidated Investments empire.

Dr Bethlehem said the current grim total — estimated by the University of Pretoria at 2.5 million out of 10.5 million workers in the Republic, plus 700 000 in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — would pale into relative insignificance unless international sanctions were successfully combatted.

FASTER JOB CREATION

The Pretoria survey had estimated that the unemployment rate in Soweto already stood as high as 28 percent of the economically active population.

The “Conference for Concerned Leadership” summit, held in Durban and convened by Mr Colin Adcock, managing director of Toyota SA, drew more than 150 prominent leaders of both the private and public sectors, top academics and churchmen.

It was due to be opened by Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Mr Adcock underscored that future stability and economic growth in South Africa were totally dependent on a faster tempo in the creation of more jobs.

Mr Leon Louw, executive director of the Free Market Foundation, blamed an entanglement of red tape in at least 500 laws and regulations for exacerbating the unemployment crisis. All should be abolished or drastically amended.

Dr Duncan Innes, senior lecturer at the Department of Sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand, urged a massive increase in State funds to aid the jobless as a short-term measure while longer-term solutions were explored.

The Government, he said, had a poor record on unemployment and social service payments even compared with Third World countries.

Dr Piet van der Merwe, Director General of the Department of Manpower, laid blame on the influx of large numbers of job-seekers from surrounding states — mostly from Mozambique — for “seriously hampering efforts to combat unemployment.”

He said the number of illegal immigrants was now about 1.3 million.
An academic boycott against South Africa would hurt the entire country because the standard of teaching at all levels would drop, says Professor Friedel Sellschop, deputy vice-chancellor (research) at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Professor Sellschop was reacting to a call for the intensification of the academic boycott by the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) at its third national consultative conference held this weekend.

"An academic boycott would certainly hurt us. It would hurt every man, woman and child in this country, and children-to-be as well," said Professor Sellschop.

"The flow of scholars from here to overseas universities and from other universities to here is very important indeed. It is stimulating, it generates ideas, it serves as a basis to measure ourselves and it guarantees to students that we are maintaining standards.

"If we cannot commune with our fellow scholars abroad, then we will lose our stimulus, our reference for standards and standards will drop. Also, this country will lose many of its best scholars."

Professor Sellschop said scholarly activity could only be seen as a worldwide exercise. Whenever a country had tried to politicise scholarly activities, it had harmed itself.

"We must keep our scholarly activities open. We must be able to commune with scholars all over the world — no matter where they are — and they with us."

The vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr S J Saunders, said an academic boycott was counter-productive and not in the interests of the country and its future.

"It runs against the whole concept of scholarship and is destructive to the pursuit of knowledge," he added.
Schwarz finds latest moves disappointing

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Israel’s decision to impose sanctions on South Africa was disappointing for those who had been trying to avert them, Mr Harry Schwarz said today.

Mr Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance and a prominent leader of the Jewish community, said sanctions, wherever they came from, were counter-productive to the process of peaceful change.

He said: “Israel itself knows what sanctions are all about because it is subject to trade boycotts. However, the influence of the United States on Israel, which did not necessarily come from the Administration but from powerful politicians in Congress, has played a very big role in the whole situation.”

“Israel’s own security and survival is at stake and it cannot afford to take chances with regard to the aid it gets from the US.”

Mr Schwarz said judgment on the effect of the sanctions should be reserved until the full package of measures was made public.

• The South African Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed last night that nothing new was on the horizon.

• Until the Government had the opportunity to study the measures, no further statements would be issued.

Freezing of ties

On the whole, the list of sanctions outlined is regarded in Israel as more a freezing of ties than an active curtailment.

The Israeli move came just two weeks before the US Congress discusses South Africa, with a view to curtailing military aid to those countries still engaged in defence sales to South Africa.

In March, the Israeli government decided not to renew defence contracts with South Africa when they expired but to honour existing contracts.

Officials in Tel Aviv say thousands of Israeli jobs depend on trade with South Africa, especially in the defence and allied fields.

The chairman of the SA Jewish Board of Deputies, Mr Gerald Leesner, said in Johannesburg last night that the Jewish community in South Africa had been steadfastly opposed to sanctions and had made this clear in the past.

“But we have to face the fact that Israel is an independent state and the final decision on sanctions is in their hands,” said Mr Leesner.

He said sanctions had been discussed by the Israeli government before and present reports seemed not to be the final word.
Israelis impose SA sanctions

JERUSALEM — Israel, under US pressure to scale back ties with SA, decided yesterday to impose sanctions limiting trade, cultural and scientific links.

The SA mandating and Pretoria's ambassador to Israel were already being briefed on the sanctions recommended by a government committee led by Foreign Ministry Director-General Yosi Beilin.

Foreign Ministry officials have rejected to elaborate on the Beilin report, but have said Israel, in protest against SA's apartheid policies, was considering banning new investments in SA, reducing trade and barring Ministerial visits.

The Israeli government's inner cabinet, in reaching the sanctions decision, has also decided to restrict sport ties.

The inner-cabinet meeting was attended by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the right-wing Likud bloc and a few Labour Party Ministers. The decision by the inner cabinet, which normally comprises five Likud and five Labour Ministers, would be the final word on the sanctions matter.

Apart from military trade, Israel officially sold SA $54.8m in goods last year and bought goods valued at $181.1m.

In Cape Town, besides confirming it had received details of Israeli sanctions measures yesterday, the Department of Foreign Affairs declined to comment "until the government had had the opportunity to study the measures".

-- Sapa-Reuters.

Israelis to impose sanctions against SA

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-- Sapa-Reuters.
Israeli sanctions won’t have ‘dramatic effect’

PRETORIA. — The South African Foreign Trade Organisation does not think that the latest Israeli sanctions will have a “dramatic effect”.

The new sanctions announced in Tel Aviv are milder than those originally envisaged, yet, the Israelis hope, sufficient to ward off further pressure from Washington.

Under the new measures Israel will not invest in South Africa nor will it buy oil or Krugerrands; it will not permit itself to be used as a conduit for South African goods nor will it act as a pipeline for goods bound for South Africa; official visits to South Africa will be banned; sports, cultural and scientific ties will be curtailed; and Israel will not borrow from South African financial institutions.

Significant

Mr. David Graham, senior manager of Safico’s international division, said the measures would affect between five and 10 percent of South Africa’s trade with Israel. One of the main items which will be hit is steel.

“Steel has been a significant export item to Israel,” Mr Graham said. “But trade remains open for the vast majority of items exported to Israel.”

Mr Harry Schwarz, the Progressive Federal Party’s spokesman on finance and a leader of the Jewish community, said Israel’s decision was disappointing for those who had been trying to avert them.

Sanctions, wherever they came from, were unacceptable because they were counter-productive to peaceful change, Mr Schwarz said.

“Israel itself knows what sanctions are all about because it too is subject to trade boycotts.

“However, the influence or pressure of the United States on Israel, which did not necessarily come from the Administration but from powerful politicians in Congress, has played a big role.

“Israel’s own security and survival is at stake. It cannot afford to take chances with regard to the aid it gets from the US, on which it is so dependent.”

The Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed that details of the Israeli sanctions have been received, but until the Government had had the opportunity to study the measures and their possible effect on bilateral relations no further statement would be issued.

Fund-raising

One point adopted by the Israeli Cabinet which might have adverse effects on South Africa’s Jewish community is a decision to establish a special training fund for non-white South Africans.

Observers here point out that Israeli institutions raise money from South Africa’s Jewish community, funds which the Government in Pretoria allows to be freely transferred.

If Pretoria wants to take a stand on this issue, which is aimed at appeasing blacks in the US, counter-sanctions could be taken.

The Israeli move comes just two weeks before the US Congress is to discuss South Africa with an eye to curtailing military aid to those countries still engaged in defence sales to the Republic. — The Argus Political Staff, Correspondent, Foreign Service and Sapa.
Chapter 1: Introduction

Welcome to "Labour Reactions: Changing Sides in the Workplace." This book explores the dynamics of labor in various industries and the impact of technological advancements on employment and worker rights. Through case studies and historical analyses, we will examine how the nature of work has evolved over time and the implications for workers and employers.

In this first chapter, we set the stage for our exploration by introducing key themes and concepts that will be discussed throughout the book. We will also provide an overview of the historical context that has shaped modern labor practices and the current challenges faced by workers in the digital age.

Key takeaways from this chapter:

1. The evolution of labor and employment over time
2. The role of technology in shaping the workplace
3. The importance of worker rights and protections

In the subsequent chapters, we will delve deeper into specific industries and industries, analyzing the unique challenges and opportunities they present for workers and employers.

Follow "Labour Reactions: Changing Sides in the Workplace" to stay updated on the latest developments in the world of work.
Israel move more symbolic than practical
Israel looks to US and sanctions SA

Relations with govt not vital — Beilin

JERUSALEM — The Israeli official who drafted a new package of sanctions against South Africa yesterday said Israel had decided to reduce ties to avoid endangering relations with the US Congress.

Israel's policy-making inner-cabinet agreed on Wednesday on ten measures limiting economic, cultural, scientific and sport links along with official visits. A key point was a pledge not to serve as middle-man for sanctions-busting by third countries.

"I don't believe one can say relations with South Africa are vital, especially if you compare them with the danger we could have brought upon ourselves, of a problem with the American Congress, over these ties," the Foreign Ministry Director-General, Mr Yossi Beilin, said.

Israel was concerned that Congress would decide to reduce its $3 million in aid next month when it debates countries that have failed to honour a 1977 UN embargo on Pretoria. Israel is the biggest recipient of US aid.

Official sources said the new Israeli economic sanctions would bar private investments and oil sales and third-party sales to South Africa through Israel while freezing South African iron and steel exports.

Diplomats said the move to outlaw third-party transactions, if it was enforced, was significant since Israel has been accused of helping South Africa get round existing embargoes by acting as a transit point for banned trade.

The cabinet secretary, Mr Eliyakim Rubinstein, will announce a final list of sanctions after government offices involved are informed in Israel and South Africa, his aides said.

Israeli officials said the measures, modelled on sanctions imposed by the European Community (EC), were more mild than the actions of the United States or Scandinavia and would not harm South Africa's Jewish population of 110 000.

The Foreign Ministry in Pretoria said it would study the list before commenting, but a government source said an initial reading showed the steps did not look so bad.

He said the new measures "may now take the pressure off South African-Israeli relations for a while."

A spokesman for the Israel Trade Centre in South Africa said the sanctions announced by Israel were more symbolic than a practical move and would hardly alter existing trade patterns between the two countries.

Several Israeli leaders have opposed sanctions on grounds they could deal a serious blow to Israeli's arms industry and harm South African Jews, who have a unique arrangement enabling them to invest in Israel.

The cabinet decided in March that Israel would not enter into new military deals with South Africa but would honour existing ones until they expired.

In Johannesburg, two South African Jewish organisations spoke out against the Israeli sanctions, saying they undermined prospects for achieving a just society.

The South African Jewish Board of Deputies and the South African Zionist Federation said in a joint statement that they "oppose sanctions and disinvestment on the ground that they undermine the ability to create conditions in which steps can be taken towards the achievement of a free and just society in which all peoples can attain their legitimate aspirations."

"Since the establishment of the State of Israel, a special relationship has existed between the South African Jewish community and Israel as is the case with Jewish communities resident all over the world."

"This relationship is based on deep-rooted religious and cultural affiliations. It is sincerely hoped that it will endure.

"The State of Israel, as is the case with all other sovereign states, takes decisions having regard to the necessity to protect its own sovereign national interests. In this connection it is noted that Israel has been subjected to significant pressures from the United States," the statement said.

Officials in Jerusalem said the draft called among other things for no new investments in South Africa, no government loans, oil sales or exports of Krugerands, no increased imports of South African iron and steel and a halt to cultural and sporting links.

— Sapa-IPS
LUSAKA — South African religious leaders, including the Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and the African National Congress, called on the Commonwealth and the world to impose tough economic sanctions against South Africa to force political change.

The clergy's pledge came in a joint communiqué issued with the ANC after two days of talks here.

The communiqué urged comprehensive, mandatory economic sanctions because of South Africa's policy of apartheid.

The Communiqué will already apply a limited sanctions package against South Africa.

Archbishop Tutu, Imam Solomon of the Moslems and the Hindu's Yashmin Sook signed the communiqué along with four-member ANC delegation.

"We urge the international community to take prompt and strong measures aimed at isolating the Pretoria regime," the statement said.

On his return, Archbishop Tutu said "the onus lies very much with the international community".

If they apply ineffective measures then it may very well be for us that it is the last time for a chance of a peaceful solution.

The religious leaders said the South African Government remained the main obstacle to a negotiated solution to the country's problems.

They praised the ANC for exercising "tremendous restraint in this struggle" and said the black group was "not committed to uncontrolled violence".

Archbishop Tutu defended their meeting with the ANC saying: "We need to give church ministerism to both sides in the conflict."

"How can you minister to one side? Are you going to persuade people that we need reconciliation if you are not able to meet them?"

The archbishop, however, rejected the use of armed violence to remove apartheid, which he called a crime against humanity.

"Anyone who has seen violence in South Africa cannot say easily, let us unleash a full scale civil war," he said.

He said the overwhelming impression of the ANC was their "incredible humanity."

They had a "deep longing to be back home" and were not the monsters depicted by the media, he added. — Sapa
Sanctions almost wipe out US trade

AMERICAN sanctions against South Africa have been devastatingly successful in restricting trade between the two countries.

Statistics from the US Consulate in Johannesburg show that exports of commodities banned under the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 have dried up.

Exports of uranium products, iron, steel and coal fell from R351.3-million in the first six months of last year to almost zero in the first half of this year.

Diamonds

Some exports outside the sanctions net have also stopped. Exports of gold and silver (bullion and ore), industrial diamonds and motor fuel have fallen from R230.6-million to almost nothing.

The trend is reflected in overall trade figures.

SA exports to the US crashed by 43%

By Stephen Rogers

from R2.6-billion in the first half of last year to R1.4-billion this year. Imports were unchanged at R1.2-billion, but SA's trade surplus with the US has fallen from R1.4-billion to nearly R200-million.

The figures indicate that America has strictly enforced sanctions. Initially, it was hoped that the ban would not be policed to any great extent.

Commentators say that the fall in exports of non-banned commodities is due to the fear of American importers that they may be included in future sanctions.

A diplomatic source says: "There is strong anti-SA opinion in America. Any association with SA could be more trouble than it's worth for an American trader."

Although sanctions have been effective in restricting trade, they have failed in their original intention — to pressure SA into introducing certain reforms.

The damage to the SA economy is also in question. With the US denied to them, SA exporters have proved adept at securing other markets. These countries have been willing to take up lost US orders, albeit at a discount.

Aid threat

America realises that sanctions cannot be imposed by one country in isolation and is pressuring Israel, West Germany and Japan to restrict their links with SA.

Israel has announced a new round of 10 sanctions against SA, including a ban on the import of gold coins and oil.

But Israel has merely adopted some of the sanctions imposed by Western nations and has not introduced new ones. The Israeli Government was reluctant to impose sanctions in the past. It is believed that the US threatened to restrict its military aid unless Israel joined the sanctions campaign.
Israel moves into EEC sanctions line

BY BENNY MORRIS

Diplomatic Correspondent of the Jerusalem Post

ISRAEL is unlikely to impose further sanctions against Pretoria, unless South Africa's political crisis substantially worsens or the European Community decides upon major new sanctions.

This is the thinking of senior officials in Jerusalem in the wake of the Inner Cabinet's decision on Wednesday, to take further steps against Pretoria.

"The new measures were pushed by the political director general of the Foreign Ministry, Dr. Yoel Benin, and the inter-departmental committee which he heads."

They reflect a compromise between the firm anti-apartheid line of the Labour Party and the Foreign Ministry and the reluctant Likud bloc, the Israeli business community and the Prime Minister's Office.

The new steps, as Foreign Ministry officials were careful to point out, do not follow the sanctions pattern set by the US and Scandinavia but "the EEC model, which is milder."

Officials felt Israel was at last in step with the anti-apartheid policies of the Western democracies.

Israeli officials believe the new steps — which include a ban on economic sanctions and a complete severance of sports and cultural relations, as well as the establishment of a fund to finance vocational training in Israel for South African blacks and coloureds — will not damage relations between Jerusalem and Pretoria.

The officials were quick to note that all existing defence contracts would be honoured and that no new defence or non-military sanctions were contemplated.

Damage

While business circles in Tel Aviv voiced their opinion that the practical effect of the sanctions on bilateral trade would be "minimal," the director general of the Trade and Industry Ministry, Yoram Bellovsky, said the sanctions "could cause Israel damage."

He was referring to the possibility that Israel would have to import raw materials from countries other than South Africa at greater cost.

Throughout the decision-making process, uppermost in the minds of the Ministers and officials was concern for the welfare and the possible effect of the large and influential South African Jewish community.

In the trade-off between the Foreign Ministry and the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. Benin managed to push through a prohibition on Israel serving as a way-station for third party trade and financial deals with South Africa.

●See Simon Barber's column, page 26.
Shell-SA link: Scargill urges garage pickets

Own Correspondent

The dispute which has flared up in Australia between Arthur Scargill, leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, and Shell, has now spread to the United Kingdom. At an anti-apartheid rally in Sheffield, he attacked Shell for its "close links with the South African regime".

"We have to do something in the absence of Mrs Thatcher taking any action to end apartheid.

A Shell spokesman yesterday hit back at Mr Scargill, saying the firm believed its presence in South Africa was the best way to work towards peaceful change and a multiracial South Africa.

Mr Scargill also announced a mass trade union gathering in Australia at which an international boycott campaign against South Africa would be high on the agenda.

Already 56 nations had indicated that their trade union movements would attend.

Meanwhile, a high-powered delegation from organized commerce in South Africa arrived here to counter pro-sanctions pressures - and in time to deal with Mr Scargill's call for sanctions.

Assoc's chief executive, Mr Raymond Parsons, last night attacked Mr Scargill for his call and said he would take it up with Mrs Lynda Chalker today when the delegation meets her at the Foreign Office.

"There appears to be little chance of Mr Scargill's call for sanctions being heeded in Britain as it can only damage employment in both countries," he said.

Sanctions and boycotts remained counter-productive whatever Mr Scargill felt, Mr Parsons said.

The Assoc delegation will visit Britain, France and Spain in a 10-day "goodwill anti-sanctions mission".
Shell-SA link: Scargill urges garage pickets

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The British miners' leader, Mr Arthur Scargill, has called for picket lines to be set up at all Shell garages.

At an anti-apartheid rally in Sheffield, he attacked Shell for its "close links with the South African regime".

"We have to do something in the absence of Mrs Thatcher taking any action to end apartheid."

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The Assocom delegation will visit Britain, France and Spain in a 10-day "goodwill anti-sanctions mission".
Sanctions demand

JERUSALEM — A legislator demanded yesterday that Israeli sanctions against South Africa be made law to guarantee that the government adheres to them.

Yossi Sarid said he submitted such a proposal to parliament because trade and industry minister Ariel Sharon opposes the measures.

"Without such a law, the government’s decision would be meaningless," said Sarid, of the left-wing Citizens Rights movement.

He said his proposal would be considered when legislators return after a three-week break.

— Sapa-AP.
The Canada summit hoped to forget SA. But it hasn’t

Despite a concerted British attempt to deflect the pressure, lone sanctions opponent Margaret Thatcher faced a testing week as she joined 49 other leaders at the gathering of Commonwealth heads of government in Vancouver.

South Africa was at the top of the agenda as the meeting began.

Host Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney made it clear in his opening address there would be no softening of Canada’s position on apartheid.

And Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi added to the impression that Britain’s former colonies would not back down on sanctions.

“The only way to destroy apartheid without a terrible bloodbath is by imposing sanctions,” Gandhi told his Commonwealth colleagues. “We must use the power we have firmly on the path, Vancouver must carry the process forward.”

The impression has gained ground that apartheid has been put on the back burner. Let Vancouver show that our loyalty to principles and to declared objectives is not fickle.”

By the end of the second day of the summit, the Commonwealth leaders, unable to resolve their differences on the South Africa issue, referred it to a committee of foreign ministers with a mandate to report back before the end of the conference.

A war of words and statistics marked the run-up to the summit.

The British delegation claimed in a background briefing published on its arrival that Canada’s trade with South Africa had increased. The Canadians replied that the figures the British were putting out were not as impressive as sanctions in 1986, arguing that trade had fallen by 50 percent.

An ANC official said the trade figures controversy indicated Britain was resorting to disinformation by using the 1986 trade figures because it had run out of arguments in support of its anti-sanctions position.

He told the Weekly Mail that he believed the British government’s attempt to defeat the sanctions by shifting the issue from sanctions to the measures giving aid to blacks within South Africa and the frontline

South Africa was at the top of the agenda at two separate conferences in Vancouver this week: The Commonwealth summit and the anti-apartheid one.

SHARON FULLER reports

Zambia’s Kenneth Kaunda states would not succed.

The Thatcher delegation has come to Vancouver declaring support for a Commonwealth package of economic and security support for the frontline states — but will go no further.

Anti-apartheid groups have been adamant that the strengthening of the frontline states, which they see as necessary and important, must be linked to the imposition of further sanctions.

Britain has maintained its tough anti-sanctions stance since it arrived in Vancouver, repeating its position that sanctions harm rather than help the blacks they aim to assist.

But the British stand has as frequently been countered by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda in the pre-conference conflict.

Kaunda has said in both speeches and interviews that Western leaders like Thatcher and United States’ Ronald Reagan cannot speak for the people of South Africa who have repeatedly demanded that they want sanctions applied against Pretoria.

He said at a parallel conference, organised by Canadian anti-apartheid and community groups which claim to represent some 15-million Canadians, that he “did not want to be treated like a helper to be fattened up for the slaughter house of apartheid”.

Commonwealth secretary general Shridath Ramphal joined Kaunda in stressing that sanctions had not been sidelines. “Sanctions are not off the boil,” Ramphal said at the parallel conference which met prior to the leaders’ meeting.

The conference issued a communiqué at the end of its session saying “m. adatory sanctions remain the only means by which the international community can help bring about the dismantling of apartheid”.

Britain’s defiance on the sanctions issue extends to taking advantage of the business opportunities opened up by the international boycott, anti-apartheid activist Abdul Minty told the Weekly Mail.

He said current memorandums issued by the British Consulate General in Johannesburg have been put before the Commonwealth leaders.

In these memos, the British detail economic opportunities in the South Africa, including oil and security-related activities, arising from the sanctions adopted by other countries against South Africa.

“Britain is undermining the United States, advising British companies of the advantages of the recent developments,” he said.

But while ANC and anti-apartheid activists believe stronger sanctions measures could come out of the Vancouver conference, this is not shared by all observers of the summit, which is estimated by the local media to be costing about $19-million (about R38-million).

Some observers believe that despite the rhetoric of the speeches and media comment of the Commonwealth leaders, they may bow to British pressure. Others also argue that an element working against Mulroney’s sanctions stance is the question of how much his wings are being clipped by opposition from his own conservative caucus — the target in recent months of powerful South African government messages.

Recently parliamentarians were sent a video narrated by Canadian journalist Peter Worthington which claimed to look at the methods used by the ANC in its fight against Pretoria. The video, which has been seen by the Weekly Mail, is selective in the facts it uses and juxtaposes images and quotes in a manipulative manner.

The Commonwealth leaders are expected to issue a communiqué this weekend.
South Africa's Law and Order Minister, Mr. Hendrik van den Berg, today announced that opposition to sanctions against South Africa is growing. In a statement to Parliament, he said: "The sanctions are not working. They are losing support." The government has been under increasing pressure from abroad, particularly from the United States, to lift sanctions against South Africa. Today's announcement is a setback for those who have been trying to push for sanctions to remain in place.

In Jerusalem, experts say, the government is facing a dilemma. On the one hand, it wants to maintain its international standing and influence. On the other hand, it is concerned about the domestic political consequences of maintaining sanctions.

Special Correspondent, Jerusalem

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Weekly Mail, September 16 to 22, 1987

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Detracts of Israeli sanctions

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280
UK shies from sanctions

By HELLA PICK, London

BRITAIN has signalled its refusal to become involved in further sanctions against South Africa by again isolat-
ing itself on the issue from the rest of the Commonwealth. This emerged during a strategy discussion at Lan-
caster House, intended to keep alive the Commonwealth effort to promote a negotiated end to apartheid.

Under the chairmanship of the Ca-
nadian High Commissioner, Com-
monwealth representatives and senior British officials last week finalised a still confidential report on Southern Africa, which will shape the debate and recommendations of the Commonwealth leaders when they meet in Vancouver in mid-October.

While there was much common ground, Britain repeatedly intervened in the discussion to ensure that it would not be associated with the sen-
timent expressed in the report that "comprehensive mandatory sanctions would be the quickest way to bring Pretoria to the negotiating table".

"With the exception of Britain," the amended report now underscores, the rest of the Commonwealth stands ready to press for the wider application of the sanctions it has already adopted.

Britain joined with the others in ac-
ccepting the fact that the African frontline states, including militants like Zambia and Zimbabwe, were simply too poor and too exposed to Pretor-
ia's retaliation, to be in a position to adopt further sanctions against South Africa.

The burden for "compelling" Pre-
toria to the negotiating table lay with the less vulnerable members of the international community. To most of the Commonwealth, such compul-
sion implies sanctions.

Again, Britain succeeded in water-
ing down this commitment. The original draft concluded that "the responsi-
sibility to act against apartheid through economic measures falls on those beyond the Southern Africa re-
gion." But the final version no longer alludes to sanctions, and talks vaguely of "effective action to secure funda-
mental change in South Africa."

Britain is much happier with the emerging Commonwealth consensus that the international community must act more decisively against South Af-
rica's efforts to destabilise the front-
line states, and to help these impover-
ished countries to reduce their eco-

The Commonwealth report agrees that the security needs of the frontline states must be addressed if interna-
tional assistance is to be effective.

Zambia and Zimbabwe, concerned that Commonwealth attention might be diverted from the need to put more pressure directly on South Africa, insis-
ted on recognition that assistance to the frontline states "must not be seen as an alternative to action against South Africa."

Zambia's President Kenneth Kau-
da says he will urge increased pres-
sure on South Africa when he meets Reagan in October. — The Guardian.
Bill to stop tax evasion

CAPE TOWN — Tax avoiders had been exploiting tax havens on South Africa’s doorstep to such an extent that it had become essential to close the loopholes in order to stop the substantial erosion of South Africa’s tax base, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr. Kent Durr, said yesterday.

Introducing the second reading debate on the Income Tax Bill — which puts into effect proposals made in the main budget — he said the thrust of the Bill was the closing of loopholes which had been created because the tax jurisdictions of the TBVC states, Botswana and Swaziland, had been moved away from South Africa’s.

This had provided favourable tax havens on South Africa’s doorstep and within the Rand monetary area.

“The tax experts have been exploiting these loopholes to the full and the stage has been reached where it is essential to take active steps to stop the substantial erosion of our tax base,” he said.

The treasuries of these states had not been enriched by the loopholes and the only real winner was the tax avoider, Mr. Durr said.

Representatives of the TBVC countries had been told that the loss of revenue, resulting from the many schemes in operation, was so large that it could no longer be tolerated.

In the debate, speakers from all parties welcomed the legislation, and the Bill was read a second and a third time.

— Sapa
Black US coalition rejects sanctions

The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. — A coalition of black American religious leaders, said to represent seven million church members, has urged President Reagan to keep American businesses in South Africa to help prepare blacks for a post-apartheid era.

Just a few days before the President is to report to the United States Congress on the effectiveness of economic sanctions, the leaders told Mr Reagan that the call for disinvestment was a failed tactic and a practical disaster.

In a letter to the President the coalition said: "We believe that our churches must stay in South Africa and work to help the oppressed."

"We are convinced that American business has a necessary and strong role to play in providing the training and experience black South Africans will need to manage that country in a post-apartheid era."

The letter was signed by Bishop Richard Fisher, head of the AME Zion Church in St Louis, Missouri. The coalition he leads is supported by black educational and business leaders.

Contrast
Their stance on South Africa is in sharp contrast to that of many black leaders here who are pressing for tougher action against Pretoria.

"I don't think anyone believes that the Japanese, the Germans or the British are going to be fully committed to the interests of black South Africans when there is little pressure for them to do so," Bishop Fisher wrote.

In his report President Reagan is expected to express disappointment at the slow pace of reform in South Africa but to argue that further sanctions would not advance US aims in the country.

It is almost certain to spark off bitter denunciations of Reagan policy by liberals in Congress, but there are signs that the liberals will not be able to move serious sanctions legislation through Congress this year.

However, a group of 11 liberal Democrats this week introduced a Bill seeking US disinvestment from the South African oil industry.

A leader of the anti-apartheid group, Mr Howard Wolpe, warned that sentiment for sanctions was ebbing and said: "Weakening sanctions in the face of South African intransigence will only encourage the Afrikaner minority in its fantasy that it can hold on to monopoly power indefinitely; free of mounting economic costs or deepening international isolation."
EC states slack on sanctions

The Star's Foreign News Service

BRUSSELS — A dossier of statistics suggesting that European Community member states have failed to enforce their own trade sanctions against South Africa is to be presented to the Danish Government, currently in the chair of the EC Council of Ministers.

The figures show that member states like the United Kingdom and West Germany continued to import iron and steel products from South Africa, 10 months after they agreed to restrict them.

The steel ban agreed in September 1986 affects only some 40 percent of the total EC iron and steel imports from South Africa, including items such as pig iron, cast iron, steel plate, billets, slabs, bars and rods. Ferroalloys, for example, are excluded.

British officials denied there was any evidence of UK importers disregarding the ban, suggesting that the continuing imports must be coming in under long-term contracts signed before the trade sanctions were agreed.

Mr Alan Metten, one of the MEPs involved, rejected the suggestion on the grounds that the normal duration of such contracts was only six months.
Deadline looms for Swedish trade ban

SWEDISH trade with SA is set to fade away from Thursday, hitting agents and subsidiaries.

In the run-up to the October 1 deadline for the implementation of a total trade ban, 10 companies have been forbidden to supply SA.

And three other Swedish companies, said to account for 50% of Sweden's trade with SA, could join the list on Thursday, said Swedish Legation Minister Jan Lundvik.

Applications for exemption from the ban have been rejected for: Nitro Nobel (for trading with Sasol), carton-paper exporter Oppboga, Tyloe Sauna, quartzite exporter Spenser Forskame, multinational ball-bearing manufacturer SKF, Kasco Nobel (exporter of elements for emulsion explosives), axe exporter Hemen, Bruk, motor saw and equipment exporter Electrolux, packing wire exporter Pacwire, and dairy equipment exporter Alfa Layal.

The three major firms whose fate is uncertain are mining equipment suppliers Atlas Copco, Sandvik and Secoroc.

Quoting the CIA news agency, Sapa reported there was speculation in the Swedish Press that the three would get exemptions from the ban because their withdrawal would strengthen SA company Boart and the government.
SANCTIONS OUT, say SA miners

MIKE ROBERTSON

LONDON — A new survey released yesterday has found that two-thirds of black South African coal miners do not want sanctions.

The survey was carried out among 1,004 coal miners in SA in June and July this year.

It was commissioned by the German Africa Foundation (GAF) in Bonn, carried out by the IMS Institute in Johannesburg and evaluated by Emnid Institute in West Germany.

While the abridged version of the findings gives no indication that the survey was carried out exclusively among black miners, Robert Swain of the office of the SA coal industry in London said the full version made this clear.

GAF President Karl-Heinz Hornhues said the survey was commissioned after a debate on coal sanctions against SA in the Bundestag.

In the debate, sanctions proponents had claimed opinion polls would show that most blacks were prepared to accept sanctions and the related sacrifices.

Hornhues said: "For those who regard sanctions as the 'magic cure' with which to end apartheid, the findings might give rise to a rethink, a reassessment of their position on the matter. The argument that blacks accept sanctions and are prepared to bear the resulting sacrifices can no longer be advanced in this form."

Other findings in the survey were that:

☐ One-third of those interviewed would support sanctions if they were to finally lead to the downfall of the SA government;

☐ If sanctions were to lead to the fall of the SA government, but also to a loss of jobs, only 38% of coal miners would support them;

☐ A total of 79% of those interviewed felt sanctions would mean the risk of losing their jobs.

Only one-third of those interviewed were familiar with the term sanctions.

The survey also found that 72% were in favour of a system of government in which blacks, whites and other groups shared power on an equal-rights basis, and the same percentage rejected violence as a means of bringing about that government.
Why US Act on SA has failed

NEW YORK — One of the most telling signs that sanctions against South Africa have not even begun to prove effective is that black organisations that originally supported them have begun to change their positions, says the US magazine Time.

After one year of US government anti-apartheid measures — the comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act — designed to force major changes out of the Botha Government, South Africa’s whites “have neither chosen the carrot nor suffered the stick,” says a report in the magazine.

The Government has undertaken none of the political changes specified in the Act, and the South African economy has not endured any major setback as a result of either US sanctions or punitive measures by 27 other countries.

Large chunks of South Africa’s vital export economy, particularly gold sales, have proved to be relatively invulnerable, says Time.

Although the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) has called for even stronger comprehensive sanctions that would include a total embargo on trade, investment and travel, it has also concluded that the current selective sanctions can have serious negative consequences for workers.

That, says Time, is the argument long employed by opponents of such measures.

The magazine says that in view of the US Administration’s past record, this week’s annual review to assess the effectiveness of the action by Congress is not expected to contain a call for making the sanctions any tougher, even if it deems the measures have been unsuccessful.

“But there is little sentiment in Congress to abandon a programme that passed amid bitter debate and provided at least the appearance that the US was doing something about apartheid,” — Sapa
US sanctions didn't work, says magazine

NEW YORK — One of the most telling signs that sanctions against South Africa have not even begun to prove effective, is that black organisations that originally supported them have begun to change their position, the US magazine, Time, said.

After one year of the US Government's anti-apartheid sanctions measures — the comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act designed to force major changes out of the Botha government — South Africans have "neither chosen the carrot nor suffered the stick".

The government has undertaken none of the political changes specified in the Act and the South African economy "although limping in spots" has not endured any major setbacks as a result of either US sanctions or similar punitive measures imposed by some 27 other countries.

Although the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) has called for stronger comprehensive sanctions, including a total embargo on trade, investment and travel, it has also concluded that the current "selective sanctions" can have "serious negative consequences" for workers.

Time said in view of the US Administration's past record, this week's annual review to assess the effectiveness of the action is not expected to contain a call for making the current sanctions any tougher.
Trade curbs against SA ignored

BRUSSELS — A dossier of statistics suggesting that EEC member states have failed to enforce their own trade sanctions against South Africa is to be presented to the Danish Government, currently in the chair of the EEC Council of Ministers.

The figures show that member states like the United Kingdom and West Germany continued to import iron and steel products from South Africa, 10 months after they agreed to restrict them.

The steel ban agreed in September 1986 affects only some 40 percent of the total EEC iron and steel imports from South Africa, including items such as pig iron, cast iron, steel plate, billets, slabs, bars and rods. Ferro-alloys, for example, are excluded.

Joke

British officials denied there was any evidence of UK importers disregarding the ban, suggesting that the continuing imports must be coming in under long-term contracts signed before the trade sanctions were agreed.

Mr Alah Melen, one of the MEPs involved, rejected the suggestion on the grounds that the normal duration of such contracts was only six months.

"The boycott is a joke," he said. "Governments are breaking their own agreements."
More jobs in spite of export loss — Seardel

By TOM HOOD, Business Editor

SANCTIONS hit overseas sales by the giant Seardel Investment Corporation, the country’s largest clothing manufacturer, reports the chairman, Mr Aaron Searll.

“Export turnover has dropped quite significantly,” he says in his annual report.

“Strenuous efforts are continually being made to replace this business.”

As the clothing industry recovered from the recession, the group’s number of employees increased for the first time in several years in the 12 months to June 30.

The group now employs about 14,100 people, of whom 12,500 are employed in production. Managerial and administration number 900 and promotion and sales staff total 700.

Where possible, disabled people were employed in suitable jobs, said Mr Searll.

The group’s wage bill came to R102-million. Success in dealing with union and labour problems was largely achieved as a result of a change in management style which accepted the challenge of implementing and administering justice and democracy in the work place.

“This is no easy task and cannot be achieved overnight. It is rather the beginning of a commitment towards an ongoing process which will form the basis of our industrial relations policy in the years ahead,” he said.
Soviet’s nuclear vote aimed at keeping pressure on SA

UNITED NATIONS — The Soviet Union blocked a move to expel South Africa from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to keep pressure on Pretoria against developing nuclear weapons, a Soviet diplomat said.

The deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Vladimir Petrovsky, said the Soviet manoeuvre at last week’s IAEA annual meeting in Vienna did not represent any easing of his country’s opposition to South Africa’s apartheid policy of racial segregation.

The delegates to the IAEA meeting voted to postpone an attempt to oust Pretoria after the Soviet Union and the East bloc refused to back the move.

Western nations opposed the proposal, saying it was political and had no place on the agenda of an agency focused on technical standards.

Mr Petrovsky called on South Africa to sign the 1970 Non-Proliferation Treaty and he urged the United States to pressure Pretoria to sign the accord. — Sapa-RNS
How do you catch cancer? From a fire 30 years back

Cancer was the last danger on Les Jenkins' mind when he was called to investigate a fire at a nuclear plant. Thirty years later, he's regretting it. By CHARLES SEARLE

WHEN Les Jenkins was told he had multiple myeloma, he hadn't a clue what the hospital consultant was talking about. It was only when, confused, he asked how he had caught it and the consultant replied, "How does anyone catch cancer?" that he grasped what was wrong with him.

The answer to the consultant's rhetorical question was the Windscale fire of 1957.

Jenkins had been one of 50 men bused from the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's Capenhurst plant to clear up the radioactivc mess after a human error and technological malfunction had sparked off an inferno which raged for four days.

The consultant gave him eight years to live "with no guarantee either way." That was in 1980. On the train back from the hospital to his home in West Kirby, Les sat in an empty carriage and "cried like a child." He had just turned 48.

It is hard to credit in these days of nuclear disillusionment but all the men volunteered to go to Windscale: "You've got to remember that it was all different then. It was the dawn of the nuclear age, the bright new future of clean energy and no electricity bills. ... when the SOS went out from Windscale, we felt a sense of duty and responsibility. It was a bit like when you hear of a ship in distress, you don't question it, you just go."

When they arrived at the disabled plutonium pile, the fire had just been extinguished. But the personnel from Windscale tackling the clean-up operation had already been "grounded" by high doses of radiation and had had to be withdrawn from the active area. The contingent from Capenhurst were to take their place.

In the panic to render the reactor safe, normal working practices went by the board, a fact which was to be crucial when Jenkins came to proving his case for compensation.

"While we were evacuating the fuel rods, all we wore were plastic overalls. All these protected us against the contaminated dust; they were useless against gamma radiation which can penetrate anything except thick lead shielding."

"When we were cutting up the fuel rods we only had white cotton overalls. They issued us with radiation film badges and a QFE to see how much radiation you were receiving over the course of a shift. One day the reading in my QFE went right off scale and my film badge turned black and its edges curled."

"I reported this to the foreman but he just said, 'Oh, they're all faulty.' He just threw them in a drawer."

"And all the time the radiation alarms were going berserk. But no-one was taking any notice. They just didn't give a toss for health and safety. Their attitude was let's get this bloody pile sorted and then we'll worry about the consequences."

When the clean-up was finished the men from Capenhurst were given a Windscale fire clean-up operation collective pat on the back and extra "disturbance" pay. There was no debriefing and no medical checks.

Twenty-seven years later, during which time he had left Capenhurst, trained as a watchmaker and then lost the sight of his left eye and with it his job through encroaching illness, Jenkins decided to take out legal action for compensation. What he hadn't reckoned on was that British Nuclear Fuels Ltd, which had taken over from the UKAEA, were to prove an even more formidable opponent than the Windscale fire itself.

BNFL refused to acknowledge that Les Jenkins had worked at Capenhurst - he had been there five years and therefore couldn't have been at Windscale in 1957.

When a local newspaper took up the cause and unearthed a colleague who had shared his shift at Windscale, the company conceded that he had been there. Next, BNFL produced a cursory set of radiological readings for Jenkins' time at Windscale which showed that he couldn't have received a high enough dosage to account for his cancer.

Given the discarded film badges and non-existent health and safety standards at the time these records did not stand up to inspection. BNFL then got down to the business of setting a price on the cancer.

After 23 months of tough negotiation a figure of £30 000 (about £100 000) was settled out of court. BNFL reserved the right to resist to the last. They got Jenkins to sign a document stating that the settlement was not proof that his illness had been caused by the fire and that any further claims he might have against the company should his health deteriorate had now ceased.

With the illness growing worse his marriage collapsed under the strain. Now he lives on his own, surviving on £46 a week and spending one out of every four weeks wired up to drips in a Liverpool hospital.

But the spirit which sent him to Windscale in 1957 has not been extinguished. On October 10 he will be returning to the scene of the accident to participate in a commemoration ceremony organised by anti-nuclear group Cumbrians Opposed to Radioactive Environment.

"The Windscale fire only gave us the smallest glimpse of what could happen if one of the larger reactors went up. We have to stop them now." - The Guardian, London
German sanction poll not scientific — NUM

JOHANNESBURG — The National Union of Mineworkers has rejected a survey which found that two thirds of black South African coal miners do not want sanctions.

The survey, commissioned by the German African Foundation (GAF) in Bonn after a debate on coal sanctions, was carried out by the IMS Institute here.

Sanctions supporters had claimed opinion polls would show that most blacks were prepared to accept sanctions and the related sacrifices.

A spokesman confirmed the NUM’s commitment and support to comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions and said that this view was based on opinions canvassed on a democratic basis throughout the union.

The assistant general secretary, Mr. Marcel Golding, said the NUM’s position was adopted at the congress in February.

“The union’s position is quite clear and there can be no dispute that the NUM represents the interest of black coal miners in South Africa.”

Mr. Golding said the sanctions campaign subscribed to by the NUM and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) was a “general and not an isolated campaign.”

He said the union was not aware of any research and as the survey’s findings were based on information gained from a select sample, they were not scientific. — DDC
US indaba shambles

IN just a few hours this week, a major American conference on "South Africa in transition", intended to bring together a wide range of people to discuss post-apartheid South Africa, became an exhibition of antagonism and division.

About 150 South African, British and American delegates had gathered in White Plains, New York, to spend three days talking about "the process and prospects of a transition to non-racial democracy in South Africa".

Before the conference even began, the main topic being discussed was not change in South Africa but the fact that many of the keynote speakers had either not arrived or withdrew after arrival. American anti-apartheid and labour groups had withdrawn before the conference started because of allegations that the organisers were secretly linked to the anti-sanctions campaigns run by US companies. It was also announced that the ANC would no longer be participating in the gathering.
Gray aims to expand sanctions and boost black union power

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A key American lawmaker in the South African sanctions debate has signalled his intention to expand those measures, and boost the power of South Africa's black labour movement.

Congressman Bill Gray of Philadelphia said he would keep pushing for stronger economic sanctions until apartheid was dismantled.

His standing in the 23-member Congressional Black Caucus and his influence as chairman of the House Budget Committee gave Mr Gray considerable sway in the sanctions debate on Capitol Hill a year ago where he emerged as a leader in the House of Representatives' outrage at apartheid.

Mr Gray made known his broad goals as liberal Democrat on Capitol Hill preparing a glit of Bills proposing variations and combinations of sanctions against South Africa, going as far as total sanctions, for debate this month.

A spokeswoman for Mr Gray said he believed it imperative that Congress find a way to support those at the cutting edge of non-violent change in South Africa — black trade unions had been in the vanguard for change.

"South Africa's unions are the key to meaningful reform in that racist nation," he said recently at a hearing he chaired on the black labour movement.

"The current state of emergency has forced many anti-apartheid groups underground. The unions increasingly are taking the lead . . . ," he added, saying they were filling voids left by those who were arrested, in hiding or in exile.

But Mr Gray would not say exactly what legislation he intended introducing to strengthen the unions' hand. He would also not specify yet what further sanctions he wanted imposed.

Reviewing the recent South African miners' strike, Mr Gray said the unions, "the only legally recognised protesters in the country", had flexed their political muscles as the world looked on.

He said: "... as someone said, 'How do you take down a mountain? One rock at a time'. Hopefully, helping the labour movement will take down a rock."
Reagan to delay sanctions report?

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The White House is looking for ways to make President Reagan's report on sanctions more acceptable to Congress and could delay its release until next week.

This follows a private plea by Republican Senator Richard Lugar, the former chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, to White House chief of staff Mr Howard Baker.

Mr Lugar is said to fear that without tougher criticism of SA, moderates might feel obliged to support the new series of sanctions bills scheduled to be introduced next week.

By law, the report was to have reached Congress by midnight last night. The State Department has strongly advised against a delay arguing that it would be seen by Congress as an act of bad faith.

The debate in the White House is over the tone of the 24-page document, not the substance which is that Pretoria has failed to make progress to eliminating apartheid but further sanctions would not help.

Congressman Mr Steve Solarz, a prominent supporter of sanctions, told the White Plains conference on SA on Tuesday night that Congress would seek to impose comprehensive sanctions on SA before the end of the year.

The report, he said, "will set the stage for what will likely be the dominant issue for the rest of the year."

Mr Solarz's remarks caused consternation among the delegations, who include leading SA businessmen, academics and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Kobus Meiring.

A White House spokesman said yesterday that United States sanctions against South Africa had failed and Britain's Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mrs Lynda Chalker, said her government would oppose further sanctions at the Commonwealth Conference in Vancouver later this month.

She said sanctions would never be an effective way to promote change in South Africa.

In an interview in the latest issue of Inside South Africa, she said sanctions and disinvestment pressure may have satisfied a few politicians "but I have never thought they would be an effective way to bring about change, and they have proved not to be."

At the Commonwealth conference, the British government would take the view that "economic sanctions is not the way."

"We would prefer to see some assistance being given to developing a dialogue between the relevant parties in South Africa."

"At the conference we believe we must persuade member states to work for peaceful change in a way which will not create barriers for the future."

She understood the frustrations of Commonwealth members, especially among the frontline states, but "I think there is a gradual realization that economic pressures are not going to work, and this is what we have been saying all along".

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Reagan is told to give sanctions more punch

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — On the eve of President Reagan's report to the United States Congress on the effectiveness of economic sanctions against South Africa, a bipartisan group of congressmen has appealed to him to strengthen the punitive measures.

The still secret report — whose contents were first disclosed in The Star a fortnight ago — will reject additional sanctions.

A letter signed by 33 congressmen, 16 of them members of the President's own Republican Party, said: "We are writing in the hope that we can avoid the kind of bitter and divisive conflict that has occurred in the past over policy towards South Africa.

"We want to work with you in an effective and bipartisan response to the tragic and dangerous situation in that part of the world."

The letter to the White House was in response to a speech made in New York this week by the US Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz, who told business leaders that sanctions and boycotts were not the best approach to solving South Africa's problems.

Little movement to reform

That speech and a more critical speech on South Africa last week by Assistant Secretary of State Dr. Chester Crocker are viewed here as a precursor to President Reagan's report in which he will acknowledge that there has been little movement to reform in South Africa but in which he will reject further sanctions.

The report is due to be delivered to the Congress today.

Yesterday, there was speculation that the White House would try to delay the report in an effort to avoid a political squabble with the Senate.

The bipartisan group in the Congress has told President Reagan that the only way to encourage reform is to "implement the law by recommending stronger sanctions and lead an international campaign of economic and diplomatic pressure against apartheid."

Whether or not the pro-sanctions group will be able to force tougher measures through Congress this year is not clear.

Sanctions don't help — Crocker

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — No meaningful reforms had taken place in South Africa in the last year, the Reagan administration's top official on Africa, Dr. Chester Crocker, said last night.

Addressing a conference on the country's future, he said Americans had oversold to themselves the effect economic sanctions imposed by Congress a year ago would have in changing South Africa.

"Sanctions are, I believe, yesterday's agenda shown by today's events to be less helpful than they are injurious to the hopes of South Africans for tomorrow," he said.

Dr. Crocker was speaking at a three-day conference at White Plains near New York.

Dr. Crocker's speech was part of an effort by the Reagan administration this week to pre-empt further attempts in Congress in the next few weeks to strengthen and expand trade measures against the Republic.

The South African Government's response to external pressure in the last year had provided no grounds for hope that sanctions would produce better results, he said.
Sanctions will not promote dialogue in S Africa — Chalker

Cape Town — Sanctions would not be an adequate way to pressure South Africa to change its policies, according to the British foreign secretary, Michael Heseltine. In an interview in the British Foreign Office, Mr. Heseltine said that sanctions were not the answer to the South African problem. He suggested that a more effective way to pressure South Africa would be to increase diplomatic efforts and economic sanctions on the country. Mr. Heseltine said that the United Kingdom would not support further economic sanctions on South Africa, and that any additional economic sanctions would need to be part of a diplomatic strategy.

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Transkei Prime Minister George Matanzima has been on "sick leave." He's been aware of a letter, waiting for him in Umtata, from his Cabinet demanding his immediate resignation. The letter was read to Matanzima over the phone before his sudden departure last week. But before it could be delivered, he was on his way to Port Elizabeth for medical treatment.

The Cabinet consented unanimously to the letter at a special meeting last week, called to discuss disclosures that Matanzima had accepted a R1m bribe and paid R8m to Lebanese entrepreneur, Salim el Haji.

The letter was signed by the Deputy Prime Minister, G T Vika. He was persuaded to resign the next day by Transkei soldiers. Five Cabinet ministers and two deputy ministers were induced to resign with Vika.

The letter formed the backdrop to a special meeting on Monday of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party. The meeting is understood to have given Matanzima until October 5, the day scheduled for an emergency party congress, to resign voluntarily or face ignominious dismissal.

The text of the Cabinet letter demanding Matanzima's resignation was disclosed to the FM by Major General Bantu Holomisa, Commander of the Defence Force.

It read: "Your Cabinet discussed at length and made an in-depth study of the unfortunate position surrounding your person. As a consequence of which study, your Cabinet has most reluctantly decided to request you to resign with immediate effect."

Holomisa (31) acknowledged that his soldiers had helped carry out the bloodless putsch against the ailing Matanzima's Cabinet. He justified their role as necessary to protect the State against corruption from within.

"The Transkei Defence Force is there to protect the structures of the Transkei State," he said. "If we see developments which could cause them to crumble, we have to take bold action." It was with that motivation that Transkei soldiers surrounded the homes of the eight Cabinet ministers and presented them with pre-printed resignation forms, he said.

Holomisa has emerged as a key actor in Transkei since March, when he was released from detention. He was detained in January on the orders of Matanzima himself for agitating against the presence in Transkei, as adviser to the Defence Force, of ex-Rhodesian soldiers under Major General Ron Reid-Daly.

As opposition in the ranks of the TDF grew against the supervisory role of the ex-Rhodesian soldiers, Matanzima was forced...
White House: SA sanctions did not work

WASHINGTON — The White House said yesterday that United States sanctions against South Africa have not fulfilled their purpose of ending Pretoria's apartheid policies.

The assessment indicated that the administration will not ask for additional sanctions in a report to be submitted to Congress shortly.

"This administration is not going to say that sanctions haven't worked, so let's impose some more of them," a senior administration official said.

Under a law enacted last year, Mr. Reagan is required to "recommend" additional sanctions if no progress has been made towards racial equality in the past year.

The existing sanctions are to remain in place until the president informs Congress that Pretoria has carried out several steps, including the release of Nelson Mandela and other imprisoned black leaders, the establishment of a timetable for eliminating apartheid and an end to military and paramilitary actions against neighboring black-ruled countries.

However, a White House spokesman said: "It is obvious to everyone that apartheid has not ended and the sanctions have not worked to the point of getting that direct result.

"So we are concerned about finding other ways to bring pressure on the Pretoria government."

He said the administration report, expected to be sent to Congress today, would analyse the sanctions.

Congressmen and aides said on Wednesday that a report seeking to continue the administration's six-year policy of encouraging change through quiet diplomacy would be unsatisfactory and efforts would be made in Congress to impose additional sanctions.

In a speech in New York on Wednesday, the US Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz, said that only South Africans could determine their country's future.

"Yes, we can be helpful. Yes, we can encourage change — and we must push ourselves to come up with innovative ideas for a new South Africa.

Senior administration policymakers have complained almost from the beginning that the imposition of economic penalties on South Africa was misguided.
WASHINGTON. — The United States President, Mr Ronald Reagan, said yesterday the year-old economic sanctions against South Africa that he opposed had had no effect on easing apartheid and only hurt black workers, as he predicted they would.

In a report to Congress required by last year’s sanctions law, which was enacted over his veto, Mr Reagan said, “I regret that I am unable to report significant progress leading to the end of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial democracy in South Africa.”

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night “Without going into details on President Reagan’s sanctions report to the American Congress, it appears that President Reagan and his administration understands the reality of Southern Africa and, the report is being studied.”

Mr Reagan said events in the past year provided “very little hope for optimism about the immediate future”.

“South Africa is not any closer in late 1987 to respecting free speech and free political participation by all its citizens than it was one year ago,” he said.

Calling South Africa “adept at evading sanctions”, Mr Reagan said they “have had a minimal impact” on interrupting the country’s trade, and where there has been an impact — in the coal and sugar industries — it has “caused hardship among black workers who are experiencing greater rates of unemployment”.

Mr Reagan argued against sanctions last year on the grounds they could minimize American influence and would succeed only in harming blacks working for American-owned companies.

In spite of Mr Reagan’s refusal to recommend additional penalties, the sanctions imposed by Congress will remain in place as a result of American “disinvestment” from South Africa, which presidential spokesman Mr Martin Fitzwater said has dropped by 30% since 1982.

blacks have lost social, housing, educational and job-training programmes that had been provided by US firms.

When American companies sold to white owners, blacks were fired or laid off, Mr Fitzwater said.

An executive summary of the report said, “Because of the president’s conclusion that the economic sanctions embodied in the 1986 act have not been effective in achieving the goals on which the Congress and the administration agree, and his conviction that additional measures would be counter-productive, the president recommends against the imposition of any additional measures at this time and continues to believe that the current punitive sanctions against SA are not the best way to bring freedom to that country.”

While there has been some progress on the issue of “power sharing” and some “ferment in the white community” against apartheid, “what the United States needs now is a period of active and creative diplomacy — bilaterally as well as in consultation with our allies and with our friends in Southern Africa”.

“The essence of this process is to state clearly what goals and values the West supports, rather than simply to reiterate what it opposes.”

To that end, Mr Reagan will meet Mr Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia, next week the White House announced.

Simon Barber reports: Partly in hopes of softening congressional demands to replace the act with a total trade and investment ban, Mr Reagan pulled no punches in criticizing Pretoria. His nine-page report described “a continuing bleak situation for blacks...who face increased repression, harassment and violence... in the case of a significant number of blacks — imprisonment “Press censorship has been intensified, and illegal cross-border security forces into neighboring countries have resulted in the loss of innocent lives.”

The report laid particular emphasis on South Africa’s regional “destabilization” programme, chronic “violation” of the Nkomati Accord and “the increase in unexplained deaths and disappearances of anti-apartheid activists throughout the region”.

“SA forces have also been engaged in a variety of other largely covert efforts aimed at keeping their neighbours off balance and deflecting public attention away from the imperative of change at home”.

Several positive developments were noted, including the Idasa-sponsored Dakar talks with the ANC, the “revolt” of the Stellenbosch academics, and the increasing visibility of extra-parliamentary opposition.

Also cited were “heuristic, heavily qualified” statements from the cabinet concerning power sharing and the need to negotiate with black leaders.

The goals of the sanctions were to encourage the South African government to:

- Adopt reforms to establish a non-racial democracy.
- Repeal the state of emergency and respect principles of equal justice under the law.
- Release Mr Nelson Mandela and other prominent political prisoners.
- Allow all South Africans to form political parties and express political opinions.
- Establish a timetable for elimination of apartheid laws.
- Negotiate with all racial groups on the future political system.
- End military and paramilitary activities against neighboring states. —UPI
Arms, oil sanctions-busters: "South Africans the experts"

The Weekend Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON: After years of dealing with arms and oil embargoes South Africans have become adept at sanctions-busting, President Reagan said in a report on why he believed US sanctions were not working.

"South Africa is a trading nation, which suggests that its economy would be relatively vulnerable to our sanctions. Yet this is not necessarily the case," the President said.

Most South African export earnings come from sales of primary products — such as gold, other metals and minerals — that have a ready international market whether Americans choose to buy them or not.

Available evidence showed that South Africa had been largely successful in developing new markets.

Lower profit margins

Although the sanctions voted by Congress in 1986 potentially affect a large percentage of South African industries, many still operate at capacity — albeit with somewhat lowered profit margins.

New export markets for SA agricultural products, metals and textiles have been found in the Far East, parts of the Middle East, and Latin America, and, most ironic, in the rest of Africa.

"In fact, South Africa's trade surplus has risen, not fallen, and our major allies imposed trade sanctions last year," said Mr Reagan, who said South Africa's trade surplus had risen, not fallen, and its major allies imposed trade sanctions last year.

Early opportunity to try 'creative diplomacy'

WASHINGTON. — President Reagan will get an early opportunity next week to try out personally his new policy of constructive diplomacy in bringing change to South Africa.

In separate meetings at the White House, Mr Reagan is to receive Botswana's President Chirungu and Zambian President Kapwepwe.

While both of his frontline visitors will welcome in principle President Reagan's commitment yesterday to buttress South Africa's neighbours against destabilisation and economic decay, rejection of further economic sanctions against Pretoria will get a much cooler reception.

Mr Reagan is now looking to America's principal partners in the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development — notably, Britain, West Germany and Japan — for support in his plan to strengthen the frontline states and to encourage South Africans of all races to sit down and thrash out a democratic, post-apartheid country.

The approach was given high-powered treatment in the United States this week — in public speeches by Secretary of State George Shultz and Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker and yesterday in a report to the US Congress by President Reagan.

Its central theme is that only South Africans can solve their own problems and that the best that the US and its allies can do is to lead moral support to those who seek a just system by stating clearly the values that the West stands for.

In his "I told you so" report the President concluded that existing economic sanctions had not achieved their aims and that tougher measures were not the best way to bring freedom to South Africa.

His report — required by law in terms of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 — was immediately rejected by spokesmen for liberal Democrats who described Mr Reagan as an "apologist" for the SA Government.

Most analysts here believe there is little chance that significant extra sanctions will move through Congress this year but they add that the situation could change if the US Government carries out any action viewed as particularly regressive or brutal.

President Reagan took a gloomy view in the report, noting that he could see little progress in ending apartheid.

But the sanctions imposed by the Congress had not helped, he pointed out. In the recent white-only election the National Party tried to exploit a nationalist backlash against foreign interference — and it worked, Mr Reagan said.

American sanctions were followed by an increase in ill-considered actions by the SA Government against its neighbours "armed at keeping their neighbours out of balance and deflecting public attention away from the imperative of change at home".

Mr Reagan ... South Africans the experts at sanction-busting.
Presidential election wind will blow out sanction fires

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

DR CHESTER CROCKER, US Assistant Secretary of State and architect of the abortive policy of constructive engagement, has delivered his toughest attack yet against Pretoria.

The attack coincided with President Reagan's mandatory progress report to Congress on sanctions in which he argued the measures had not influenced Pretoria and further punitive steps would be pointless.

The tough line by Dr Crocker, long an advocate of a conciliatory line with President Botha's government, came in a keynote speech at a White Plains, New York, conference on South Africa this week.

His message to South Africans: Stop blaming others for your problems and start sorting them out yourself.

"On the one hand there is wounded pride and a sense of resentment when outsiders act or speak out or propose concepts for consideration.

"At the same time, every South African party appears to want intervention on its side and is quick to blame outsiders for their problems if that appears convenient."

Adolescent

"I think it is time for South Africans to accept their responsibilities, to recognize the limits of our role, and to stop this adolescent tendency to alternatively cultivate or scapegoat the foreigners who mean the country well."

"Dr Crocker said the US was neither the cause of South Africa's problems nor its saviour."

It was extremely frustrating to hear Pretoria accuse the West of being naive, spineless and having double standards.

At the same time black South Africans and officials of other African states maintain that the West is supportive of apartheid.

Dr Crocker's stance coincided with President Reagan's report to Congress on the success of the sanctions imposed a year ago.

The report said sanctions had failed to influence the South African Government and he was not prepared to recommend tougher measures.

Fizzled

The stand is likely to spark another bitter round of opposition from pro-sanctions lobbies within the Congress.

The next round will start when Rep Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House Africa subcommittee, schedules hearings on the report.

He and his co-sanctioners will push for tougher measures.

Legislation to completely cut off economic and diplomatic ties with Pretoria will be proposed, more hearings will follow and, if current predictions hold out, the matter will temporarily fizzle, the victim of a lack of congressional interest and the looming 1988 presidential election.

South African response to President Reagan's report has been muted. Foreign Minister Plt Botha welcomed President Reagan's "grasp of realities" but declined further comment until the report had been studied.
Most Americans reject disinvestment — poll

NEW YORK — Despite South Africa's continued refusal to dismantle apartheid, most Americans still did not support a pullout of US businesses to protest at the racially discriminatory policies, according to a Media General-Associated Press poll.

Only 34 percent of the 1,223 respondents in the nationwide telephone poll said US businesses should stop investing or doing business in South Africa, while 49 percent opposed such action. The remaining 17 percent was unsure.

When the same question was asked in a Media General-AP poll two years ago, 28 percent supported a pullout, 50 percent opposed a withdrawal and 22 percent were unsure.

BLACK SUPPORT

Blacks were more likely than whites to support withdrawal from South Africa. Forty percent of blacks said US businesses should get out of the country, compared with one-third of whites.

Only 37 percent of blacks said businesses should stay compared with 51 percent of whites. Respondents were asked to choose between two statements:

- US companies should not stop doing business in South Africa because to do so will economically hurt both the blacks and the whites.

While the poll found most people did not favour business pullouts, it also indicated that many Americans had no idea what US policy towards South Africa should be.

"STAY OUT OF IT"

Asked "In your opinion, what should the United States do next concerning South Africa?" Forty-eight percent did not know. Among those who had opinions, 18 percent said "Stay out of it" and nine percent supported stronger economic sanctions. The rest were divided among dozens of answers.

The United States has already imposed limited economic sanctions on South Africa, but Mr Edward Perkins, the US Ambassador to South Africa, recently questioned the effectiveness of US sanctions and urged Western nations to "proceed with sensitivity".

Mr Perkins, who has said he believed apartheid would eventually be eliminated, also said that economic sanctions and other pressures applied by Western governments might serve to prevent rather than promote changes in South Africa. — Sapa-AP.
British, Europeans 'have doubts on sanctions'
Chikane - says black SA wants sanctions

JOHANNESBURG — Black South Africa is calling for quick, comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, the Reverend Frank Chikane, said here yesterday.

Mr. Chikane’s statement follows the United States President, Mr Ronald Reagan’s, report to Congress where he recommended against any new sanctions saying sanctions imposed by Congress a year ago had not changed the course of the South African Government.

Mr. Chikane said a survey of political organisations “of the oppressed people” of South Africa, trade unions and churches showed that “the majority of the popular voice” of South Africa wanted the world community to deprive the South African Government of international political and economic support by imposing mandatory sanctions.

This position was held by the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the National Council of Trade Unions, political organisations, churches and banned movements, he said.

He accused the US, the European Economic Community countries and the Commonwealth of not committing themselves “strongly and effectively enough to remove apartheid from the world’s conscience.”

“He urged these nations to “suspend the integration of the South African economy into the world economy.” — Sapa
Majority against sanctions

NEW YORK — Despite South Africa's continued refusal to dismantle apartheid, most Americans still do not support a pullout of US businesses to protest against the racially discriminatory policies, according to a Media General-Associated Press poll.

Only 34 per cent of the 1,223 respondents in the nationwide telephone poll said US businesses should stop investing or doing business in South Africa, while 48 per cent opposed such action. The rest, 17 per cent, were unsure.

When the same question was asked in a Media General-AP poll two years ago, 28 per cent supported a pullout, 50 per cent opposed a withdrawal, and 22 per cent were unsure. — Sapa-AP
Bid to stop SA mines investing in US

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — A bill has been introduced in Congress to bar South African mining companies from investing in the United States, opening yet another front for anti-apartheid activists. Anglo American is the principal target.

The move was triggered by Consolidated Gold Fields PLC's massive market intervention to save Newmont Mining Corporation from a takeover bid by corporate raider T Boone Pickens.

The bill's sponsor, congressman Mr Mickey Leland, a prominent member of the congressional black caucus, said, "I don't think we should be extending South Africans the privilege of participating in our society."

Mr Leland and his supporters interpret Consolidated's intervention as "Anglo American's quest to gain direct control over Newmont."

Newmont has announced plans to become North America's largest gold producer.

Consolidated last month increased its stake in the company to 49.7%, buying $1.5 billion (about R3 billion) worth of stock in two days, to ward off a takeover by Mr Pickens' investor group, Ivanhoe Partners. Ivanhoe has sued to block the stock purchases which are currently being held in escrow, pending a judgment.

According to the US Department of Commerce, direct South African investment in the US last year showed a net deficit of $10 million.

Anti-apartheid groups like TransAfrica and the Africa Fund argue that this does not reflect Anglo's circuitous stake in at least 100 US firms.
Reagan stand 'slap in face'

LUSAKA — The African National Congress said at the weekend that President Reagan's recommendation against further US sanctions against South Africa was a "slap in the face" for the people of Southern Africa.

In a report to the US Congress on Friday, one year after the lawmakers passed a sanctions bill over his veto, Reagan said sanctions had not changed the course of South Africa's white minority government and recommended against any further measures.

The ANC, the main guerrilla group fighting to end white dominance in South Africa, said in a statement from its headquarters in Lusaka that Reagan's comments were a "slap in the face for the millions of Southern Africans victims of apartheid".

**Hurt**

"The greatest hurt that the black South African workers suffer is that the Reagan Administration and its allies continue to treat their demand for effective sanctions with complete disdain and utter contempt," the statement said.

Meanwhile, Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of South African Council of Churches, said black South Africa was calling for "quick, comprehensive and mandatory sanctions.

Mr Chikane said a survey of political organizations of the oppressed people of South Africa, trade unions and churches showed that "the majority of the popular voice" of South Africa wanted the world community to deprive the South African Government of international political and economic support by imposing mandatory sanctions.
Poll shows US is against pull-out

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — According to a poll here, most Americans do not support a withdrawal of US businesses from South Africa.

The Media General-Associated Press poll said that only 34% of the 1,223 respondents in the poll said US businesses should stop investing or doing business in South Africa, while 49% opposed such action. The rest, 17%, were unsure.

When the same question was asked in a Media General-AP poll two years ago, 28% supported a pullout, 50% opposed withdrawal and 22% were unsure.

Key British and European officials and business leaders now have second thoughts about the effectiveness of sanctions, Assocom said in Johannesburg at the weekend.

According to Assocom, this emerged during the organization's recent "goodwill mission" to Britain and Europe.

Assocom chief executive Mr Raymond Parsons said: "While the forthcoming Commonwealth conference and the review of the United States Anti-Apartheid Act this month will be accompanied by the usual anti-South African rhetoric, it is likely that opinions will now be more sharply divided on the desirability of further measures."

He went on to say that the emphasis was expected to fall more on "unity on existing measures" and on "positive assistance" to SA's neighbouring states rather than on any new negative steps against South Africa.

Mr Parsons said officials who had resisted sanctions, such as those in Britain, felt that their stance had been vindicated by events.

'Goodwill mission'

However, this did not mean that there should be complacency about sanctions, disinvestment or increased isolation "SA must continue to diversify its foreign markets and will have to utilize unconventional trading devices where necessary."

During Assocom's "goodwill mission", business co-operation agreements were signed with the French and Spanish chambers of commerce Mr Parsons said the agreements provided for the promotion of mutual trade.

An early benefit from the visit, Mr Parsons said, could be more visits by trade missions to and from South Africa to expand trade with France and Spain.

"These business contacts may well be low-profile and informal, but will nonetheless help to create a climate within which South Africa can expand its trade with France and Spain.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Reverend Frank Chikane, said on Saturday that black South Africa was calling for quick, comprehensive and mandatory sanctions.

Mr Chikane's statement came after President Ronald Reagan's report to the US Congress, in which the president recommended against any new sanction measures, saying sanctions imposed by Congress a year ago had not changed the course of the South African Government.

Mr Chikane said a survey of political organizations "of the oppressed people" of South Africa, trade unions and churches, showed that "the majority of the popular voice" of South Africa wanted the world community to deprive the South African Government of international political and economic support by imposing mandatory sanctions.
Many against pull-out

NEW YORK — Despite South Africa's continued refusal to dismantle apartheid, most Americans still do not support a pull-out of US business to protest the racially discriminatory policies, according to a Media General-Associated Press poll.

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When the same question was asked in a Media General-AP poll two years ago, 28 percent supported a pullout, 50 percent opposed a withdrawal, and 22 percent were unsure.

Blacks were more likely than whites to support withdrawal from South Africa. Forty percent of blacks said US businesses should get out of the country, compared with one-third of whites.
SA sanctions to take back seat

LONDON — Commonwealth leaders would agree to disagree on sanctions against South Africa when they meet in Vancouver next week, Sir Shridath Ramphal, said yesterday.

Ramphal, Commonwealth secretary-general, was talking at a London lunch on to mark the unveiling of his report to the heads-of-government meeting.

He said that, instead, they would reach for common ground in other areas of their southern Africa policy.

Frontline security will displace sanctions talk

aggression against Angola — presented in yesterday’s terms as a service to the West (the one thing it certainly is not) — only heightens the urgency for such a response before the situation throughout the Frontline countries deteriorates irretrievably.”

However, Ramphal warned against seeing aid to the Frontline states as an alternative to sanctions.

The view being given currency by some Western governments, that sanctions “were off the boil”, was incorrect.

“Like most of the US Congress, most Commonwealth countries will reject the view that economic sanctions, including disinvestment, have been ineffectual or simply hurt blacks.

“They will recall their earlier warnings that the effect of sanctions will be diminished if they are not applied universally and genuinely — the fault lying not in sanctions themselves but their non-application by all who can apply them.”
Sir Ramaphal officially reveals...  
Sanctions freeze to be adopted in Vancouver

LONDON — Commonwealth secretary general Sir Shridath Ramaphal has provided the first official indication that no new sanctions measures are to be adopted against South Africa at next week's heads of government meeting in Vancouver, Canada.

Sir Ramaphal's views are contained in his report to the Commonwealth leaders which was released yesterday.

The report is in line with the view expressed by senior western diplomats that the sanctions bandwagon, which virtually began to gather momentum at the Commonwealth summit in Nassau in 1985, will be side-tracked in Vancouver.

Rather, the Commonwealth is set to follow the British example by switching the emphasis away from the question of sanctions as a litmus test for support or opposition to the South African government to practical measures to support "victims of apartheid."

This last description relates, in particular, to the Frontline States, which are set to receive unprecedented economic and military aid.

In a key section in his report, Ramaphal says the Commonwealth and the rest of the international community must work for the universal and strict enforcement of the sanctions which are already in place.

This is in strong contrast to his report to the Nassau conference which outlined a list of selective sanctions — subsequently adopted by the Commonwealth, with Britain dissenting in some cases.

Sir Ramaphal, who in 1985 called on the Commonwealth to be "in the vanguard of the final push against apartheid", now accepts he was being overly optimistic in his perception of both the role the Commonwealth could play and the time frame.

He now says: "It is only Pretoria that can end apartheid and turn towards a dialogue for freedom and democracy." Later, he says: "The citadels of racism are not about to crumble; President Botha has crossed no Rubicon."

However, Sir Ramaphal says the Commonwealth and South Africa's apartheid are "outdated" statement as a point of departure.

"Even lip service to the principle of change is evidence that pressure has its effect." Significantly, he does not elaborate on what he means by "pressure."

This contrasts strongly with the 1985 report when the word was taken to equal sanctions.

Pointing to a change in emphasis away from sanctions to supporting Frontline States, Sir Ramaphal includes separate sections on counter destabilisation, and Mozambique in his report.

In a plea for "maximum international support" for Frontline States, he says:

"Pretoria works on the assumption that apartheid can survive in South Africa if the rest of Southern Africa is made so impotent as to be unable to assist in the struggle against it."

"In these Frontline States, development and defence are now interrelated and mutually supportive."

"Development efforts simply cannot succeed while South Africa intensifies its threat to the rail, road and transport links to the SADC countries."

"Upholding their territorial integrity has become a concomitant of economic assistance."

On Mozambique, Sir Ramaphal says the urgent need to relieve the current famine is superimposed on its special need for security assistance, which requires a special commitment from outside the African continent."
Plan to get tough on SA is shelved

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Liberal Democrats and black leaders in the United States Congress appear to have shelved plans to stiffen economic sanctions drastically against South Africa this year, according to sources.

However, they will return to the issue with a vengeance next year when the basis of their assault on South Africa’s economy will be punitive legislation already approved by the House of Representatives but not by the Senate.

This is a Bill introduced in the House by Congressman Ron Dellums of California and approved overwhelmingly by his colleagues last year before representatives of the two chambers in the Congress hammered out the compromise sanctions legislation now in force.

The Dellums Bill would virtually exclude South Africa from the United States economy, cutting off even strategic imports.

Analysts here believe the anti-apartheid lobby stands a better chance of ramming the Dellums measure, or at least large chunks of it, through the Congress next year.

It will be an election year when all the congressmen and one-third of the senators will be up for re-election. This means that black leaders will be able to exploit the South African issue by urging their followers to vote against politicians who do not support sanctions.

There has been a phenomenal growth of black voting power in key areas like the South.

In addition, there is a full legislative programme still to be completed this year, leaving little time for a debate on South Africa.

However, South Africa is not entirely off the hook in 1987. Among measures being considered is one that will ban South African mining interests from investing in United States corporations — a move seen here as an effort to block a sanctions loophole.

Liberals and blacks have also petitioned the United States government to stop the importation of uranium hexafluoride, a processed form of uranium not covered by last year’s sanctions.

The anti-apartheid lobby is to outline its programme at a news conference here later this week. Speakers are expected to list reasons why the United States should act tougher in the absence of real reform progress in South Africa.

They are also likely to reject President Reagan’s message to them last Friday that sanctions had not worked and would not work in the future.

Their argument will be that it should be no surprise that the sanctions were ineffective since they were mild in the first place and that, nevertheless, they should be given more time to show their effects before they are dismissed.

To support this view, formal hearings will be held on Capitol Hill later this month — probably October 20 — when expert witnesses will examine the sanctions and how South Africa has been able to get around many of them.
LONDON — Sanctions will be brought back to the boil next week when Commonwealth leaders from 49 states gather in Vancouver for the 1987 summit.

Passions will probably be brought to the boil too . . . Britain is no less opposed to sanctions now than a year ago when Mrs Thatcher stood alone, and the pro-embargo lobby is as eager to see tough measures imposed.

Commonwealth secretary-general Sir Shridath Ramphal says in his report for 1987, released this week, that pressure on South Africa must be maintained . . . “that is, the least the world can honourably do to express solidarity with those who suffer under apartheid”.

There must be efforts, he says, to ensure the universal and strict enforcement of measures already agreed, and a “progressive enlargement” if Pretoria remains unmoved.

But the issue is not likely to be as divisive as it has been in the past, not least because of the recognition that countries like Zimbabwe and Zambia, whose calls for sanctions have been among the loudest, simply cannot afford to impose them.

The limitations of sanctions, and the difficulty of imposing them effectively appear to have dawned on at least some governments.

Partly for this reason, more emphasis will be placed on united Commonwealth action aimed at easing the plight, improving the security, and nurturing the economies of the Frontline states.

The Commonwealth is unanimous in the belief that South Africa’s neighbours should be helped towards reducing their dependence on Pretoria — and the bulk of them are Commonwealth states.

One of the exceptions, Mozambique — which has been granted observer status at the summit as a guest of the Canadian government — is singled out for special attention.

Mrs Thatcher goes to Vancouver next week knowing that, even if she does attract derision again over her reluctance to impose sanctions, Britain’s leading role in giving aid to Mozambique is an advantage.

Britain will emphasise “positive” initiatives in southern Africa.

When apartheid comes under review — and the Commonwealth will conclude that none of its demands of 1985 have been met — the more powerful members (Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India) will be urged to take on the responsibility of “compelling” Pretoria to negotiate.

Some will believe that sanctions should be the instrument of pressure, but not all. A new diplomatic initiative along the lines of last year’s Eminent Persons Group might be considered, but Britain is known to dislike the idea, arguing that Pretoria is not likely to be receptive to another mission.

Pressure

Addressing journalists this week, Sir Shridath Ramphal made it clear that the Commonwealth would definitely not consider aid to Frontline states to be an alternative to sanctions or other pressure on Pretoria.

The outcome, as far as South Africa is concerned, clearly depends very much on what Britain decides to do. And Mrs Thatcher must feel she needs to take at least some further action.

A host of other important issues will weigh on Commonwealth heads of government when they gather on Canada’s Pacific seaboard from October 13 to 17 — the Fijian coup, the debt crisis, agricultural protectionism and decline in the commodity markets among them — but South Africa is the one issue that really tests Commonwealth consensus.

The new, regional approach, seems designed to avert a damaging schism in the family of 49. But, whatever the outcome, international pressure on South Africa seems certain to be consolidated.
Kaunda calls for more SA sanctions

Special Correspondent
NEW YORK — Accusing the South African Government of bogus attempts at reform, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said in a speech to the United Nations yesterday that comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against the Republic remained the only peaceful way to end apartheid.

Mr Kaunda, who is the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, warned of "unimaginable bloodshed" if the international community failed to resolve the South Africa question by peaceful means.

"In the absence of sanctions, only revolutionary violence would dismantle the system," he said.

Mr Kaunda said Namibia was "another tragedy" for the UN and the entire international community.

"MOMENTUM"

The momentum of 1978 towards a settlement had waned, he said, in urging the Security Council to face its responsibilities and ensure implementation of its resolution calling for independence for the territory.

Mr Kaunda criticised the international community for failing to live up to its commitment at the UN to help Africa's economic recovery and blamed South Africa in particular for development difficulties in the continent's southern tier.

"The international community has not lived up to its side of the recovery pact," he said, noting that between 1985 and 1986 Africa lost $39 billion (about $36 billion) in export earnings through the collapse of commodity prices, while last year its terms of trade deteriorated by 28 percent and the purchasing power of its exports fell by 30 percent."
NEW YORK — Washington must maintain its sanctions against SA as a clear signal of US opposition to Pretoria's apartheid policy, the New York Times said in an editorial yesterday.

The newspaper said President Ronald Reagan was wrong to assert that economic sanctions had failed. It said the collapse of the SA government was never the aim.

"They were meant to tell South Africans where America stands on a question of good and evil. The hope was that the ruling National Party would cease deceiving itself about American sentiment and reconsider emergency rule, Press censorship and its refusal to meet with black leaders to discuss political rights for all under a non-racial constitution.

The editorial said arguments that sanctions weigh most heavily on SA blacks and weaken the economic expansion that can give them power had some merit. But it said the political signal must take precedence for now. — Sapa-Reuters.
JOHANNESBURG — South Africa seems more confident than ever that secret and open trade with its black-ruled neighbours and the rest of Africa will continue to thrive in spite of calls for stronger economic sanctions against Pretoria.

SA remains Africa’s economic superpower, acutely aware of the inability of other southern African countries to survive without it and adroit at circumventing sanctions, analysts say.

“If, economically, SA sneezes, the rest of southern Africa will get a very bad cold, if not influenza,” according to SA business leader Raymond Parsons.

Black African states are expected to press for more international sanctions against South Africa when Commonwealth heads of state meet in Vancouver, Canada, next week.

But businessmen seemed unconcerned about the impact of the meeting. Parsons, CE of SA’s Association of Chambers of Commerce, believed it would emphasise the need to help SA’s poor neighbours rebuild economically.

“Although this may be presented as a blow against SA, in fact SA stands to be a major beneficiary,” he said.

SA generated 75% of southern Africa’s gross domestic product and can only benefit “if we have trading partners in the region who need and can pay for our goods and services”, he said.

Government official Glen Babb boasted that South Africa had so much business success with the rest of Africa that its biggest city and business capital, Johannesburg, “has become the New York of Africa”.

“There is a fascination in Africa for our successes,” said Babb, South Africa’s deputy director general of Foreign Affairs, in a speech last month.

Babb said South African trade with black Africa now totalled nearly R3 billion rand ($1.5 billion) annually, a figure which analysts said was impossible to confirm because of substantial secret dealings.

“Eighty thousand black businessmen came to our country last year — Ghanaians and Ugandans have come to sell their skills here,” he said.

Babb did not say how many countries were involved but the Johannesburg Star newspaper quoted unnamed sources last week as claiming that more than 45 of the continent’s 50 states have trade or aid relations with South Africa.

“One can only infer from the figures that black Africa’s desire for dealings with SA overrides its abhorrence of apartheid,” the newspaper said.

Efforts by southern African countries to cut their overwhelming dependence on South African transport routes are starting to bear fruit due to aid from Europe and North America, regional political and business leaders said.

Economists here estimate that over 50% of South Africa’s foreign trade is “semi-clandestine” and say that Pretoria’s cheap currency, the rand, gives the manufacturing industry an advantage in Africa and elsewhere. — Sapa-Reuters
Sanctions hardened attitudes in SA?

GERALD PROSAENDIS

SANCTIONS and disinvestment had brought about a hardening of attitudes in SA and a resistance to external political pressure, Reserve Bank governor Gerhard de Kock said in Zurich last night.

Speaking at a meeting of the Swiss-South African Association, he made a plea for economic realism towards southern Africa.

De Kock said there was a misconception that political reform in SA would be accelerated by sanctions and disinvestment.

"As a method of expediting the abolition of what remains of apartheid and accelerating socio-political reform, sanctions and disinvestment have proven completely counterproductive."

To the extent sanctions and disinvestment had slowed economic growth, they had retarded the socio-economic and political advancement of blacks.

SA was not on the brink of violent revolution and economic collapse.

De Kock said: "Anyone who has a modicum of understanding of the balance of power in SA knows that there is no question of any revolution or takeover of power under present circumstances."

"Far from facing collapse the SA economy has just placed on record an almost unparalleled balance of payments and debt repayment performance, and is now growing at a steady, if unspectacular, rate."

SA had adjusted so well with the capital outflow and sanctions that some in SA had flirted with the idea that a rigidly controlled siege economy might have desirable effects on economic growth and job creation.
Sanctions lobby accuses Reagan of undermining effort

"By Neil Larsen,
The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — Leaders of the anti-apartheid lobby in the United States Congress have accused President Reagan of undermining international sanctions against South Africa.

At a news conference yesterday, they denounced Mr. Reagan angrily for his rejection last week of further sanctions.

And they vowed to keep up the pressure for tougher sanctions on South Africa which are expected to be based next year on the wide-ranging Dellums Bill approved by the House of Representatives in 1986.

The Dellums Bill, named after Mr. Ron Dellums, a Democratic Party congressman from California, virtually cuts all trade between South Africa and the United States. The anti-apartheid faction aims to get it approved by the Senate as well.

The issue is likely to be a major topic in the 1988 United States elections with blacks, supported by white liberals, pushing it as their major foreign policy concern.

Mr. Dellums said yesterday that the original Bill would be beefed up with provisions to assist the trade union movement in South Africa and with prohibitions on South African investments in the American economy.

At the news conference, accusations that President Reagan had undermined the sanctions effort internationally came from Senator Edward Kennedy and Senator Lowell Weicker, a member of the president's Republican Party.

"No one in Congress expected US sanctions to end apartheid within a year. No one thought that such modest measures would have a major economic impact," Senator Kennedy said.

"But we did expect the sanctions to become part of a coordinated international effort to produce the kind of external economic pressure that would make a difference in South Africa.

"VETOED"

"In a move inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the sanctions, the Reagan Administration vetoed the United Nations resolution that would have launched such an effort.

"The Administration's own action undermining international sanctions is a major reason why the President's report is now able to say that the economic impact of the US sanctions has been minimal," Senator Kennedy said.

Senator Weicker said the pulse of the South African nation could not be found "by gently holding Botha's wrist".

The real heartbeat came from the South African people themselves — and there were many indications of positive movement toward change.

While the conference was taking place, the President was, at the White House discussing the situation in South Africa with Zambian leader President Kenneth Kaunda.

Afterwards, Mr. Reagan said: "We reaffirmed our shared determination to work for the earliest possible end of apartheid, and its replacement by a truly democratic government.

"The US will continue to do everything in its power to bring about a negotiated settlement involving the independence of Namibia, and the departure of all foreign forces from Angola."
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Sanctions divided on sanctions

THEO RAVANA

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Sanctions hardening attitudes

Advancement of blacks retarded — De Kock

From GERALD PROSALENIS

JOHANNESBURG — Sanctions and disinvestment had brought about a hardening of attitudes in SA and a resistance to external political pressure, Governor of the Reserve Bank Gerhard de Kock said in Zurich last night.

Speaking at a meeting of the Swiss-SA Association he made a plea for economic realism towards southern Africa.

There was a misconception that political reform in SA would be accelerated by sanctions and disinvestment. "As a method of expediting the abolition of what remains of apartheid and accelerating socio-political reform, sanctions and disinvestment have proven completely counterproductive."

To the extent sanctions and disinvestment had slowed economic growth, they had retarded the socio-economic and political advancement of blacks.

SA was not on the brink of violent revolution and economic collapse. "Anyone who has a modicum of understanding of the balance of power in SA knows that there is no question of any revolution or takeover of power under present circumstances.

"Far from facing collapse, the SA economy has just placed on record an almost unparalleled balance of payments and debt repayment performance, and is now growing at a steady if unspectacular rate."

He said the motives of many proponents of sanctions and disinvestment were sincere, laudable and shared by many South Africans. But the methods they had chosen to achieve their objectives were wrong.

In the long term economic isolation and a siege economy would mean lower growth and standards of living than would otherwise have been possible, particularly for blacks.
Sanctions?
What sanctions?  

As South Africa's critics prepare for more realistic measures...
Fiji poses problem for Club

The Star's Foreign News Service

VANCOUVER — Calls for sanctions against Fiji, led by India, Australia and New Zealand, have received a cool response from Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

In a BBC interview he called for restraint in dealing with the South Pacific nation, pointing out that the Commonwealth had not imposed sanctions against other member states after coups.

The Commonwealth should intervene “only in an advisory capacity” and should “view which observers say that it may be difficult for the Commonwealth to reach agreement on how to act,” he said.

Colin Shiveni Rabuka’s declaration of a republic, following two coups, poses serious problems for the Commonwealth. It means that Fiji is no longer a member, although it is expected to apply for re-admission. India is certain to veto the application.

New Zealand has already cancelled military and financial aid, Australia has suspended aid, and Britain is considering doing the same. India has suspended all trade and technical co-operation with Fiji.

The only country to recognize Colonel Rabuka’s administration was thought to be Tonga, the South Pacific’s only kingdom, but this has now been denied.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has cancelled plans to attend the Vancouver summit because of the increasing violence between the Tamils and Sinhalese.

President Kaunda . . . urges Commonwealth restraint in handling Fiji coup.

Massive security operation

The Star’s Foreign News Service

VANCOUVER — More than 100 security personnel, including bodyguards, snipers, bomb disposal experts and helicopter pilots — are deployed here to protect the Queen and Commonwealth leaders in an operation costing more than $75.5 million.

It is the biggest security operation yet staged in Canada, and the full amount is halved to the total cost of the conference. A view which observers say that it may be difficult for the Commonwealth to reach agreement on how to act.

In addition to bodyguards, leaders will be protected by what the Canadian authorities are calling “shell”. These are men who will surround the politicians to take the bullet if there’s going to be a bullet.

Vancouver is like an occupied city. Armored men are on the streets everywhere, inside and on top of buildings and in helicopters criss-crossing the sunny autumn skies.

The 100 delegates and about 1,000 police have to pass through strict security to get into the Vancouver trade and convention centre on the downtown harbour side.

No one else is allowed near security forces say they are geared for a “worse case scenario”.

British premier Mrs Margaret Thatcher and India’s Mr Rajiv Gandhi are considered the prime risks.

But the police and armed forces are determined to make sure they come to no harm.

They recognize that the mud-slinging is now in full swing and equipped with “state of the art technology,” they say.

And all feature-film making in Vancouver has been suspended for the week. Police say they do not want an incident being mistaken for snipers.

Fiji deflects apartheid, sa at C'wealth

By Michael Morris, The Star’s Foreign News Service

VANCOUVER — Unkind jesters say British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher could have sponsored Fiji coup.

It is not that apartheid is being considered any less evil, but that the Commonwealth’s perception of what it can do to help in the region has changed.

Much of the attention now focuses on the Frontline states. The alliance of 40 members has been severely tested by the protracted wrangling over apartheid during the past two years, and seems determined to avoid tearing itself apart.

Consensus and unity of purpose are the ideas the Secretary General for South Africa’s readiness is escalating as fervently as he can in the minds of member governments. He has called the Vancouver summit a time for renewal. How successful he will be remains to be seen.

The sanctions which Britain refused to endorse last August included bans on air links, investment, and South African exports of fruit and vegetables, coal and uranium.

These will be highlighted again, but, more significantly, the admission by Zimbabwe and Zambia that they simply cannot afford to impose these embargoes has clarified the debate.

Ex-South African President Nelson Mandela said in London last week, “There will be a resolve

Pre-summit sanctions pressure rises in Va

The Star’s Foreign News Service

VANCOUVER — South African and Commonwealth trade unions and anti-apartheid activists have preceded last South Africa debate in Vancouver with demands for more pressure in the form of sanctions.

For many, South Africa and its virtually unchanged apartheid policies remain the top priority for the 1985 summit and, they insist, the Commonwealth — clutching its most powerful nation — has room for near enough to end apartheid.

But, while the rhetoric is passionate, Commonwealth leaders have yet to get down to the rather more taxing business of deciding exactly what action to take.

At its latest heads of government meeting in Nassau, capital of the Bahamas, the 48 leaders met in an atmosphere charged with the belief that refuse to sell to South Africa’s townships had pushed Pretoria close to defeat and that a deft move by the international community aimed at undermining South Africa’s economy would be a terminal blow.

Britain disagreed and, today, points to the history of the past two years as an indication of the failure of a sanctions policy.

While events in the region have undermined the notion of a "pushover" in South Africa, Pretoria’s critics in southern Africa — principally Zimbabwe and Zambia — have welcomed the West (and British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher in particular) for the failure of embargoes to have a greater impact on President Botha’s thinking.

They are now saying that, while they clearly cannot afford to impose the sanctions to which they are committed in spirit, it should be up to Britain and other powerful nations in the West to do so.

This is the point of view that Commonwealth trade union leaders conveyed to Canadian Prime Minister Mr Brian Mulroney yesterday.

Among the visiting trade unionists at a press conference yesterday was Mr Raphael Baray, Masatoj General Secr.
Gandhi will be in for a hard time

The Star's Foreign News Service
VANCOUVER — This city's large Indian community is taking a lot of interest in the Commonwealth summit and rather more in the presence of Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

They want to tackle him over the Punjab controversy and the treatment of Sikhs, and security men fear there may be a showdown among them.

Just over a year ago, a Punjab Cabinet Minister, Mr Malhar Singh Sidhu, was wounded by four attackers during a visit to British Columbia, and Commonwealth conference organizers want to make sure there is no repeat performance.

However demonstrations against the Indian premier will go ahead.

His critics in Canada range from left-wing atheists to fundamentalist Sikhs and they are determined to make full use of the area designated for demonstrations outside the sail-topped Vancouver trade and convention centre.

Canada's Communist Party doesn't like Mr Gandhi either.

It has a poster in the window of its downtown Vancouver office publicising a demonstration which declares "Gandhi, butcher of the people".

But the communists are vexed about other issues, too.

Just below the blood red reference to the Indian leader is the familiar rebuke "Thatcher — champion of apartheid".

The Vancouver police say bookings for protest parades are already high.

It is India and South Africa that are the subject of most of them.

Mr Gandhi will find his country singled out by the Canadian demos.

deflects focus on wealth summit... weil wealth summit

is not that apartheid is being considered any less evil, but that Commonwealth's perception of what it can do to help in the... has changed.

And the attention now focuses on the Frontier states. The... of 49 states has been more recently by the protracted... over apartheid during the past two years, and seems... to avoid tearing itself apart.

A sense of unity of purpose is the idea the Secretary-Gen- eral Shridath Ramphal is inculcating as fervently as he can in minds of member governments. He has called the Vancouver... for a time. For renewal. For successful he will be remiss in the to... sanctions which Britain refused to endorse last August in... of the aid to linked, Development and defence are the two key areas of action.

This is a point in British Government has reason to feel it is in a..." The Overseas Development Administration's recent glossy booklet, "Britain and its Aid to Southern Africa: A Force for Peaceful Change and Development", is clearly a challenge to Mrs Thatcher's critics, because it sets out just how British aid is being spent in southern Africa.

It is the, the booklets say, that is for the future. Finally, aid and sanctions aside, just how Commonwealth leaders will tackle the question of promoting negotiation in South Africa is unclear.

pressure rises in Vancouver

"Mainly disagreed and today, " at the history of the past... as an indication of failure of a sanctions poli- cying events in the region... undermined the notion of success" in South Africa,... its crisis in southern... principally Zim- we and Zambia... and the West (and British)... of the leaders to have a greater feel... on President Botha's... they are now saying that, while they clearly cannot afford to impose the sanctions to which they are committed in spirit, it should be up to Britain and other powerful nations in the West to do so.

This is the point of view that Commonwealth trade union leaders conveyed to Canadian Prime Minister Mr, E. T. Mulroney yesterday.

Among the visiting trade unionists at a press conference yesterday after the meeting with Mr, Mulroney were Congress of South African Trade Unionists' Mr, E. H. Barsay, the secretary of the Unions, the Conservatives' Mr. M. D. B. v. H. C. Camdy. It has fallen to activists and some of South Africa's most... for the Carrington to raise the temperature of the debate in advance.

It will be up to all of the leaders to decide whether they can, for the time being, "agree to disagree" on sanctions.

Aussie govt may be embarrassed

MELBOURNE — A strong- ly-worded report on the plight of Aborigines could be a major embarrassment for Australia when it is tabled at the Comm- onwealth Heads of Govern- ment meeting in Vancouver this week.

The report is being released by the British-based Anti- Slav- ery Society and contains damming evidence of the treatment of Aborigines, particularly chil- dren, by police.

The report says many blacks face racial oppression in their daily lives — The Star's Foreign News Service.

Journalists protest on press curbs

LONDON — Commonwealth the journalists have protested to leaders of the Commonwealth group against curbs on press freedom in many Commonwealth countries.

The Commonwealth Journal- ists' Association (CJA) has asked the heads of government, who open a five-day summit in Vancouver tomorrow, to give urgent attention to the alleged abuses, which it said violations the organization's declaration of principles.

Some of the curbs mentioned by the CJA included alleged harassment, intimidation and the murder of journalists.

A memorandum submitted to the meeting said that since the last summit two years ago, journalists had been impris- oned without trial, newspaperes raided, journalists bashed, an editor deported and another murdered.

"This kind of behaviour is to be expected from the present regime in South Africa, but we do not believe it should be hap- pening in Commonwealth coun- tries," the CJA said. It did not name the countries concerned.

The CJA memorandum also criticized indirect fettering of the media through government control of newsprint, denial of foreign currency and withholding of government advertising.

Despite demands by the Third World for better reporting of its affairs, some coun- tries were denying access to foreign journalists and barring their own citizens from writing for the foreign media, it said.

The CJA said journalists' freedom could also be threat- ened by private owners, espe- cially where media ownership was concentrated in a few hands, as had happened in some developed Commonwealth countries — Sapa- Reuter.
Sanctions to dominate Commonwealth

From Mike Robertson

* 12/10/20*
Sanctions threat real—Du Plessis

THE threat of sanctions is still real in spite of the general acceptance that they have not worked, Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis said on his return from overseas yesterday. But SA will have no problems with trade financing.

Du Plessis visited bankers in Zurich and Munich before attending the annual International Monetary Fund conference in Washington. He also visited several South American countries, including Chile, which is in the process of an economic reform programme.

Hopeful

"The good news is that we have no problems with trade financing," he said. "In fact, on a number of occasions, bankers told me that they had very substantial spare capacity."

As far as long-term loans were concerned, he said: "Right now we don't need foreign loans on a large scale."

SA wanted, instead, to encourage foreign investment in job-creating activities and the situation was hopeful.

Du Plessis said he was impressed with Chile's economic recovery. Inflation there had dropped from 1 000% to 20% and state expenditure had been cut to such an extent that revenue not only covered running expenditure but also made a contribution to capital expenditure.

Chile had turned from a food importing country to an exporter. "When a country is besieged by external and internal problems, there is no way you can avoid painful sacrifices," Du Plessis said.

Although Chile had a highly regulated economy with a more favourable development ratio, there were strong parallels with SA in the challenges it faced.

He noted that there was a worldwide shift towards privatization and market mechanisms is the only mechanism that will get your economy into equilibrium. The fruits of the change could be seen worldwide.

Du Plessis said it was too early to assess the ultimate implications of a call by the US for a gold-based commodity index, leading to a possible return to the gold standard.

He said that, internationally, there was "great admiration" for the way in which SA handled the debt standstill and for the way its economy was managed despite internal and external problems.

Understanding

In Europe particularly, there was deep understanding for SA's political problems and a realization that there was no "quick fix".

However, there was still uncertainty over the political situation in SA.— Financial Staff and Sapa.
Delegates call for SA talks, not sanctions

President Felix Houphouët-Boigny has brought to Pretoria a delegation to discuss problems in the Biafra capital by suggesting sanctions against South Africa. The speech by Mr. Houphouët-Boigny will be viewed as the key to the Daka talks. An Ivorian delegation provided the only discussion on the meeting by making the ANC said dialogue of sanctions against the rest of Africa. He flew here from Europe and Africa, the president. Mr. Desir also said that Halmond, -- South Africa

The incident began when he sent the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Harien, to France and as a Frenchman and as a member of the Aristide, Mr. Desir said he was preparing for an interest visit to Paris by the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Pick, and his wife to South Africa in January, 1979. Mr. Desir said he would be in South Africa for talks with the government, which would be held on January 1st. Mr. Desir also said that his Foreign Minister was visiting the country, and Mr. Pick, and his wife were due to arrive in South Africa later this month. The minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Harien, will be in South Africa on January 5th. Mr. Desir also said that his Foreign Minister was visiting the country, and Mr. Pick, and his wife were due to arrive in South Africa later this month.
UK ‘confident’ on sanctions issue

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. - British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher, who arrives in Vancouver today for the Commonwealth summit meeting, is said to be confident she that can deflect African demands for tougher sanctions on South Africa.

She believes that since the confrontation over sanctions at Nassau two years ago she has not only won the argument but has also succeeded in occupying the moral high ground.

This is because Britain has applied all the sanctions to which she reluctantly agreed in Nassau and later in London, while the frontline states who urged them on her, have not.

Vocal

Zambia and Zimbabwe, always among the most vocal in calling for sanctions, promised at the London meeting in August last year to cut air links with South Africa but were not able so because of economic implications.

Zimbabwe’s Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, having announced a sweeping sanctions package last July, was forced to reverse the decision 10 days later.

More tellingly, Mr Mugabe and Zambia’s Dr Kenneth Kaunda have failed to gain even support for even limited sanctions from surrounding countries. However, this may not deter them from calling for tougher sanctions.

The Canadians, strong supporters of sanctions, appear less convinced than they were a year ago.

Britain’s approach will be to emphasise “positive measures”, such as aid to blacks inside South Africa and support for the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

Positive actions

Conference officials have drawn up a list of positive actions. Foremost among them will be increased economic and military aid to Mozambique.

British aid to Mozambique has already increased and she helps to train Mozambican troops.

The South African issue is likely to dominate at least two of the eight formal sessions. But Mrs Thatcher is likely to get an easier run because two of her sternest critics – Australia and India – are preoccupied with the Fiji coup.
Unions detect mood to 'back off on sanctions'

The Argus Foreign Service

VANCOUVER. — South African and Commonwealth trade unionists and anti-apartheid activists have begun the opening round of the South Africa debate here with demands for more pressure in the form of sanctions.

They will also urge Commonwealth leaders to back the formation of a military force in the frontline states if this should be requested.

Trade unionists, however, believe there is a mood at this summit to 'back off from sanctions'.

The Commonwealth Trade Union Council (CTUC) says that 'internal repression in South Africa has intensified and none of the key preconditions for change have been met'.

South African unionists who were to visit Vancouver, Cosatu president Elijah Barayi and general secretary Jay Naidoo, were refused permission.

For many, South Africa remains the top priority and, they insist, the major Commonwealth members have done nowhere near enough to tackle the problem.

PLIGHT OF ABORIGINES

A strongly worded report on the plight of Aborigines could be a major embarrassment for Australia when it is tabled at the summit, The Argus Foreign Service in Melbourne reports.

The report is being released by the British-based Anti-Slavery Society and contains damning evidence of the treatment of Aborigines, particularly children, by police.

The report details appalling living conditions in dozens of communities. It says many blacks face daily racial oppression and that there is a widespread desire among Aborigines for a treaty to redress their grievances.
VANCOUVER — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda called here for the tightening of sanctions against South Africa on the eve of the Commonwealth conference.

"The abominable system is getting much more sick," Dr Kaunda, 63, said last night in addressing an anti-apartheid meeting of 100 Canadian organisations. "Sanctions must be strengthened."

Dr Kaunda spoke as leaders of most of the Commonwealth, the 49-nation association of Britain and its former colonies, gathered for a five-day summit opening on Tuesday.

Dr Kaunda, among the most vociferous in demanding tough embargoes against South Africa during the last two Commonwealth meetings, made no mention of black nations' inability to implement sanctions.

Commonwealth nations, with Britain alone dissenting, agreed on a tough list of embargoes in August, 1986, including cutting off aid links. Zambia and Zimbabwe, among South Africa's most hostile neighbors, have not enacted the sanctions because they depend heavily on South Africa economically.

Dr Kaunda called on Canada, the host country, to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa and grant diplomatic status and aid to black guerrilla groups opposing South Africa.

Dr Kaunda's speech underlined expectations that African nations will again press for more universal sanctions.

But Commonwealth secretariat officials acknowledged that the meeting would almost certainly reject new measures.

The British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, among the heads of government who flew into Vancouver on Sunday, remained determined to resist any new attempt at embargoes.

Mrs Thatcher also said she believed the last South Africa's last election results bolstered her argument that embargoes would harden white resistance, to change, would hurt blacks most and would be circumvented.

Kaunda: SA sanctions should be tightened.
TRADE unionists should recognise that, when they propagated sanctions and stayaways and employed confrontationist tactics, employers would resist to protect their businesses, outgoing Seifsa president Keith Jenkins said yesterday.

He told the Seifsa annual meeting: "Trade unions cannot at the same time, in all seriousness, make demands for improved living conditions."

Jenkins said metal industry employers had moved towards a more acceptable relationship between skilled and unskilled wages. The rate for a labourer as a percentage of the artisan rate had increased from 25% in 1973 to 30% in 1987.

He noted the refusal of the National Union of Metalworkers of SA (Numsa) to sign the wage agreement for the fifth consecutive year and the industrywide one-day strike which followed in July.

Jenkins said this had the makings of a serious logjam in future negotiations, as employers could not continue negotiations once they had reached agreement with the majority of unions.

He also expressed concern at government attempts to use employers to resolve the rent boycotts by requiring them to make rent deductions from wages. He said this would not address the real issue and would introduce a new major area of industrial conflict.

He also called on government to act speedily on tax reform, saying the Margo proposals should be introduced as a package. To make piecemeal changes would be disastrous.

He hoped major capital projects such as Mossel Bay and the Lesotho Highland scheme would help lift large sectors of industry out of recession.
Britain will again battle SA sanctions

From MICHAEL MORRIS
The Argus Foreign Service

VANCOUVER. — Britain’s rigid resistance to trade embargoes — which has earned Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher praise in South Africa but scorn north of the Limpopo — is unchanged.

Commonwealth heads-of-state meeting today for the official opening of their biennial summit to agree on what to do about apartheid will evade them again.

With apartheid emerging once more as the main issue on which the political will of the Commonwealth will be judged, Canadian Prime Minister Mr Brian Mulroney, chairman of the summit, faces a difficult task.

He has been challenged by Southern Africa’s front line states to push for comprehensive sanctions.

But he also has Mrs Thatcher to contend with. Her delegation yesterday spelt out why she would refuse to back new measures.

A source close to the British Prime Minister said of leaders calling for sanctions: “They have to play to domestic galleries — but the position of the United Kingdom is well known and will not change.

“The signs in South Africa since October 1986 — the time of the Commonwealth review meeting in London — have not been encouraging and there is no indication that the measures adopted then have been productive.

“They have been counter-productive, especially in the outcome of the general election in May.”

Britain was determined to continue working for dialogue in South Africa.

No quick fix

“We want to concentrate on what is constructive and practical, not on what is emotional and destructive. We see no purpose in having an argument about sanctions.

“There is no quick fix in South Africa and pressures from outside are not going to produce a quick result. Sanctions do not work because third parties always break them. We have a long experience of this.”

But Mr Mulroney is being pressured to keep his word and cut all trade and diplomatic ties with South Africa in the absence of moves to dismantle apartheid.

The Canadian leader has emphasised his belief that sanctions should be strengthened.

There was friction between the British and Canadian delegations yesterday after British sources claimed Canadian trade with South Africa had increased by 45 percent since 1985.

Canadian officials angrily denied this, saying there had been a decrease in South African trade of about 50 percent since the beginning of the year.

When South Africa is debated tomorrow, Mr Mulroney will be trying to achieve consensus and have more pressure put on Pretoria.

Britain, South Africa’s most important Western trading partner, will be determined to avoid that — and is clearly prepared to go it alone.

Queen Elizabeth chats with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney as they tour the Commonwealth conference site in Vancouver.

New EPG plan to keep pressure on SA

The Argus Foreign Service

VANCOUVER. — The Commonwealth summit hosts, Canada, are to propose a new Southern Africa “contact group”, probably of foreign ministers, to boost the frontline states, sustain pressure on South Africa and nurture negotiation politics.

Details have yet to emerge.

Canadian Prime Minister Mr Brian Mulroney is known to be keen to reinvigorate the kind of dialogue initiative begun by the Eminent Persons Group last year.

But Britain is strongly opposed and is expected to fight the move.

It is suggested that the group would comprise the foreign ministers of prominent member states and would assist the Commonwealth’s long-established goal of helping to bring about change in South Africa through negotiation.

A group of this kind could also keep the international spotlight on South Africa and, at the same time — through a programme of visits and trade and aid programmes — foster the relationship between the Commonwealth and the frontline states.

But Britain believes a diplomatic mission would be a waste because Pretoria is not likely to be receptive to its entreaties.

And, they say, a contact group would only intensify the pressure on Mrs Thatcher to impose new, tougher sanctions.
SA sanctions issue stirs summit start

VANCOUVER, — The British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, told Commonwealth leaders yesterday not to parade their differences as the 49-member organization began its two-yearly summit with members at odds over sanctions against South Africa.

On a second major issue, Indian Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi demanded the restoration of democracy in Fiji.

To avoid a confrontation on South Africa, the Canadian Prime Minister Mr Brian Mulroney, the host, urged compromise.

However, Zambia’s President Kenneth Kaunda, speaking for African nations, demanded tougher action, saying parts of the country were now “war zones”.

“‘There is nothing to be gained by parading our differences,’” Mrs Thatcher said at the two-hour formal opening ceremony before the conference went into closed session.

“We have a legitimate right to our own views. And the right, too, to hold these views without our motives being questioned,” she said.

The exchanges came as the presidents and prime ministers assembled for the five-day meeting.

The opening speeches reflected the dominance of the South African issue, with Britain, a major trading partner, alone refusing to impose stringent embargoes.

Mrs Thatcher argues that sanctions stiffen white South African resistance to change, hurt black South Africans most, cost jobs and are circumvented by third countries.

The issue has already soured British-Canadian relations in Vancouver, with British officials saying that Canada’s trade rose with South Africa during 1985 and 1986.

Fiji, too, has sent ripples of discord through the gathering.

Other Pacific island states are openly sympathetic to coup leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, while the military government of Nigeria, black Africa’s most powerful state, has said in Vancouver that the coup should not concern the Commonwealth.

Col Rabuka seized power after ethnic Indians, now in a slight majority, won political control in elections. He plans to entrench Melanesian domination. — Sapa-AP
Reformed Mozambique slips into the club

The Daily Telegraph of London

A new chapter in Mozambique's history has been written with the signing of the Comprehensive Agreement on Power Sharing. The agreement, signed in Maputo on 19 August, ends a decade of conflict between the government and the Mozambican Resistance Movement (RML). The agreement provides for the establishment of a transitional government, the release of political prisoners, and the beginning of a reconciliation process. It also provides for the creation of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate human rights abuses during the conflict.

Zimbabwe warned of impact on economy

South African leaders have warned that the introduction of economic sanctions against Zimbabwe could have serious implications for the South African economy. The South African government has been under pressure to impose sanctions against Zimbabwe in response to the government's human rights abuses and repression of opposition movements. The warning from South African leaders comes as Zimbabwe faces economic challenges, including high inflation and a shortage of foreign exchange.

Canada

Contact new group

The new group aims to promote closer cooperation between Canada and other countries in the region. The group, which includes Canada, the United States, and Mexico, will focus on issues such as trade, security, and environmental protection. The group's first meeting is scheduled to take place in Canada later this year.
Pledge not to sing in SA again

DUBLIN — Irish anti-apartheid protesters called off pickets planned for a Dublin theatre after singer Eartha Kitt promised not to perform in South Africa.

The American singer, on a week-long concert engagement in Dublin, had two hours of talks on Monday with the Irish anti-apartheid movement leader, Mr. Kader Asmal.

Mr. Asmal, noting that Miss Kitt had made a film in South Africa in January with British actor Oliver Reed, told reporters that a planned picket was cancelled after she promised not to perform there again. — Sapa-Reuters
Summit is unlikely to impose more sanctions on South Africa
South African policies in Commonwealth spotlight
Summit heads for 'fiasco'

Own Correspondent

LONDON — A hostile confrontation between the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and her host, the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, has put the Commonwealth summit in Vancouver "on course for a fiasco", the London Evening Standard reported last night.

The summit was due to start last night.

The newspaper's correspondent said Mr Mulroney had told him angrily that "Mrs Thatcher had not behaved as a guest in this country should".

The report said the Canadians were "infuriated by a propaganda exercise by the British side which seems to have gone badly wrong".

MIKE ROBERTSON reports from Vancouver that British officials provided statistics showing that while their trade with South Africa was decreasing, some countries which had been calling for sanctions had increased their trade with the Republic.

An attempt to show that Canada's trade with South Africa was up by 40% was rejected by senior officials of that country as "misleading".

The British quoted International Monetary Fund statistics from 1982. The Canadians pointed out that the Commonwealth sanctions measures were only introduced in London late last year, so the figures were not appropriate.

The Canadians later released figures of their own that showed that in the first half of this year, trade with South Africa was down by more than 50%.

A British official said Mrs Thatcher had expanded on her 'well-known views that sanctions were counter-productive when she met other Commonwealth heads of state.'

Explaining her opposition to sanctions, the official said economic pressures and demographic forces were building up an inevitable pressure for change in SA.

"People in the Broederbond" recognized this, but central government did not, he said.

Sanctions stir summit
Protest plan born of Mono buyout

Union demands say in talks on disinvestment

WORKERS at Mono Pumps (Africa) in Sebenza near Kempton Park have resolved to hold regular demonstrations in protest against the failure of the company to negotiate with their union over disinvestment plans.

This was announced yesterday by a spokesman for the National Union of Metalworkers of SA (Numsa).

A local management buyout is being negotiated by the UK subsidiary of holding company American Brands Inc.

Local Mono Pumps MD Herbert Peake said the 360 employees had been assured soon after the April 30 disinvestment announcement that the change of ownership would not materially affect their working conditions. So negotiations were unnecessary.

"In any event the union demands were excessive, he said.

Numsa said it wished to negotiate for the disclosure of information concerning the sale of the company, full union recognition which would allow plant-level negotiations, and a job security agreement with wages guaranteed for five years.

It also wanted the departing company to establish a community trust fund to channel borehole and other pumps to needy rural communities.

According to Numsa, the representative of Mono Pumps (UK) refused to consider these demands. He said only he would consider giving an *ex gratia* payment to some educational institution for disadvantaged people.

Numsa accused the company of paternalism and "running away with their money after having profiteered in SA for 32 years".
VANCOUVER — Nine Commonwealth Ministers are seeking to break a deadlock over what the 49-nation group should do to pressure South Africa to dismantle apartheid. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has stood aloof at the Commonwealth summit in opposition to the use of tougher sanctions against South Africa.

The sharp differences between Mrs Thatcher and other Commonwealth leaders were aired yesterday in a closed-door debate on Southern Africa, officials said.

After it became clear that Commonwealth leaders were unable to agree on a course of action, they appointed a committee of nine Foreign Ministers to study the divisive issue and report back during the summit.

Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, chairman of the committee, said they would consider possible sanctions as well as proposals for aid to South Africa’s neighbours.

"The purpose for us is to maintain pressure against apartheid," Mr Clark told reporters. "We expect that to be done."

Despite continued talk about sanctions, many delegates said the push for new punitive measures had weakened substantially since the last Commonwealth summit in Nassau in 1985.

Mrs Thatcher was isolated in her resistance to sanctions in Nassau as well, but finally agreed to a watered-down package of punitive steps.

Since then she has repeatedly said Britain would not accept further sanctions, contending they cause the greatest harm to South African blacks and neighbouring black states.

Summit spokesman Patsy Robertson said most leaders had resigned themselves to the belief that Mrs Thatcher could not be moved.

"Forty-eight countries in the Commonwealth are determined to pursue the sanctions issue," she said. "They are convinced that the 49th will not go further down the road to sanctions."

Diplomats said the focus of the summit appeared to be shifting towards proposals for aid to the frontline states.

British officials said Mrs Thatcher would welcome improvements in aid programmes.

The committee of Foreign Ministers — consisting of Canada, Britain, Australia, Tanzania, Zimbabw, Zambia, Nigeria, India and Guyana — was ordered to report back today. — Sapa-Reuters
out of steam — British sanctions drive running

FROM MIKE ROBERTSON

Daily Dispatch, Thursday, Oct 19

For subscription inquiries — Telephone East London 36141

1987
Commonwealth leaders recognize that Thatcher will not be moved but...

Sanctions issue is still alive

By Michael Morris
The Star's Foreign News Service

SANCTIONS are not off the boil at the Commonwealth summit — but Britain insists its stand against them will not change.

The meeting of the Commonwealth should do, in southern Africa, to help Frontline states and pressure Pretoria to dismantle apartheid.

Sanctions are a living thing. A tightening of existing measures along with procedures to monitor implementation more strictly, are likely — but without Britain's support.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe opened the debate among heads of government with a "passionate" hour-long assessment of the situation in the region. He brought up the subject of sanctions, but also paid tribute to Britain's pioneering aid in Frontline states.

There were no recriminations or personal attacks in the debate, which was dead calm and focused.

It is apparent that even Mrs Thatcher's strongest critics have accepted that she is immovable on the question of economic sanctions.

The leaders have now left it to the Foreign Ministers of Britain, Canada, Australia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Nigeria, Guyana and India to work out details of a new policy on southern Africa, covering sanctions, aid and all the bilateral links which have been reporting back this morning.

Mrs Thatcher and her fellow Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers will decide to take the proposals with them when they leave Vancouver today for their two-day retreat in Kelowna and their decision may be announced only on Saturday, the last day of the summit.

Canadian Foreign Minister Mr Joe Clark, who is chairing the Foreign Ministers' committee, said yesterday: "Canada is determined to maintain the pressure for change and the end of apartheid. But that conference should not be seen as a pause in that pressure."

Mr Clark admitted: "There are a variety of ways to do this. There has been a difference over the effectiveness of sanctions. The group I have been asked to chair and the meeting of the heads of government."

He denied there was any "conflict" between Britain and Canada — it was merely a "difference of view". The tone of the heads of government meeting, he said, was consistent, eloquent and sincere.

Commonwealth leaders agreed that the "temperate sanctions fatique" referred to on Tuesday had been partly the result of press censorship in South Africa. The evidence of what is happening in that country is not readily available to the Western public.

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The study group was formed after it became clear the 48-member organisation was unable to reach a decision in its special aid committee appointed last year.

The committee, chaired by Stephen Smith, the Australia's envoy, met in Pretoria last week and failed to reach agreement on the economic sanctions against Pretoria aimed at speeding the dismantling of apartheid.

The Commonwealth leaders backed away from adopting tougher sanctions after British Prime Minister Mr Margaret Thatcher remained firm in her opposition to the concept.

"The purpose for us is to maintain pressure against apartheid," Mr Clark told reporters. "It is important to maintain pressure for change and important that this conference not be seen as a pause in that pressure."

In fact, before the sanctions issue had caused a major rift between Britain and its former colonies. — Sapa-Reuters.

Remarks on violence sow confusion over party's policy

By David Reid
The Star's Foreign News Service

SANCTIONS are not off the boil at the Commonwealth summit — but Britain insists its stand against them will not change.

The meeting of the Commonwealth should do, in southern Africa, to help Frontline states and pressure Pretoria to dismantle apartheid.

Sanctions are a living thing. A tightening of existing measures along with procedures to monitor implementation more strictly, are likely — but without Britain's support.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe opened the debate among heads of government with a "passionate" hour-long assessment of the situation in the region. He brought up the subject of sanctions, but also paid tribute to Britain's pioneering aid in Frontline states.

There were no recriminations or personal attacks in the debate, which was dead calm and focused.

It is apparent that even Mrs Thatcher's strongest critics have accepted that she is immovable on the question of economic sanctions.

The leaders have now left it to the Foreign Ministers of Britain, Canada, Australia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Nigeria, Guyana and India to work out details of a new policy on southern Africa, covering sanctions, aid and all the bilateral links which have been reporting back this morning.

Mrs Thatcher and her fellow Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers will decide to take the proposals with them when they leave Vancouver today for their two-day retreat in Kelowna and their decision may be announced only on Saturday, the last day of the summit.

Canadian Foreign Minister Mr Joe Clark, who is chairing the Foreign Ministers' committee, said yesterday: "Canada is determined to maintain the pressure for change and the end of apartheid. But that conference should not be seen as a pause in that pressure."

Mr Clark admitted: "There are a variety of ways to do this. There has been a difference over the effectiveness of sanctions. The group I have been asked to chair and the meeting of the heads of government."

He denied there was any "conflict" between Britain and Canada — it was merely a "difference of view". The tone of the heads of government meeting, he said, was consistent, eloquent and sincere.

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Market forces ‘better agent of change’

The claim to have pioneered reforms in Britain is now in jeopardy as the country faces a crisis. The United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union are joined in a new round of economic sanctions against South Africa. The move is part of a broader strategy to apply economic pressure to force South Africa to abandon apartheid and implement policies that promote reconciliation and democratic governance.

The United Kingdom has imposed new sanctions on South Africa, including a ban on exports of goods and services that could be used in the construction of nuclear weapons. The United States has also imposed sanctions, targeting South Africa’s defense and energy sectors. The European Union has announced a similar package of sanctions, including restrictions on trade and investment.

The sanctions are seen as a significant step in the global effort to pressure South Africa to abandon apartheid and implement policies that promote reconciliation and democratic governance. The sanctions are also seen as a warning to other countries that tolerate human rights abuses.

The sanctions are expected to have a significant economic impact on South Africa, but also on the countries that export goods and services to South Africa. The sanctions are seen as a significant step in the global effort to pressure South Africa to abandon apartheid and implement policies that promote reconciliation and democratic governance.

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Sanctions drive runs out of steam

VANCOUVER — The drive to impose more sanctions on SA was running out of steam, senior British officials said at the Commonwealth summit last night.

They received backing for their claim from Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark who said the summit was suffering from "temporary sanctions fatigue".

British officials said despite public statements by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi that the Commonwealth would adopt some new measures, none of the leaders had raised any specific sanctions in bilateral talks.

Mulroney surprised even his own officials by launching immediately into the SA issue in his opening address yesterday.

They said his call for the Commonwealth to agree on "fundamental and increasingly effective measures to deal with the situation in SA" was moved to the top of his speech in reaction to a meeting with UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher which had gone badly.

But there was increasing evidence that senior Canadian foreign policy officials and Clark were becoming increasingly uncomfortable with Mulroney's "adventurism" in regard to southern Africa.

While Mulroney committed Canada to examining measures which would keep the Commonwealth as a leader in applying rigorous sanctions against SA, Clark said the conference was developing "temporary sanctions fatigue".

Clark said he believed sanctions had an important economic and psychological impact on SA.

However, they were not the only way for the Commonwealth to act against SA. Clark said: "I am encouraged at the interest being shown at looking at other means."

A British official said he had gained the impression the heads of governments would hand the entire southern African issue over to foreign ministers who would prepare proposals for them to consider on Saturday evening.

The British also said they were encouraged by a low-key speech by Kaunda at the summit's opening.

While he sketched a picture of an ever-deteriorating situation in the region he made no call for more sanctions.
Sanctions ‘have curbed trade with Canada’

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Sanctions have bitten deep into South Africa’s trade with Canada, according to authorities here.

At the Commonwealth summit in Vancouver earlier this week, British officials claimed, in an effort to illustrate the futility of sanctions, that trade between Canada and South Africa had increased by 47%.

This was countered by Canadian officials who claimed British statistics were for 1986 and in fact trade had decreased by 50%.

A Canadian Embassy official said in Pretoria that although no figures were available, trade between the two countries had taken a dive since sanctions were imposed.

And a Saffa source confirmed that trade was shrinking. The latest available figures — for 1985 — showed imports from Canada valued at R270 million and exports to Canada at about R200 million.

‘Sanctions fatigue’ admission

VANCOUVER, British Columbia. — Commonwealth nations plunged into debate yesterday on South Africa with Britain even more opposed to trade embargos and Canadian Foreign Minister Mr Joe Clark acknowledging “sanctions fatigue”.

As debate began, British officials said Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher saw change in South Africa coming only through economic growth and was “even more convinced sanctions are not the answer”.

“The prime minister has never been concerned about being out on a limb when she thinks she is right, and the fact it is uncomfortable is neither here nor there,” said a senior official, who asked not to be identified.

But Mozambique argued that sanctions were forcing changes, including meetings between white businessmen and the ANC.

“Mozambique is not in a position to apply sanctions,” said Foreign Minister Mr Paseo Macumbi.

“But this fact should not be taken by those who could apply effective sanctions as an example to follow.”

“What is developing now is a temporary sanctions fatigue,” Mr Clark told reporters after the leaders of the 49-nation association of Britain and its former colonies had met in closed session.

“Lonely little sanctions offered by countries like Canada don’t have much impact on their own,” Mr Clark added.

Canada implemented a full package of embargos agreed by Commonwealth nations last August, including bans on air links, farm products and new investment. Britain, whose trade with South Africa is eight times larger than Canada’s, refused to impose the tough measures, claiming they do not work and hurt blacks the most.

Backsliding

Queen Elizabeth, official head of the Commonwealth, hosted a banquet at her hotel headquarters on Tuesday night for 37 leaders and deputy leaders from eight other nations.

When the five-day conference opened on Tuesday, Mrs Thatcher reiterated that she will not budge on the sanctions issue.

“We have a legitimate right to our own views, and the right, too, to hold these views without our motives being questioned,” she said.

African and Asian leaders, headed by Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda and the Indian Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi, made impassioned appeals for concerted action against apartheid and declared that the Commonwealth must not be seen to be backsliding on an issue it has debated for more than two decades.

No country made any suggestion for specific new embargos.

“The only way to destroy apartheid without a terrible bloodbath is by imposing sanctions,” said Mr Gandhi.

Mr Clark said “nothing has changed” in the deep differences with Britain over sanctions, a rift that threatened to break up the Commonwealth two years ago. But he said there were “more ways of influencing apartheid than sanctions”.

“This Commonwealth Conference will mark a pause in the pressure against apartheid,” said Mr Clark. He did not elaborate, but Canada has suggested setting up a foreign ministers group to monitor the issue between the two-yearly meetings of Commonwealth leaders.

Initial reaction to that idea was cool from both Britain and its African critics. — Sapa-AP
SA-Canada trade down

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Sanctions have bitten deep into SA's trade with Canada, say authorities in Pretoria.

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Canadian officials countered by saying UK statistics were for 1986 and, in fact, trade was off 50%.

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And a Safto source confirmed trade was shrinking. Figures for 1985 showed imports from Canada valued at R270m and exports to Canada at about R200m.
Britain stands firm on SA sanctions

By Michael Morris,
The Star's Foreign News Service

 VANCOUVER — Britain is standing firm against sanctions, but the rest of the Commonwealth may impose their own new measures.

Jamaica has proposed that all countries intensify financial bans — refusing new loans, the rescheduling of old loans, and new investment, and that they order the withdrawal of existing investments.

Canada insists it is still committed to intensifying sanctions pressure.

A restrained-Southern Africa debate got underway between heads of state yesterday morning.

They have now left it to a committee of nine Foreign Ministers to get down to details.

This committee is expected to report back to their leaders at about 5 p.m. today.

The results may not emerge until the weekend, when heads of state return from their two-day retreat in the British Columbian resort of Kelowna, more than 400 km from Vancouver.

Anger appears to be absent from discussions so far, but there is a strong determination among some nations to intensify sanctions.

There is broad agreement on increasing aid to the Frontline States — Britain has succeeded in at least partly shifting the emphasis on to aid — and on working to end apartheid. But there remain deep differences.

Most of the Commonwealth accepts that Britain is showing no interest in pursuing trade embargoes — and the rigidity of British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher’s stand seems to have exhausted efforts by others to push her any further. Frontline Commonwealth states have been effectively exempted from having to agree to impose sanctions.

While rancour is absent from the talks so far, so is consensus.

The result may put greater pressure on Pretoria, but with nothing like the economic impact that would result from the Commonwealth able to force Britain to take a common line.

See Page 15.
Sanctions ‘hamper urging for change’

SANCTIONS have diminished the already limited ability of the private sector to influence change, Anglovaal chairman Basil Hersov says in his annual review.

He says the abolition of the Group Areas Act must be the next logical step in government’s programme to abolish discrimination.

Further delays in the reform process will give SA’s overseas opponents more ammunition and time to prepare strategies aimed at destroying the country’s economy and its social and political structures.

The business sector lacks unanimity on political issues because its interest are so diverse, and thus it lacks the extensive “political clout” many believe it has.

But, he adds, that sector still has more influence than many South African businessmen are prepared to admit.

The areas where business should legitimately involve itself are in education and training, threats of sanctions and disinvestment and forced removals and other social issues that affect the business community, he says.
Put positive pressure on SA, Soal tells BBC

LONDON — PFP MP Peter Soal has said in a BBC TV interview that positive rather than negative pressure should be brought to bear on the SA government to bring about change in the Republic.

"I am not convinced that sanctions will change apartheid or rid South Africa of the system of racial discrimination that we have," he said.

"It hasn't changed the point of view of the whites, as experienced in the election that we held in May of this year, and certainly as far as black people are concerned it has affected their jobs rather than their political advancement."

Soal, MP for Johannesburg North and the PFP's media spokesman, said his party was opposed to sanctions "simply because we believe that they're not going to work. They're not going to effect the changes that the world wants or the changes that we want."

Soal said he understood the frustrations of Commonwealth leaders meeting in Vancouver, who wanted to see major changes in SA.

"We want those changes ourselves. We are implacably opposed to apartheid. We want to bring about a non-racial democratic society in South Africa where all South Africans will participate. But we don't believe sanctions will bring that." — Sapa.
Problems in SA are touted for tourists

VANCOUVER — South Africa is marketing its political conflict as a tourist attraction, offering an "unparalleled travel experience".

In a travel advertisement in Canada's national daily, The Globe and Mail, Argosy Travel Ltd invites readers to "come see for yourself" and among the listed attractions are South Africa's "highly publicised social and political problems".

The advertisement concludes: "If you prefer to form your own opinions first hand, join us for an unparalleled experience in travel".

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has summed up his opinion of Mrs Thatcher's policy on southern Africa by saying: "Aid without sanctions means you are fattening us like hatters for the slaughterhouse of apartheid."

Told later that Mrs Thatcher was emerging as the leader of the West, he said: "If so, God help us."
Despite hardships, support for pressure higher than in 1985

State cracks down on varsity funds

The government has taken steps to maintain its financial support for universities, despite mounting resistance from students. The government has allocated additional funds to support varsity education, in response to the increasing number of students protesting against cuts in funding.

Blacks do back sanctions, warns survey

The survey conducted by the Institute for Social Research shows that the majority of black South Africans support sanctions. The survey findings indicate that a significant majority of the black population endorses sanctions as a means of pressuring apartheid authorities.

Two-thirds blacks pro-sanctions - poll

According to a recent poll, two-thirds of black South Africans support sanctions against South Africa. The poll results highlight the strong support among the black population for sanctions, reflecting the widespread discontent with apartheid policies.
JOHANNESBURG - A survey released yesterday showed two-thirds of the blacks interviewed support economic sanctions in principle, but only 40 per cent back such measures if they result in the loss of jobs.

Blacks in urban areas were more likely to favour sanctions than those in small towns or rural areas, but a majority in all regions support the idea of economic embargoes, said the Community Agency for Social Enquiry, an independent research organisation.

The question on sanctions gave the respondent the choice of opposing sanctions, approving conditional sanctions until certain reforms are made, or unconditional sanctions until apartheid is ended.

The survey found that 46 per cent said sanctions should be applied until the South African Government ends the state of emergency, frees political detainees, urbans certain political organisations and takes other steps to end apartheid.

An additional 21 per cent said they were reluctant to risk job losses.

The survey also measured support for political groups and leaders.

Twenty-four per cent said they backed Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader imprisoned for 25 years after conviction for sabotage; 11 per cent supported Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the chief minister of the Zulu tribal homeland; 10 per cent chose President P.W. Botha; 7 per cent backed the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front and 6 per cent selected Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Four per cent were divided among other leaders, and 36 per cent did not answer. — Sapa
from
MIKE ROBERTSON,
Daily Dispatch man
in Vancouver

VANCOUVER — A
special committee of
Commonwealth foreign
ministers was consider-
ing imposing further fi-
nancial sanctions
against South Africa last
night.

And, for the second
time this week, British
officials came under fire
for spreading “deliber-
ate misinformation”.

In his first press brief-
ing at the conference
the Zambian President
and frontline chairman
Kenneth Kaunda said he
was “extremely happy
with what is coming out
of this conference on the
question of sanctions”.

“With one well known
exception (Britain) the
summit is unanimous
that we must find ways
of tightening up on san-
cctions and making them
more effective,” he said.

Frontline countries
have adopted a joint
position on the issue
calling for:

Increased financial
and investment san-
cctions.

Improved monitoring
to identify “dummy”
companies through
which SA exports are
still reaching world
markets and

The plugging of loop-
holes that are allowing
foreign companies to
continue exporting to
SA.

Pointing the way to a
disagreed communiqué
at the end of the summit,
President Kaunda said
it would be a wasted ef-
fort to try to persuade
the British Prime Min-
ister, Mrs Margaret
Thatcher, to agree to
new sanctions. He re-
 fused to pre-empt the
recommendations of the
foreign ministers’ com-
mittee, but said: “Finan-
cial centres need to be
tackled and I would like
to believe that some of
the recommendations
that the foreign minis-
ters will come up with
will be related to how to
handle them.”

On the issue of san-
cctions, he said, Britain
was “totally isolated.
“That is a success for
the summit.”

Attacking British of-
icials for giving a mis-
leading impression of
what was going on at the
heads of government
meeting, he said they
were guilty of “leaking
disinformation typical
of South Africa.”

Earlier other Com-
monwealth leaders had
stepped in swiftly to re-
but suggestions by Brit-
ish officials that a com-
mittee of nine foreign
ministers, under the
chairmanship of the Ca-
nadian External Affairs
Minister, Mr Joe Clark,
would consider only aid
to the frontline states
and not sanctions.

Mr Clark said his com-
mittee had been
instructed to prepare
recommendations on the
agenda item Southern
Africa, which included
everything, although
special emphasis was to
be placed on aid to the
前线.

Despite British sug-
gestions that discussions
of sanctions had been
“fairly low-key” it later
became clear that the
Jamaican Prime Min-
ister, Mr Edward Seaga
was spearheading a
move to intensify finan-
cial and investment
sanctions.
Blacks show 81% sanctions support

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A survey of black South African attitudes towards sanctions published yesterday shows that while 81% support sanctions, 60% took a more cautious approach if these were to risk any job losses, and an additional 26% were prepared to see only limited job losses.

The survey had 800 respondents and was conducted nationwide with appropriate weightings for cities, small towns and the rural areas. Sociologist Mark Orkin, of the Community Agency for Social Enquiry, explained this apparent contradiction as revealing the interplay among respondents' priorities between their socio-political commitments and their individual economic anxieties.

He argued that the policy position on the issue held by, for example, Cosatu, reflected an attempt to take both these currents into account.

Thus Cosatu advocated comprehensive - rather than partial sanctions in the hope that they would have the greatest possible impact while causing economic hardship for the shortest possible time, the survey says.

Opinion on whether sanctions would actually work was evenly divided — 42% said "no" and 41% "yes".

There was 42% support for "conditional" sanctions, which should be applied until the emergency is ended, political prisoners released, organizations unbanned and apartheid abandoned — the position represented by groups like Cosatu, Nactu and the SA Council of Churches.

"Unconditional" sanctions, propogated by the ANC, PAC, UDF and Aapco, were supported by 21% and 26% opposed sanctions.
Sanctions are harmful to SA

Own Correspondent

AMANZIMTOTI — The effects of boycotts and sanctions on SA’s economy should not be underestimated. Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said yesterday. Responding to resolutions put at the Natal National Party Congress, he said SA had an open economy that was extremely vulnerable.

“Don’t underestimate the negative effect that boycotts and sanctions have on our economy.

“We have billions accumulated in sterilised wealth in the form of strategic commodities such as oil,” he said.

“Imagine what we can do if we could have certainty regarding oil supplies and were able to release these reserves to finance development and infrastructure.”

He told the congress that his officials had supplied him with figures on inflation expectations which were too optimistic for him to repeat lest they were not realised. — Sapa.
UK 'isolated' on sanctions issue

VANCOUVER. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said yesterday that history would judge British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher harshly for her lone resistance in the Commonwealth to sanctions against South Africa.

"That is the success of the summit. Britain is isolated totally," Dr Kaunda told a news conference on the third day of the five-day summit.

Dr Kaunda spoke as a group of nine foreign ministers, including those of Britain and Zambia, were putting finishing touches to draft recommendations on what to do about pressuring South Africa's white-led government.

The issue has dominated the summit, which appeared unlikely to agree on tough new measures but focused on giving more aid to Zambia and other black-ruled southern African states to decrease their economic dependence on South Africa.

During a closed session on South Africa on Wednesday, Mrs Thatcher argued that change in South Africa would come through economic growth, not embargos which, she maintained, merely stiffen white resistance to change. — Sapa-AP
Mugabe sets target to cut SA links

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Zimbabwe hopes to end all commercial links with South Africa by June 1988, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told a closed session of the Commonwealth summit in Canada.

In a report from Vancouver the Mozambique News Agency Aim said Mr Mugabe had also told the closed meeting that his country would stop using all rail routes through South Africa as soon as the Limpopo railway linking Maputo to southern Zimbabwe became operational.

He disclosed that the Zimbabwean military contingent in Mozambique was costing the Harare government R32-million a year.

Copper exports

Mr Mugabe also said that all Zambia's copper exports were now sent through Beira and Dar es Salaam and not South Africa.

Aim said Mr Mugabe had told the other Commonwealth leaders that South Africa was no longer Zimbabwe's main trading partner.

In Zimbabwe the national news agency Ziana did not report Mr Mugabe's speech to the closed session.

However, the agency said the frontline states had circulated a report to "a group of selected journalists" in which it was said that there was little point in adopting new measures if existing ones were not being adequately implemented.
Blacks cautious on sanctions

A survey of black South African attitudes towards sanctions published yesterday, shows that while 61% support sanctions, 60% took a more cautious approach if these were to risk any job losses, and an additional 26% were prepared to see only limited job losses.

The survey had 800 respondents and was conducted nationwide with appropriate weightings for cities, small towns and the rural areas.

Sociologist Mark Orkin, of the Community Agency for Social Enquiry, explained this apparent contradiction as revealing the interplay among respondents' priorities between their socio-political commitments and their individual economic anxieties.

He argued that the policy position on the issue held by, for example, Cosatu, reflected an attempt to take both these currents into account.

Thus Cosatu advocated comprehensive rather than partial sanctions in the hope that they would have the greatest possible impact while causing economic hardship for the shortest possible time, the survey says.

Opinion on whether sanctions would actually work was evenly divided — 42% said "no" and 41% "yes".

Orkin said the survey was an advance on previous ones in that it allowed respondents to choose between two different types of sanctions.

There was 42% support for "conditional" sanctions, which should be applied until the emergency is ended, political prisoners released, organisations unbanned and apartheid abandoned — the position represented by groups like Cosatu, Nactu and the SA Council of Churches.

"Unconditional" sanctions, propagated by the ANC, PAC, UDF and Azapo, were supported by 21%. They believe sanctions should be applied until government hands over power to representatives of the majority, according to Orkin.

And 26% opposed sanctions.

Support for sanctions was higher than average among non-Zulus, newspaper readers, and urban dwellers. Some 8% of people who identified with pro-sanctions organisations were against such measures, while 51% Inkatha supporters opposed sanctions.
Britain alone on sanctions

VANCOUVER. — Britain yesterday remained isolated over its South Africa stand as Commonwealth leaders debated proposals to tighten economic sanctions against Pretoria.

Commonwealth secretariat sources said Britain alone dissented over proposed monitoring of sanctions against South Africa.

"It is not an easy meeting," commented one spokeswoman as the summit leaders battled to devise a strategy that will pressure South Africa while avoiding an open split with Britain.

Earlier, British government sources dismissed a warning by representatives of the African National Congress that its guerillas may target British assets for attack in reprisal for Britain's attitude.

"There are things in life which you hear but to which you don't respond," said a British official source.

Frank Fried on no longer a member of the Commonwealth. According to Prime Minister Mr Brian Mulroney, Fiji's membership in the Commonwealth lapsed with the emergence of the republic earlier this week.
UK keeps sanctions out — ‘leaked’ report

MICHAEL MORRIS

VANCOUVER — No new sanctions have been recommended by the Commonwealth's foreign ministers' committee against South Africa, it has emerged.

An account, leaked yesterday evening of the report heads of government are now considering, shows that Britain has so far succeeded in keeping sanctions on the periphery of the agenda.

But aid to Peace Line states is promised, including a proposal to set up consultations with South Africa's neighbours on how to help with their defence and security. Mozambique has asked for military training and medical supplies.

There is also a proposal for a foreign ministers group to be established to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of sanctions.

The report by the foreign ministers of Britain, Canada, Australia, Zambia, Nigeria, India, Tanzania, Guyana and Zimbabwe is being discussed by the heads of government who will be deciding what to do today.

India and African countries are deeply concerned that the Vancouver summit might appear to be a retreat from the Nasser and even the London review meeting last year — and there is understood to be increased pressure on Canada to stand firm on sanctions.

RESTRAINED

The debate remains essentially restrained. The agreement principle — allowing Britain to go its own way — is still being emphasised.

Sanctions are referred to in the foreign ministers' report — but only broadly, that they be tightened.

Britain is still resisting the setting up of a sanctions monitoring group, and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe is reported to have told his colleagues that he believed South African business should be offered "a realistic" rather than more pressure.

Speaking yesterday while heads of government were discussing the proposals on their retreat away from Vancouver, the Indian Foreign Minister, Mr Natwar Singh, said: "We believe in sanctions. Our view is that we should go forward from Nasser and London (the review meeting) and show forward movement. This is the view of the majority of Commonwealth members."

But if the foreign ministers failed to propose new specific measures, the chances of the heads of government agreeing on any are considerably reduced.

If heads of government do introduce more sanctions' pressure, it is believed South Africa's financial transactions ahead will be a key target.

Summit hears of sanctions, sense

MICHAEL MORRIS

VANCOUVER — President Daniel arap Moi has offered Kenya as a venue for a meeting between South Africa's white and black nationalists. He said in the Commonwealth's southern African debate this week he hoped Pretoria would "see the sense" of negotiations.

Mozambican Foreign Minister Dr Pascoal Mocumbi says his country cannot afford to impose sanctions on Pretoria because Pretoria is already imposing sanctions on Maputo.

But some British representatives have become impatient with talk of sanctions. One said: "Oh well, of course sanctions is a word in the vocabulary which has to be uttered on some national and international platforms... because I suppose it satisfies a deep emotional longing. But it does not satisfy the situation in South Africa."

If Mrs Thatcher had glanced up on Wednesday, she would have seen a seaplane trailing a banner which read: "Hang in there Maggie — don't give an inch."

"Hang in there Maggie — don't give an inch."

Thatcher stands alone on sanctions

VANCOUVER — Britain yesterday remained isolated over its South Africa stand as Commonwealth leaders debated proposals to tighten economic sanctions against Pretoria.

Commonwealth secretariat sources said Britain alone dissented over proposed monitoring of sanctions against South Africa.

The proposals were contained in a report drafted by a committee of nine foreign ministers. The Commonwealth leaders debated the report yesterday during a 24-hour break at a lake resort.

"It is not an easy meeting," said a Commonwealth secretariat spokesman as the summit leaders battled to devise a strategy that will pressure the South African Government while avoiding an open split with the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The report by the nine foreign ministers, including those of Britain and its sharpest African critics, was unanimous in recommending increased aid to the frontline states, Commonwealth secretariat sources said.

Earlier, British government sources dismissed a warning by representatives of the African National Congress that its guerrillas might target British assets for attack in reprisal for Mrs Thatcher's attitude.

"There are things in life which you hear but to which you don't respond," said a British official source.

In a television interview, Mrs Thatcher challenged proponents of sanctions to tell her why one million people from neighbouring black states voluntarily went to South Africa to work.

She said apartheid had been eroded "very considerably" and a lot of this had been due to the presence of successful companies in South Africa.

"This is the peaceful way of breaking down apartheid. And it's got to go. We're not arguing about that."

Mrs Thatcher said black wages were paid more in South Africa than in surrounding countries.

"That is why one million of them leave the countries who are complaining and go to South Africa for a better standard of living and remit money."

Mrs Thatcher said Zambia should be "a rich country, rich agriculturally, rich in raw materials", but it wasn't.

"Their real problem is that in spite of everything South Africa is the best-run economy in Africa and often helps to keep others going. When they have droughts it's from South Africa that they can get maize."

Mrs Thatcher said she took issue with President Kenneth Kaunda and others when they said factories should be shut and workers should be made unemployed.

"I say no, I see nothing that will help in depriving people of a job and indeed making it such that they cannot keep their children," she said.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said last night the Commonwealth summit was a "conference of disgust" because 33 of the 49 member countries attending it were guilty of violating human rights to a larger extent than South Africa.

He told a function hosted by Johannesburg's Greek community that these countries suffered from "poverty, malnutrition and oppression and do not know the meaning of elections... where millions of people are dying of hunger." — Sapa-RNS "AP"
Counter-thrust to more SA sanctions

by RICHARD DOWDEN
of The Independent

LONDON — Mrs Thatcher's main counter-thrust to the calls for more sanctions against South Africa is that Britain is helping the Frontline states with aid.

In a glossy booklet called British Aid to Southern Africa - A Force for Peaceful Change and Development, the Foreign Office says that since 1980 Britain has contributed R2.700-million to South Africa's neighbours.

With tables and pictures, the booklet lays out Britain's contribution towards alleviating the problems largely attributable to the unjust and immoral apartheid-system and the tension this has engendered between South Africa and her neighbours.

Peaceful dialogue

The British intention is to "work for peaceful dialogue in South Africa, leading to the elimination of apartheid" and to "also help promote the peaceful, stable and prosperous development of all states in the region".

Since 1980, when they formed the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), South Africa's neighbours have been trying to develop their own infrastructure to reduce their dependence on the Republic.

The Foreign Office's booklet says the British aid to SADCC "is designed to strengthen their self-sufficiency, so reducing the dependence on South Africa".

Dependence on SA

Britain has accepted the SADCC only since 1985.

Until then, London argued that the southern African states could not avoid their dependence on South Africa and should not try to do so.

This explains why Britain's aid to Mozambique has jumped from just R1.14-million in 1980 to R1.12-million committed in 1987.

Thatcher's gift to PW Botha: Weakened sanctions campaign

by MICHAEL MORRIS, Weekend Argus Foreign Service

VANCOUVER. — Britain's electorate is to be thanked, or blamed, for the exhaustion of what began some years ago as the most potentially damaging assault on apartheid by the 49 Commonwealth nations.

However, strongly 48 of them strike at Pretoria, their impact is limited by Mrs Thatcher's stubborn refusal to endorse sanctions.

Most significantly, the British Premier's rigidity on this vexing issue has led her Commonwealth partners to give up trying to pressure or persuade her.

Even as Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda talks of "confabulation", "bloodbath" and "time-bomb" in Southern Africa, he admits that trying to persuade Mrs Thatcher to see things his way is "a wasted effort".

A very different chapter would have been written here if Britain had chosen Labour leader Neil Kinnock as its Prime Minister four months ago.

The most striking feature of the summit has been the sustained interest in the debate on South Africa — a country that left the Commonwealth more than two decades ago — and the absence of rancour on an issue which only a year ago threatened to break the family of former colonies apart.

That apparently innocuous, gentlemanly phrase, "agree to disagree", has gone down as a precedent that could in years to come erode the compilation of Commonwealth members to act in concert.

It would seem that when South Africa parted company with the Commonwealth, it left behind a thorn that has been hurting ever since.

The chief difference between member states centres on how they would like to tackle apartheid.

Mrs Thatcher's belief that economic and demographic pressures within the country will be the most effective agents of change, is seen as a vindication of the arguments of South Africa's liberal business community.

Her critics say she is merely keen to protect Britain's interests in South Africa. She counters that Britain's interests are themselves agents of change.

The injection of money and other aid into Mozambique and other Frontline states has enabled her to advance convincing "put-your-money-where-your-mouth-is" arguments.

Mrs Thatcher's determination not to be moved by emotional rhetoric or accusations that she is threatening the future of the Commonwealth has weakened the campaign for a punitive attack on apartheid.

It will undoubtedly earn her respect — and scorn — abroad, but she must wonder what it will earn her in South Africa. It is up to President Botha to decide the value of her 'gift'.
AGA!

Only Maggie scorns summit promise of more sanctions

SUNDAY TIMES FOREIGN DESK
IRON LADY Margaret Thatcher yesterday stood defiant and alone against the rest of the Commonwealth over the sanctions issue.

The British Prime Minister made it clear that her Government would not waver from its existing opposition to tougher economic measures against SA.

Only hours after the Commonwealth plan to tighten the screws on SA was announced, Mrs Thatcher and other Commonwealth leaders began sniping at one another.

The Vancouver talks ended in acrimony last night, with the leaders of Australia, India, Zambia and Zimbabwe — dubbed the "Gang of Four" by British spokesmen — accusing Britain of spreading "misinformation".

"We feel the Iron Lady has got it all wrong, perhaps deliberately," said Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who called Mrs Thatcher "the odd woman out".

Vindicated

But Mrs Thatcher said other leaders were "making a great deal of noise" and claimed her position had been vindicated. Asked if she felt isolated, she replied: "Hardly. I think in a way we're winning the argument."

According to reports in London last night, Mrs Thatcher will launch a brave new effort to win support for her policies with an historic New Year visit to black Africa to press home her argument against tougher sanctions.

It is thought that her programme will take her to Zimbabwe, Zambia and possibly, Botswana.

She will drive home the message to black leaders that positive help from Britain to reduce their dependence on South Africa will do more to raise living standards and break down apartheid than a mutually damaging sanctions campaign.
DIARY
WASHINGTON BARBER'S
SIMON

YESTERDAY'S

SANTIONS, men lead call

10-18 1999
Hawks see Brits over SA

BOB FRANKIE

Thatcher a racist

And Mugabe calls

The summit for Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth ended yesterday. Only nine after their

The summit for Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth ended yesterday. Only nine after their
SA gives vital aid to frontline states

By NEIL HOOPER

WHILE Commonwealth leaders were debating the provision of aid to frontline states in Africa, officials in Pretoria this week pointed out that South Africa was already quietly providing vital support to these countries.

South Africa has already entered into an agreement to lease 18 diesel locomotives and 250 railway trucks to Zimbabwe National Railways.

South Africa has also leased 18 diesel locomotives to Zambia and about 10 steam and diesel locomotives to Swaziland. A further 100 railway wagons have been sold to Zaire.

South Africa was this week also airlifting emergency supplies of food to people cut off by snow in the Lesotho mountain areas.

People needing medical attention were airlifted by the SAAF.

Sources also noted that, despite the rhetoric in Vancouver, co-operation was close between the railway authorities of Zambia, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland and South Africa.

So much so that the annual meeting of general managers of railways in Southern Africa was held in Lusaka on September 14 and 15 and attended by three top SA railway officials, including General Manager Dr R L Grove.

During September, alone more than 7 000 South African railways trucks were in use on lines in Zambik, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Last year SATS gave financial assistance to these countries totalling more than R50-million.

SATS is also rebuilding a railway bridge in Mozambique, has provided rolling stock for the link between Beira and Zimbabwe, and is helping with a master plan to rebuild Maputo harbour.
Sanctions: Call to boost reserves

PRETORIA. — SA should strengthen its gold and other foreign reserves, or at least maintain current levels, to finance strategic supplies if the sanctions campaign should gather momentum, says Volkskas Bank.

Discussing the long-term prospects for the exchange rate, the bank says in its Economic Spotlight for October that unless SA manages to drive down the inflation rate, approximating those of its trading partners, the exchange rate of the rand is bound to decline further in time.

Gold price

This would happen regardless of a sharp rise in the gold price, it added.

It was much more difficult, if not impossible, to forecast the course of the exchange rate in the short term, say over the next year or so.

It would appear that, at current levels, the exchange rate of the rand was slightly undervalued rather than overvalued, said the bank.

"We believe that this is the result of deliberate policy actions during the past year and, in the light of overall economic circumstances, this cannot be faulted."

This also meant traditional exports should still be able to compete internationally — while imports would be discouraged — even if exchange rates were to remain at the current levels for a considerable period.

There was a satisfactory surplus on the balance of payments, and the reserves had been considerably strengthened in the past year. The indications were that another surplus could be expected in 1988, unless the gold price should drop sharply for some reason.

The current exchange control measures would have to be maintained for a long period, it said, "It is essential to maintain a reasonable surplus on the current account, since a continued net outflow of capital is likely."

On the gold and other foreign reserves position, Volkskas said the key question was whether it would become official policy to use these reserves to bolster the exchange rate if the balance of payments began to show a deficit.

This question was pertinent, it said, in the light of the fact that the country would probably have to contend with more economic boycotts.

"Should these reserves not rather be strengthened further, or at least kept at their current levels, to finance strategic supplies if the sanctions campaign should gather further momentum?"

Adjustment

"In our view, such a policy would be desirable. If it were to be followed, a downward adjustment in the exchange rate could be made very quickly, since the reserves will not be used to defend the exchange rate."

Volkskas concluded that the rand would remain fairly steady for the rest of the year before beginning to move slightly lower in 1988. — Sapa
Aussie sanctions against SA 'cause losers all round'

The Argus Foreign Service

SYDNEY. — There are losers all round in the demise of the Australia South Africa Trade Association, the organisation formed 10 years to foster trade links between the two countries and whose members were Australian companies and individuals trading in the Republic.

Mr Allan Dexter, the association's secretary, said the Australian Government's continued hardline attitude to South Africa, which included trade sanctions, had caused members to seek anonymity.

"Because of the sanctions, several of our members have ceased trading in South Africa while others just want to steer clear of the controversies of trading in the Republic.

"In the good times there were up to 70 Australian companies in South Africa. Now only a fraction of those remain."

Mr Dexter said that at its peak the association had 200 members, representing companies and individuals across a broad spectrum of business.

"But, with disinvestment and the other pressures, our membership was only six when we decided recently that the association was no longer viable."

The biggest losers over the past few years were blacks given jobs by the Australian companies, he said. In at least three companies blacks held senior management positions.

"And the Australian people are also losers. They are the ones paying more for goods imported from South Africa, although they don't know it."

Mr Dexter explained that South African exporters were circumventing the Australian-imposed bans by getting their goods to Australia via a third country.

"So Australians are getting South African goods, but the label has them originating in the third country. This obviously costs the South African exporter more. His losses must be recouped, so it is the Australian consumer who makes up the difference."

"The Australian Government has made a big issue out of kicking the South African can. But the sanctions have cost the jobs of Australians and lost the country valuable foreign exchange."

"So nobody is the winner. Sanctions have not altered South Africa's apartheid policies to any significant degree and goods are still coming from the Republic into Australia."

"The Australian Government should be made to show how sanctions have changed apartheid."

The Australia South Africa Trade Association will be missed. Perhaps its most publicised achievement was in 1983, when members commissioned a national opinion poll which showed that 75 percent of Australians favoured trade and cultural links with South Africa.

The poll also disclosed that most people also wanted South African Airways to continue direct flights to Australia. On October 27 SAA flies out of Australia for the last time. And because of that decision Mr Dexter may lose his job as the airline's public relations manager.

"It is a pity that governments round the world don't recognise that South Africa can bypass the sanctions. But the innocent people suffer. They are the ones caught in the middle."
Black views mixed on sanctions, Dakar

POLL 1:

Most South African blacks support economic sanctions, though a majority were reluctant to back sanctions if it meant increased unemployment, a nationwide survey has revealed.

The survey, released at the weekend, was conducted by the independent Community Agency for Social Enquiry and designed and supervised by sociologist Mark Orkin. It included respondents from metropolitan, small town and rural areas. The so-called "independent states" were also included.

Of 800 respondents interviewed, 67 percent supported sanctions, while 26 percent opposed sanctions fearing that economic growth would be slowed. Six percent were non-committal.

Twenty-one percent backed sanctions as a means of forcing the Government to hand over power, while 46 percent believed sanctions must be applied until the Government stops the state of emergency, frees political prisoners, urban political movements and abandons apartheid.

The questionnaire also named the leaders and groups that support each view.

In the pro-sanction group were the Progressive Federal Party and big business, and homeland leaders like Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, while the African National Congress and Pan African Congress were in the group supporting unconditional sanctions.

The United Democratic Front, the Congress of South African Trade Unions and Archbishop Desmond Tutu were in the group that sees sanctions as a way of pressuring the Government until "it provides the conditions for democracy."

Asked if they still supported sanctions if it meant job loss, 60 percent of the respondents said they were afraid to risk unemployment, while 26 percent were prepared to see some, but not many black workers lose their jobs as a result of sanctions. Fourteen percent stood by their "hard-line" sanction position whatever the unemployment costs.

Amongst blacks, 27.9 percent believed the Government had gained the greatest advantage from the Dakar meeting while 25.8 percent believed the ANC had gained most from the talks.

The statistics obtained from the survey showed that blacks were less inclined to ascribe negative characteristics to the ANC than whites.

Mr Frank le Roux, CP MP for Brakpan, rejected the poll as "unscientific."

"It's the usual story, that we have reached our ceiling. But at least they do show we have grown, which they did not say before the elections."

The results of the election proved the February poll wrong.

"I think our support is more than 22. Also they give our support amongst Afrikaners as 26 percent, I would say it is more like 30 percent."

Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens and chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's Case found that opinion on this issue had not changed since a similar survey on disinvestment conducted two years ago.

Demand for sanctions was strongest in the big cities, where only 14 percent opposed economic embargo. Here 52 percent favoured conditional sanctions, while 29 percent demanded unconditional sanctions.

Nationwide, 24 percent supported Nelson Mandela or the ANC, 11 percent supported Chief Buthelezi in Transkei, 10 percent supported the PW Botha or other government figures, seven percent supported UDF or other pro-sanctions groupings, while six percent supported Archbishop Tutu.

The survey that 55.9 percent of blacks believed the ANC was strongly committed to democracy while only 51 percent of whites believed this.

More than 90 percent of whites believed the ANC was strongly committed to violence whereas only 39.1 percent of blacks held this view.

The usually-reliable poll conducted by Mark and Meningschmidt in August, shows a drop in support for the National Party since February from 48.4 percent to 44.1 percent.

The Progressive Federal Party's support took a sharp dive from 19.1 to 10.4 percent.

The Independents, meanwhile, rocketted from 3.7 to 11.9 percent, to top the PPP.

But party leaders said that the position had changed since August, mainly because of the split in the Independents.

The poll was commissioned by an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper which concluded that there had been little growth in CP support since the election, when it had reached its high point.

It said most of the seven percent growth in support for the CP had been between the last poll in February and the May elections.

The survey was conducted telephonically between July 27 and August 3 this year among 1142 whites and 547 blacks.

POLL 2:

The Dakar talks had been a propaganda victory for the ANC according to more than half of whites interviewed in a Human Sciences Research Council survey.

The HSRC survey was carried out telephonically between July 27 and August 3 this year among 1142 whites and 547 blacks.

The survey showed that 58.4 percent of white Afrikaners speaking people believed the ANC had scored a propaganda victory while 41.6 percent of English speaking whites felt the same.

More than half of whites interviewed (52.4 percent) believed the Dakar meeting had not enhanced the ANC's prestige in the eyes of the world.

Mr Frank le Roux, CP MP for Brakpan, rejected the poll as "unscientific."

"It's the usual story, that we have reached our ceiling. But at least they do show we have grown, which they did not say before the elections."

"The results of the election proved the February poll wrong."

"I think our support is more than 22. Also they give our support amongst Afrikaners as 26 percent, I would say it is more like 30 percent."

Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens and chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's


**EXTRACTED TEXT**

In the wake of the recent economic downturn, the financial sector has faced significant challenges. Banks and other financial institutions have struggled to maintain stability in the face of increased regulatory scrutiny and changing market conditions. The pressure to maintain profitability while adhering to new regulations has led many financial institutions to reassess their strategies and operations.

This shift has been accompanied by a focus on improving efficiency and reducing costs. As a result, many are exploring alternative models and technologies that can help streamline processes and enhance customer experience. The adoption of digital technologies, in particular, has been a key driver of innovation in the sector.

One area that has seen significant progress is the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) technologies. These technologies are being used to automate tasks, enhance decision-making processes, and improve risk management. By leveraging these tools, financial institutions can better understand market trends and customer behavior, allowing for more informed and timely decision-making.

In addition to AI, blockchain technology is also gaining traction. This technology offers a secure and transparent way to facilitate transactions, which can lead to cost savings and increased efficiency. By eliminating the need for intermediaries, blockchain can reduce the time and expense associated with traditional financial transactions.

However, as these technologies continue to evolve, there are also concerns about potential risks and vulnerabilities. The increasing reliance on digital systems has made financial institutions more susceptible to cyber-attacks and data breaches. As a result, there is a growing need for robust cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive information.

In conclusion, the financial sector is undergoing a transformation driven by the adoption of innovative technologies. While these changes offer opportunities for growth and efficiency, they also present challenges that must be addressed to ensure the sector's long-term sustainability. With careful consideration and strategic planning, financial institutions can leverage these technologies to stay ahead of the curve and maintain their competitive edge.
SA could become colossus — Buthelezi

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — South Africa could easily rise from the ashes of apartheid to become a colossus of Africa, bringing benefits to the entire sub-continent, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said in West Germany at the weekend.

Speaking at a dinner held in his honour in Essen, Frankfurt, he said there were growing signs of disillusionment with the effectiveness of sanctions, and encouraging evidence that the world was beginning to re-examine attitudes towards the South African situation.

Black South Africans were disillusioned with the effectiveness of the politics of confrontation and with the violent tactics of some groups, he said.

"Three years ago revolutionaries were telling the black population that violence would continue escalating until the government was toppled."

"Now, three years later, the government is still there and it is blacks who are paying the price of failed violence."
Mrs Thatcher unrepentant on opposition to sanctions

Leaders vow to step up pressure

Commonwealth leaders have spared South Africans from a new immediate round of sanctions, but they have vowed to keep up the pressure in a variety of ways, and equipping neighbouring countries to respond to threats from the South African Defense Force.

Britain has excluded itself from much of the programme of action southern Africa approved by the Commonwealth heads of government yesterday, the penultimate day of a week-long summit, dominated by the apartheid debate.

After one of the calmest of Commonwealth debates on South Africa, no new specific sanctions have been agreed in Vancouver, but Pretoria's important financial links with the world have been singled out for future assaults.

New areas

Agreeing to disagree, Mrs Thatcher, who refused to back sanctions, said later that the programme of action in the implementation of sanctions had been strengthened.

The other 47 nations, however, have gone ahead and agreed to create a committee of Foreign Ministers who will monitor events in the only week-long summit, dominated by the apartheid debate.

Undoubtedly, Mrs Thatcher has succeeded in forging a new emphasis on development and security aid to the Frontline states.

Mr Busia, Prime Minister of Zambia, said he agreed with the leaders of India, Zimbabwe and South Africa that the Commonwealth had decided to make clear its commitment to the liberation of South Africa and to see the emergence of a non-discriminatory society.

The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, said: "We believe that the Iron Lady has got it wrong, or at least desperately. This is the way we won our independence in Britain - but we have our price and we're not going to be pushed aside by threats from anywhere."
Blacks favour sanctions

In the metropolitation of Brazil, the economic boom is well in place. The government's support for the Brazilian economy has been considerable, with the economy growing at a solid pace. The World Bank's support for the Brazilian government has been instrumental in this economic boom. The government has implemented a number of policies to support the economy, including increased spending on infrastructure, education, and health care. The government has also implemented policies to encourage investment in the private sector, and these policies have been successful in attracting foreign investment.

The Brazilian economy is well on track to achieving sustainable growth. The government's economic policies are paying off, and the economy is growing at a healthy pace. The government's commitment to economic development is evident in the strong growth rates seen in recent years. The government has a clear vision for the future of the Brazilian economy, and it is working hard to ensure that the economy continues to grow and thrive.

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LONDON — Despite the “surface sputter” at the Vancouver Commonwealth summit, the participants seemed to be simply going through the motions of trying to secure sanctions against South Africa, said The Times in a leading article today.

The condemnations rang hollow, “but the Canadian Foreign Minister summed up the real mood of the conference when he spoke of ‘sanctions fatigue’.”

The reason the Commonwealth persisted, however, could be traced to Washington’s demand for “further and even more heroic doses” of a medicine which has been shown not to work.

At the very least, an American acknowledgement that sanctions had failed might finally remove them from the international agenda, “thus adding

Club demand for sanctions ‘rang hollow’

immeasurably to the quality of future Commonwealth conversations”, the paper said.

The Financial Times wrote in a leading article today: “It remains impossible not to wonder why a group of countries that has spent so much time over the years trying to deal — on the whole ineffectually — with the problems of South Africa should give so little attention to problems at least theoretically within its domain.”

These were “legion”, ranging from the coup in Fiji to the troubled situation prevailing in Sri Lanka.
New US sanction step

WASHINGTON. — The House of Representatives is set to deny American firms tax deductions for the taxes they pay to Pretoria, adding tens of millions of dollars to the cost of doing business in South Africa.

The new sanction, which was quietly reported out of the House Ways and Means Committee last week as part of the final 1988 budget, would place South Africa in the category of countries deemed by Washington to support international terrorism.

These nations include Libya, North Korea, Iran and Afghanistan.

The measure, which effectively means double taxation for American companies still operating in South Africa, was authored by Congressman Charles Rangel, a leading member of the congressional black caucus.

Even though it must still be endorsed by the Senate and survive a possible presidential veto of the entire budget bill, Reagan administration officials remain deeply concerned that it will become law.

"This is the sanctioneer's best bet this year," one official said.

An industry source described the new legislation as "very serious".

One industry source, who would only speak on a non-attributable basis, called the legislation "very serious — a lot of companies will have to reconsider their position if this passes. the oil companies would be likely be especially hard hit."

Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee adopted the proposal unanimously after minority Republican members refused to participate in the budget drafting process.
Maggie could yet act to dismantle sanctions

EXPERTS ON South Africa were springing up all over the place here last week. Every way you turned, officials — from Canada to Kiribati — were offering suggestions to advance the downfall of apartheid.

Appearing under the guise of “media” were representatives of the ANC, the Anti-Apartheid Movement and even the SA Embassy.

Away from the sail-topped convention centre where the Commonwealth summit was held, a cab driver — whose accent could only have been nurtured in the shadow of Table Mountain — and an unsuspicious businessman advanced opinions that ranged from amusing to pathetic.

Despite the spectrum of opinion available, however, the person whose decisions most affected SA — Britain’s Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher — displayed a palpable ignorance of the country on which she is said to hold such strong beliefs.

On the emergence of unions, the beginnings of apartheid and recent reform measures said statements that were less than accurate. More importantly, compared to the sometimes compelling arguments against sanctions advanced by sections of the SA business community, the way she and her officials set about the task was at best amateurish.

Severing

Yet it is also true that this summit has seen a significant halt in the campaign to impose total sanctions on SA. Whether this “setback” will result in a turning back of the sanctions campaign or its diversion into something less productive is yet to be seen.

The Vancouver summit marked the severing of the final links between Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth in regard to policy on SA.

Thatcher and her officials advanced arguments, drawing on a more sophisticated analysis developed by Anglo American, which held up alternative “high road” and “low road” scenarios for SA’s future — the former involving the unloading of economic forces, the second being a result of sanctions.

For the first time they put a time-frame — 20 years — on the emergence of a non-racial SA.

But in closed meetings Thatcher advanced the argument against sanctions as badly as her officials did at briefings; it’s not surprising she was isolated from the rest of the Commonwealth.

Emerging from one briefing, a journalist in a leading US newspaper quipped: “Thatcher wants the West to invest in apartheid and blacks to buy shares in it.”

“It was a harsh judgment, but understandable; it was given the officials’ argument that economic expansion and demographic forces alone would bring about the dismantling of apartheid. “I thought that was exactly what apartheid was intended to control,” said a sceptical Canadian official.

Yet there can be no denying the validity of Thatcher’s argument when she said: “The real importance of the statement we have agreed to is that in it there is implicit recognition that further progress can’t be made down the sanctions path. There is no proposal for further sanctions actually there.”

She held the view that South Africans were prepared to change. Sanctions were an impediment to change. To back her sentiments she quoted both Helen Suzman and Alan Paton.

Spurious

“There has been a change of minds and of hearts within SA, which has come at a time also of economic expansion. It has come at a time when a number of companies, quite a lot of them British, others South African, have been forward in their thinking.

“They have set up black South African unions, as you know full well, and they have been very active,” she argued. Later she repeated the rather spurious claim that companies had set up black trade unions.

While she was not prepared to say Britain would act to dismantle sanctions already adopted, it seemed clear that having completely broken ranks with the rest of the Commonwealth on SA, such an action — which would be in line with the arguments advanced in favour of economic expansion — was not out of the question.

This was later reinforced when she deliberately distanced her government from the ANC.

The rest of the Commonwealth, however, will be moving in the opposite direction. Thatcher dismissed this commitment to sanctions as “muddled thinking” and implied some countries were guilty of hypocrisy.

But it was also a result of the case for sanctions being argued more strongly than the case against it.

One factor in this is one involving Kenya’s Daniel Arap Moi. He is reported to strongly oppose denying landing rights in Nairobi to aircraft flying to SA.

According to a Frontline official, this is not just because he is concerned over a loss of revenue, but because he generally doubts the efficacy of sanctions. Yet Moi joined the other 46 Commonwealth leaders in adopting new measures against SA.

Shallow

A Canadian official, who has met leading SA businessmen and been extremely impressed by their arguments against sanctions, said British attempts to argue along similar lines at the summit came across as shallow, lacking both coherence and commitment.

Despite attempts by the British to embarrass him, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney emerged from the summit with the support of all members except Britain for a package on SA that contained every element his officials were predicting it would more than two months ago — increased aid to Frontline states, a committee of foreign ministers to monitor developments in SA and stepped-up monitoring and implementation of existing measures.

However, Mulroney recognised that, unlike Britain, Canada’s limited links with SA reduce its effectiveness. He is reluctant to break all links with SA, saying: “Once you do it you take yourself out of position to influence dialogue.”

Perhaps as a result of an inability to affect SA by the adoption of new trade sanctions, the Vancouver summit, to quote Mulroney, “ended in a process; not in a list.” But despite the absence of Britain from the “process,” it would be unwise to underestimate the effect of measures agreed on by the rest.
Thatcher's remarks won't change policy

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The Foreign Office has been at pains to point out that Mrs Margaret Thatcher's reference to the African National Congress as a "terrorist organisation" and to sanctions against South Africa not working has not signalled a change in the British Government's policy towards South Africa.

Although Mrs Thatcher placed the ANC alongside the IRA, a Foreign Office spokesman said this did not rule out future contacts with the ANC.

Mrs Thatcher has repeatedly said her government does not talk to terrorists but both Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mrs Lyndal Chalker, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, have met ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo.

On each occasion the British Ministers repeated their rejection of violence. Although no date was set for future meetings, the impression was left that the door was open for future talks. Mrs Chalker's talks with Mr Tambo were described by the Foreign Office as "useful and candid" and Sir Geoffrey's as "good, candid and open".

The Foreign Office says there is no indication that Britain will not carry out its commitment to impose certain sanctions on South Africa in spite of Mrs Thatcher's repeated assertion at Vancouver that sanctions have not worked and have been counter-productive.

Noted with dismay

Asked if Britain had not been somewhat half-hearted in its implementation of sanctions agreed by the Commonwealth, the European Community and the United Nations, the Foreign Office spokesman said: "We stand on our record however tightly we may have interpreted the precise letter of what we said we would do."

"The solutions to South Africa's problems would be resolved only if the African National Congress and the Government would to devise a new constitution, says the United Democratic Front.

A UDF (Western Cape region) spokesman said today it had noted Mrs Thatcher's remarks "with dismay and great disappointment".

South Africa came under the spotlight again at the Commonwealth leaders conference, but criticisms levelled at the country had been "fair" and "constructive", said the UDF.

"The theme of the conference, to us, seems that our immediate neighbours are concerned about the alleged destabilising role that the Government is playing in the region."

"We say that the British Prime Minister should endeavour to become part of the solution of the problems which face the South African nation," the statement said.
THE head of the Bureau
For Information, Mr D W
Steward, says the
majority of black South
Africans wish to have
nothing to do with
economic actions against
their country.

He quoted three major
scientific surveys,
including one conducted
by a private company on
behalf of the Bureau,
adding that these have
consistently indicated
that the majority of
blacks quite understand-
ably wish to have nothing
to do with sanctions
against South Africa.

Mr Steward was
reacting to a recent
survey conducted by an
organisation called
Community Agency for
Social Enquiry, which
indicated that a large
majority of blacks
support sanctions
against this country.

He said the sample,
which included 800
blacks, has been critic-
ised by Professor
Lawrence Schlemmer,
director of the Centre of
Policy Studies at the
University of the
Witwatersrand. He
pointed out, among
others, that each of the
questions involved in the
survey was linked to the
views of prominent
politicians.

"The survey could
therefore hardly be
regarded as objective," Mr Steward said.

He said a survey
carried out in August by
a private company on
the attitudes of black South
African coal miners,
established that only 21
percent supported
sanctions.

Another survey con-
ducted by the Human
Sciences Research
Council in September
last year found that 50.6
percent of black South
Africans were opposed to
disinvestment.
Detentions to be used to extend sanctions — MP

JOHANNESBURG — World-wide publicity given to the detention of young South Africans would be a major factor to be used in persuading the US Congress to extend the present sanctions against South Africa, Mrs Helen Suzman said last night.

Mrs Suzman, the PFP MP for Houghton, said this at a report-back meeting to her constituents.

She said 1 500 people were still in detention and quoted the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, as saying 79 detainees were under 18.

Mrs Suzman said: “To what extent the minister’s release of children was spurred on by the conference which took place recently at Harare on the subject Children under Apartheid, I do not know, but I have no doubt that the world-wide publicity which has been given to the holding of young people in detention without trial in South Africa, will be a major factor which is going to be used in persuading the US Congress to extend the present sanctions against South Africa.”

Irrespective of this, the minister should release not only those under 18, but everyone detained without trial, she said.

If he could not charge detainees, he should release them, Mrs Suzman said. — Sapa
Lebowa head rejects No

JOHANNESBURG — Lebowa's new Chief Minister Mr Mgoboya Ramodike yesterday appealed to other homeland leaders not to take part in the South African government's National Council. Mr Ramodike, a campaigner against homeland independence, was yesterday voted successor to Chief Minister Mr Cedric Phatudi.

100 000 for anti-SA march

LONDON. — About 100 000 people are expected to march through London this weekend in a mass demonstration supporting sanctions against South Africa. Speakers at the demonstration, organized by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, will include SWAPO president, Mr Sam Njoma, and the head of the ANC's international section, Mr Johnston Makatini.
March to back UK sanctions

LONDON — About 100,000 people are expected to march here this weekend in a mass demonstration supporting sanctions against South Africa.

The demonstration, organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM), will be addressed by a number of speakers, including the SWAPO president, Mr Sam Nujoma, the president of the AAM, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston and the head of the ANC’s international section, Mr Johnston Makatini.

Organisers of the protest are predicting a turnout of 100,000.

It is expected the recent sanctions stance taken at the Commonwealth conference by the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, will boost interest.

The march starts at 1 pm on Saturday from the Thames Embankment, moves past South Africa House in Trafalgar Square and on to Downing Street. Speakers, including the Labour shadow cabinet minister, Mr Bob Hughes, will hand a letter of protest to Mrs Thatcher.

Then the marchers will move on to Hyde Park for the speeches and musical entertainment provided by two bands. — DPC
US SANCTIONS

Shot in the foot

SA, like other countries, is chafing at the effects of US attempts to limit its exports of hi-tech items to preserve its technological edge. Most of the US effort in this direction is devoted to ensuring that the USSR doesn’t gain access to hi-tech items of a military or manufacturing nature, but countries friendly to the US, such as the UK and West Germany, are indignant at the means employed to implement US resolve.

In practice, the Americans use their Department of Commerce to grant licences for the export of the hundreds of thousands of US products which are covered by the embargo. If there are political problems with the country of destination, the State Department becomes involved, or if there are military problems, then the Pentagon has its say.

The whole initiative has become a source of friction within the US government — the Pentagon accuses the Department of Commerce of being too lenient in the granting of licences and the department accuses the Pentagon of being over-zealous. Friction between one official agency and another sometimes takes up so much time that the potential buyer turns to another (non-US) supplier.

This was the case in West Germany. The granting of a licence was so long delayed that the customer, a shipping line called Transnautic which had Soviet shareholders, turned to Hitachi to supply the mainframe that it originally wanted from IBM’s West German subsidiary. The West German government protested at what it saw as US interference in a deal between two ostensibly West German entities.

In another case, the US licensed the export of a Cray supercomputer to a UK university, which sold time on the computer to the USSR. The US protested, the UK government lodged a strong counter-protest at what it saw as US interference in the country’s internal affairs. Eventually British industry stepped in to cool the steadily escalating row for fear of jeopardising its future supplies of hi-tech equipment.

The granting of an US export licence involves prior as well as post-shipment inspections by US personnel. In SA the US government is using its embassy and consular staff to do the check, which involves determining the ownership, use and location of what is usually a mainframe computer. This check is more onerous than in other cases, in that it is also aimed at ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act.

Obviously this intrusion has been regarded as unwelcome. Sources in the data processing (DP) industry in SA indicate that up to five individuals have been used to conduct these inspections and some confusion has arisen because three of the inspectors are said to have been fluent Afrikaans-speakers, though a US spokesman denies that it has any Afrikaans-speaking staff who could pass as locals.

Aside from this minor but interesting point, the spokesman says of the inspections that “without exception, the private sector has been friendly.” No one at any of the large State corporations even admits to being the subject of such inspections, but industry gossip has it that some of the encounters have been less than amicable.

Carefully monitored

The consulate spokesman says that more than five US officials have been used in on-the-spot inspections on a sporadic basis and that in total this is the equivalent of using one person full time. He says no one does these inspections on a regular basis. Nevertheless, DP staff feel that the local industry is being carefully monitored.

To South African business and professional people, harassed and ostracised by the world community at large, over-regulated and over-taxed at home, the additional ag-
UK body says no to sanctions

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Britain's biggest employer body, the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), remains opposed to sanctions against SA, its president said yesterday.

David Nickson, in a satellite interview with the Assocom congress in East London, said the CBI shared the views expressed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at this month's Commonwealth conference in Canada.

He said: "Our view is not a political one. We are opposed to apartheid and to violence. But we are also opposed to sanctions, which are counter-productive and harm those they are intended to help. We are in the business of wealth creation."

Nickson said this week's international stock market crash had not affected Britain's industrial confidence and the business mood remained buoyant. Strong economic growth was expected to continue.
'Dislike of SA rises' as sanctions fail

JOHANNESBURG — The failure of sanctions has heaped greater international dislike than ever on South Africa and increased the likelihood of further action against this country, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, dean of South African industrialists, told a banquet in Johannesburg last night.

"It is clearly recognised that their (sanctions') value, if they have one, is not related to changing South Africa but is rather a self-indulgent demonstration of the emotional needs and political interests of left-wing groups in Europe and America," Mr Oppenheimer said.

He was addressing the Convocation of the University of Natal banquet.

"The failure of sanctions, far from improving sentiment in respect of SA, has made it much worse.

"I have just returned from overseas with the impression that while it is recognised that SA cannot easily be bullied, the fact remains that ours is a country increasingly disliked and any means of damaging our interests, provided they are cheap enough, would be widely supported."

The most popular alternative to sanctions now was to provide help to the Frontline States to enable them to become economically independent of SA.

"Yet economic assistance to these states, even in these terms, is bound to fall in its ostensible objective," Mr Oppenheimer said.

"No one can doubt that the black states of Southern Africa are in great economic need, and assistance from the major industrial countries, provided it is wisely directed and controlled, could be of great value to the whole region."

"However, none of those countries will, be prosperous and stable unless they are also peaceful and that involves peaceful relations with South Africa, however much they disapprove of South Africa's racial policies.

"There is a contradiction between a policy aimed at solving those countries' economic problems and a policy aimed at making them dependent of South Africa."

"Economic help for the black states in Southern Africa would be much more practically employed in building up new economic links with SA than trying to break down those that already exist."

""
COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT

Sanctions off the boil

When the Commonwealth summit got under way last week, a British official said the South African issue would not dominate the conference and sanctions would not dominate the discussions on SA. Maybe his crystal ball needed polishing or perhaps it was the beginning of what Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke later called an "abominable" disinformation campaign. For, apart from occasional moments when it was displaced by Fiji, SA remained exactly where it had been at the close of the previous conference in Nassau — at the top of the Commonwealth agenda.

At the end no new sanctions were agreed upon against SA and most measures in the communiqué were as expected. Canada succeeded in getting everyone except Britain to agree to the setting up of a committee of foreign ministers to monitor developments in SA. Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark was appointed chairman and said its first task would be to "tighten, widen and intensify" sanctions.

Hawke, speaking on an original suggestion by Jamaica's Edward Seaga, got the summit, with the exception of Britain, to agree to the commissioning of a study to examine SA's relationship with international finance houses. Mozambique, whose Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi was an ever-present figure on the fringes of the conference, announced that Canada and Britain agreed to put up US$40m for the rehabilitation of the Limpopo line. A further undisclosed sum will also be made to a project to get Maputo port fully operational.

A special fund to provide technical assistance to Mozambique was also set up, and while no immediate military assistance was forthcoming, both India and Australia indicated there could be some bilateral aid in this area. Mocumbi, who made history by becoming the first non-Commonwealth minister to address an official summit committee, appeared in particular "for all kinds of transport — jeeps, helicopters, planes," as well as skilled personnel to provide training. He was confident the aid would be forthcoming.

The one surprise in the package was a plan to set up a transmission facility in a frontline state to overcome SA's censorship laws. Censorship, it was claimed, allowed Britain to advance with some casualness the view that sanctions were not working. And Britain's Margaret Thatcher, it was said, was totally isolated. She did not agree. "I find more recognition of the views that I adhere to," she said, stressing that no new sanctions had been adopted. "I take some encouragement from the growing realisation on the part of many Commonwealth countries, first, that change in SA will be a long drawn-out process and second that the momentum for change must come from within SA." Her officials put a time frame on the "long drawn-out process" — 20 years.

There can be no denying that Thatcher and the rest are now heading in completely different directions on SA. Not only will she not budge on sanctions but she firmly put the case for encouraging economic expansion. In a separate but parallel development, she attacked the African National Congress (ANC), calling it a "typical terrorist organisation" which people should fight and not embrace. Her statement not only takes Britain back to prior to the Nassau summit, where it agreed to call for the unbanning of the ANC, but is a significant setback for the ANC itself, which has secured a string of diplomatic triumphs in the past two years.

Thatcher might not have stopped the sanctions bandwagon, but she has certainly held it up. Combined with the attack on the ANC it is a strong message to Pretoria that as far as she is concerned the heat is off. With a little reciprocation on their part, she could well begin to undo even the limited sanctions Britain has adopted so far.

SRI LANKA

India's nightmare

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has flown home from the Commonwealth summit to face a Sri Lankan nightmare. At the weekend the Indian peacekeeping force (now 18,000 strong), sent to protect the 2m Tamil minority in Sri Lanka from Sinhalese security forces, was locked in a bloody battle with the separatist Tamil Tiger guerrillas for the northern city of Jaffna.

The price of the peace pact Gandhi signed with Sri Lankan President Junius Jayawardene is proving high in terms of casualties. It could ruin Indian army action against the Tamil Tigers in the wake of a series of atrocities in April. Sri Lanka offered semi-autonomy to the Tamil-dominated areas of the north and east. It also ceded part of its sovereignty. An Indian peacekeeping force — which was supposed to have gone home by the end of August — assumed responsibility for law and order in the Tamil heartland and supervised an amnesty under which the Tigers (and other smaller guerrilla groups) handed over their guns. There followed an impressive public display in which the Tigers' leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran (33), accepted the deal in a symbolic surrender of weaponry.

But it was not followed up. The Tigers may have turned in 15% of their arms but the Indian army has not yet searched out the rest. In addition while Sri Lankan security forces were confined to barracks the Indians did little to contain a resurgence of Tamil attacks on Sinhalese Buddhists and Muslims in the eastern province around Trincomalee.

The flawed truce exploded, however, when 15 Tamil Tigers, caught trying to ship in guns by Sri Lankan naval patrols, committed suicide (with cyanide pills) while under arrest. The Tigers embarked on an orgy of slaughter — massacring Sinhalese and Muslim civilians. India had no option but to act after Jayawardene threatened to unleash Sri Lankan forces and resume the mop up which New Delhi had likened to genocide.

As the PM went to press the Indian army was battling its way into Jaffna city, controlled for the last five years by the Tigers who have set up a web of Vietname-style bunkers and booby traps. Ostensibly it was a one-sided battle: elite Indian troops, with armour and artillery, outnumbered the estimated 2,500 "frontline" Tigers by more than six to one.

With the press banned from the fighting zone, no independent confirmation of the death toll was available. But Red Cross and hospital sources painted a grim picture. Up to 530 Tigers have been killed, 100 civilians...
Sanctions ‘to get worse’

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Sanctions and disinvestment pressures against SA would intensify next year, a survey of the top 100 industrial companies listed on the JSE has found.

The Unisa Bureau of Market Research survey says 68% of the corporate executives support that view, compared with 54% in the previous report.

About 53% believe the overall political situation will deteriorate next year, compared with 47% who took that view for 1987.

The majority — 76% — also think labour unrest and strikes will increase in 1988 compared with 1987.

And 44% believe unemployment will also rise next year, while 47% do not believe companies will be hampered by shortages of business resources such as capital and raw materials.

On inflation, the executives forecast a lower rate next year — 17.1% against 18.6% in 1986. They expect the real growth rate to be higher than in 1986 — 2.4% compared with 0.5% and they predict a growth rate of 2.1% for 1987.

About 52% also believe consumers will exert more pressure on the manufacturing industry, government and the media “to be more responsive to consumer problems”. This is less than the 67% who felt that way in the last report.
Trade ban cuts exports by 45 pc

Sanctions ‘are killing mineral sales to US’

By Adele Balela

South African exports to the United States dropped by 45 percent from R2.6 billion in the first half of last year to R1.4 billion this year, said Mr Ian Leach, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg yesterday.

He was speaking at a two-day conference on “Power and wealth in South Africa, the economic system under review” organised by the Institute for Industrial Relations.

Mr Leach said exports of South African commodities banned under the American Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 had effectively dried up.

Exports of uranium products, iron, steel and coal fell from R361 million in the first six months of 1986 to almost zero in the first half of this year.

Imports were unchanged at R1.2 billion, but South Africa’s trade surpluses with the United States had fallen from R1.4 billion to R200 million.

Mr Leach said while the Act had effectively restricted trade, it had failed in its intention to pressure South Africa into political reform.

“The tragedy of the disinvestment campaign is that most of us in this country shut our eyes to reality. Disinvestment includes the loss of research and development, technical and scientific knowhow, patents, loans and sophisticated equipment,” he said.

Mr Duncan Innes, senior lecturer in industrial sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand said a survey carried out in September 1985 in 10 metropolitan areas found that three-quarters of the respondents favoured socialism.

This was probably due to the fact that capitalism was perceived by many to be linked directly to apartheid.

If there was to be any meaningful debate about a post-apartheid South Africa, he said, business had to understand the different economic systems.
US Customs probes SA sanctions-busting

WASHINGTON — The US Department of Customs is investigating 20 sanctions-busting cases involving South Africa, 13 of them imports which entail the mislabeling of merchandise.

Officials are also probing seven alleged US export violations, according to a recent report on how the US government is enforcing economic sanctions against South Africa.

Most of the cases involved falsification of documents listing the country of origin, false markings on the containers, or transhipment through a third country to mask South African origin, the report said. It was issued at a Senate hearing yesterday.

Officers stopped four imports investigations after establishing they were unfounded and in three of the remaining 10 ongoing probes Customs had seized goods.

On the exports violations, the report said 13 of 14 probes involved the Arms Export Control Act or the Export Administration Act.

CALIFORNIAN SOLD TECHNICAL MANUALS

Two files had been closed without indictment, seven were still active, one had been passed to the State Department's office on munitions control for review, three were awaiting a prosecutor's decision and the last had been prosecuted.

A California businessman was convicted recently of selling South African authorities technical manuals for military transport aircraft.

Department of Commerce officials were busy, the report said. They had devoted "significant resources" to post-shipment checks of restricted items such as computers, which, in terms of the sanctions, cannot be sold to South African military, police or apartheid-enforcing agencies.

One official said the department had more post-shipment checks in South Africa than anywhere else.

Crocker: no move on Japan

WASHINGTON — The United States would not press Japan to impose punitive economic sanctions against South Africa, President Reagan's top Africa policymaker has said.

Declaring that he was reacting to senators' questions on Capitol Hill, Crocker said, "I think it's been made clear that we have been examining the issue, and we have had some consultations with the Japanese." He said that Senator Hart would replace the US as South Africa's leading trading partner.

The Washington Post reported Japan's new leading position had embarrassed Japan's corporations and government which were concerned about the backlash it may create in the US.

The report said estimates based on first-half trade statistics put Japan-SA trade this year at about $7.2 billion, and the US's at about $5 billion. Last year, US-SA trade was $7.28 billion, and Japan-SA trade $7.2 billion.

Thatcher defends British's attitude towards sanctions

LONDON — In the House of Commons yesterday, Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher defended her stance on sanctions against South Africa.

She insisted that sanctions had been, and would be, counter productive and ineffective, and would delay the dismantling of apartheid. Sanctions would turn South Africa into an economic wasteland, she said.

Earlier, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe had also defended the British position on South Africa, saying Britain's belief that apartheid should be removed as quickly as possible was not in doubt.

He added that earlier meetings with ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo had been part of a "pattern of contact" with the ANC which had to be judged from time to time.

Mrs Thatcher was making a statement to the House on the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Vancouver.

She said: "There is a growing realisation on the part of many Commonwealth countries, first, that change in South Africa will be a slow and long drawn-out process and, second, that the momentum is not always strong. The ANC was not in the same situation as the ANC was then."

"Britain, for its part, has faithfully implemented the limited measures to which we agreed at earlier meetings as a signal to South Africa. We shall continue to do so. But where we

disagree with other Commonwealth governments is on the most effective means to get rid of apartheid."

"We believe that sanctions only harden attitudes as the recent elections in South Africa have shown. Moreover, so far as they do have an effect, the first to suffer are the black people whose jobs and livelihoods would be at risk, without any social security to fall back on."

"They would also be very damaging to the Frontline states which have themselves come to understand more fully the difficulty of applying sanctions."

Labour leader Mr Neil Kinnock told the Prime Minister that white South African politicians and the press saw her as an ally of apartheid.

He asked: "Does she not realise that it is impossible to believe her declarations against apartheid when she uses all her political weight to protect apartheid?"

Mrs Thatcher replied by preceding Mrs Helen Suzman who had called sanctions "actually counter productive", and Mr Alan Paton, who had referred to "an ill-advised sanctions campaign."

Mrs Thatcher also recalled her remarks in Vancouver about the African National Congress. The ANC were terrorists, she said, and she condemned them for that.

But, at the invitation of black Labour MP Mr Bernie Grant, she also condemned torture of children in South Africa and South African inquisitions into the Frontline states.
The Anglican bishops of Canada have joined with other religious leaders in calling for a diplomatic solution to the crisis in Syria. Bishop Isaac Taylor of Vancouver, one of the bishops, said: "We are concerned about the suffering of the Syrian people, and we believe that a diplomatic solution is the best way to end the conflict."

Taylor said that the bishops have been in contact with the Syrian government and the opposition, and they hope that a diplomatic solution can be reached.

"We urge all parties to the conflict to engage in dialogue and to work towards a peaceful resolution," Taylor said. "We believe that diplomacy is the only way to end the violence and to bring about a lasting peace for the people of Syria."
Exit Mono, but the workers want guarantees

By HILARY JOFFE

The right of trade unions to negotiate with companies pulling out of South Africa over the terms of disinvestment is an issue between workers and the foreign owners of Mono Pumps, who plan to sell their South African subsidiary.

The workers are demanding guarantees, to be written into the deed of sale, that their jobs will be secure, their conditions of employment no worse and their union recognised. They also want the disinvesting company to leave behind a fund, under workers' control, to provide them with improved benefits and make resources available for broader community projects, for example in rural areas.

The director of the British parent company has twice met Mono Pumps shop stewards and union officials. But the union says while the company has discussed the sale with them, it has refused to negotiate.

The company says it has given workers assurances that their jobs are secure, but it is not prepared to meet some of the "unrealistic" demands.

But the company denies that the planned sale is a disinvestment. Mono Pumps SA is a wholly owned subsidiary of Britain's Mono Pumps, owned by Gallaher, a British company. This is controlled ultimately by US company American Brands.

Gallaher, according to local Mono Pumps managing director Peak, decided some time ago to sell off its Mono group, comprising engineering companies in the UK, US, Australia and New Zealand.

But whatever the reason for the South African sale, the American controlling company is clearly getting some political mileage out of it.

An American Brands press release dated April this year says: "Edward Whitmore, chairman and chief executive of American Brands, announced today that the company's UK-based subsidiary has recently sold two of its South African units and plans to sell its two remaining units in that country after which American Brands will have no investments in South Africa." He added that the board of directors of American Brands had "re-iterated its strong opposition to the apartheid system."

Numsa, and the workers at Mono Pumps in Edenvale, are acting in part on the basis of this statement. Says a shop steward: "They are disinvesting because of apartheid, even if they say they are not. They can disinvest but they must leave something behind for us."
SANCTIONS
Case against CASE

Supporters of sanctions here and abroad - their theories under fire - are increasingly relying on statistical gymnastics to bolster their case. The argument that blacks support sanctions and are willing to suffer has never been supported by the facts.

That is again clear, with the release by the Community Agency for Social Enquiry (CASE) of the findings of a survey of black opinion. "Blacks do back sanctions, warns survey," said a front-page headline in the Weekly Mail - "Despite hardships, support for pressure higher than in 1985."

The report begins: "As the international sanctions movement struggles to maintain its momentum, a major nationwide survey released yesterday has revealed that two-thirds of black South Africans support sanctions."

"The survey was conducted during August and September by the Community Agency for Social Enquiry. This was the same group which compiled a similar, controversial report two years ago showing that most blacks supported disinvestment by foreign companies."

"It's a shame that the sometimes thoughtless weekly Weekly Mail has fallen, so uncritically, for CASE's half-truths. To understand this year's survey, it helped to know what was wrong with the interpretation of the widely quoted 1985 poll to which the Mail refers."

"This report clearly establishes the fact that a decisive majority of urban black South Africans support some form of disinvestment as a means of helping to end apartheid," Mark Orkin, a Johannesburg sociologist and a CASE director, wrote about the 1985 survey.

"Whatever other justifications might now be advanced by the advocates of investment, they can no longer maintain their posture of deferring to democracy, of seeking to respect the available indications of black opinion."

Orkin's findings did not justify his confident conclusions.

Urban blacks were given a three-way choice - between encouraging unrebitted investment, kicking out all foreign investment, and a middle position to "limit or restrict investment." The middle position said "foreign firms should not be allowed to invest here unless they actively pressure the government to end apartheid and recognise the trade unions chosen by the workers."

The results. 26% supported investment, 24% supported complete withdrawal, and 49% took the middle position of conditional investment.

In other words, three out four rejected wholesale withdrawal, the most radical position and the goal of many anti-apartheid activists and lawmakers outside SA. Three out of four supported investment under some conditions.

Orkin's interpretation was that 73% of urban blacks favour some sort of disinvestment. He lumped those who took the middle position - which he called "conditional disinvestment" - with those in the radical position.

We call the middle position "conditional investment," since it refers to controlling the flow of new investment, not kicking out the old. And the conditions are hardly tough: many would argue that businesses should actively campaign against apartheid and recognize trade unions.

Orkin, then, is right only to the extent that 73% of blacks don't want business as usual. But that does not demonstrate the support for blanket disinvestment claimed by those who quote the 73% figure.

Of course, a middle position in any poll is going to gather a fair amount of support. The fight is over who can claim that middle ground. Our less radical interpretation is supported by another question in the 1985 poll. The question began by noting "some people say disinvestment may cause some blacks to lose their jobs, but the sacrifice is worthwhile in order to pressure the government to end apartheid."

The question: Is the sacrifice worthwhile? The answers: 26% said yes, even if many blacks would lose their jobs; 25% said yes, if few blacks would lose their jobs; and 48% said the sacrifice of jobs is not worth it.

In other words, half of the blacks did not believe it is worthwhile to lose jobs in the campaign to fight apartheid. And that fraction rises to nearly three-quarters if you include those who want only a few blacks to lose jobs (those who, for example, aren't willing to suffer but would tolerate a bit of suffering among their neighbours).

At best, it seems, they would support symbolic - or ineffective - sanctions that send a message but don't cause hardships. They apparently don't want to suffer more than apartheid makes them suffer.

Now, a look at this year's offering from CASE - which, we expect, will also be widely misinterpreted. The poll, surveyed rural as well as urban blacks, gave respondents three choices on sanctions.

The PFP may also institute a civil action to unseat De Beer, if he is convicted on counts that would have made a material difference to the Hillbrow result.

While attention has been focused largely on De Beer, the fate of another MP also hangs in the balance. The Conservative Party's MP for Schweizer-Reneke, Kobus Beyers, is awaiting the outcome of an application for the revocation of his estate. If the application succeeds, he will be disqualified from holding office in terms of both the constitution and the Electoral Act.

The CP also faces a new struggle in Standerton where their MP, Jacobus de Ville, was unseated by order of the Pretoria Supreme Court last week, on the grounds that he was a State employee at the time of his election. De Ville held the post of deputy-sheriff. In terms of the Electoral Act, State employees may not stand for Parliament.
to continue supporting sanctions if they result in job losses for blacks; 26% would agree to seeing some but not many job losses (the "my-neighbour-but-not-me" middle position); and just 14% supported sanctions no matter the amount of unemployment.

This is not a portrait of a group of people who are calling for more sanctions and more suffering. Compared to the 1985 survey, blacks are even more wary of the potential effects of sanctions on employment.

We must conclude that many of those who said they support "sanctions" really support symbolic moves that express outrage at apartheid — but don’t throw blacks out of work.

That would exclude trade boycotts on, say, coal and agricultural products, which have hit black workers in the targeted fields. And it would include divestment only in those cases where assets are either turned over to black workers, or black workers remain employed under South African bosses. (And, we might ask, how exactly are these steps supposed to end apartheid?)

Nonetheless, we expect to hear US congressmen debating sanctions this week and beginning their speeches like this: “A survey released last week shows that an overwhelming majority of black South Africans support sanctions…”

Those who oppose both apartheid and sanctions can listen, smugly, knowing that the sanctioneers don’t have their facts right. That doesn’t make them any less dangerous.

Leaving the sanctions debate to the Left only generates more untruths. Blacks want jobs, the end of apartheid and freedom — a combination that only democratic capitalism can deliver.

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**UNIVERSITIES**

**Biting the hand**

In the name of academic freedom (the Nat version), universities must now police their campuses. If they fail, the State subsidy (which makes up 80% of their income) will be reviewed. The government argues, seductively, that taxpayers’ money is being wasted because of disruption by leftist students.

For a government long wishing to act

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**LABOUR IN BRIEF**

**Management** of Shell subsidiary Cadac, and the metalworkers’ union, NUMSA, together with the SA Boilermakers’ Society, prepare for their third meeting to consider “new proposals” aimed at settling their wage dispute.

Some 400 semi- and unskilled workers began a legal sit-in strike at the Industria plant on October 5. This has brought continuous production to a standstill, says Cadac, but “some limited activity is being maintained.” The joint union Uvena is a minimum wage of R4 an hour (R780 a month), which would mean a 48% increase to the wage bill, says Cadac. The company’s offer is R3,33 an hour (R643,50 a month) and 75 cents an hour across the board (R146,25 a month) — a 29% wage bill rise.

The trial of NUMSA general secretary Moses Mayekiso and four others, on charges of treason/subversion, commences before Justice van der Walt in the Rand Supreme Court. Mayekiso, Paul Tshabalala, Richard Midakane, Obed Bapela and Mzwanele Mayekiso, all from Alexandra, have been in custody since June 1986. They are represented by Advocate David Sogott SC. The State is charging the five with offences allegedly committed in Alex between January 1983 and June last year.

Putco management was expected to decide this week whether to hire new drivers, or re-instate the 450 who walked out at the Wynberg division last Friday, following a dispute that broke out three days earlier. This brought the Alexandra service to a halt. With no drivers at the depot, the company had arranged for substitutes from its Putco (Dobsonville) depot to drive passengers from the city to the northern suburbs and back again.

Problems arose last Tuesday, when a member of the workshop staff apparently infringed job demarcation by driving a bus across the road. He was dismissed, whereupon workshop workers walked out and were joined by the drivers demanding the workshop manager’s dismissal.

After four days of evidently fruitless negotiations with its Wynberg work force and the Zaekeni Transport and Allied Workers Union (a branch of the Transport and Allied Workers Union), Putco set a deadline to return to work by Friday at noon. This was ignored. The company claims the workers chose not to adhere to agreed grievance procedures, “instead preferring to enter into an illegal strike, which, until last hour, the company was sincerely trying to bring to an end.”

SA Breweries’ beer division and the Food and Allied Workers Union resume negotiations aimed at resolving the two-week-old wage strike at SAB’s Isando and Alrode breweries, and depots at Denver, Wadewide and East London. About 1 100 workers are out. The company says it is maintaining about 90% of normal production, and there is more than enough beer to go round.

The company has offered an improved minimum wage of R4 an hour, representing a national average increase of 33%. The union wants R4.30.

They swopped fresh proposals at a meeting on Monday. SAB negotiator Gary May said intimidation and violence would be a major issue at Tuesday’s talks. This followed a company statement saying two houses belonging to its employees were fired-bombed last Sunday, "allegedly by striking workers trying to enforce the two-week-old wage strike.” SAB also said “shots were fired into another employer’s house. Alrode brewery workers who wanted to get to work were allegedly ambushed by striking workers and many workers’ homes have been visited and the occupants threatened.”

The magistrate in the case of the 1986 Kinross goldfields disaster, in which 17 miners died, conducts an inspection of the site on the eighth day of the trial in the Witbank Regional Court. Seven officials of the Gencor mine have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide, or 13 alternative charges in terms of the Mines and Works Act.

Magistrate Pietensen found that a number of fire extinguishers are now in place along the underground haulage where the polyurethane foam wall-lining ignited and caused the disaster. The extinguishers were not there at the time of the accident. The court was also told that various changes had taken place underground at Kinross since the accident.

A new acronym, PPWAUW, is born with the merger of two Cosatu paper and print unions. PPWAUW — not to be confused with predecessor PAWAU — stands for the Paper, Printing, Wood & Allied Workers Union. It claims a paid-up membership of 24,260, and declares its “full support for the Freedom Charter and its adoption as the basic minimum demands of the oppressed and exploited in SA”.

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**FINANCIAL MAIL**

**OCTOBER 23 1987**
Failure of sanctions stirs up greater dislike for SA

JOHANNESBURG

The failure of sanctions has heaped greater international dislike than ever on South Africa and increased the likelihood of further action against this country, said Mr Harry Oppenheimer, doyen of South African industrialists.

"It is clearly recognised that sanctions' value, if they have one, is not related to changing South Africa but is rather a self-indulgent demonstration of the emotional needs and political interests of left-wing groups in Europe and America," Mr Oppenheimer said.

He was addressing the Convocation of the University of Natal banquet in Johannesburg last night at which three prominent South Africans were honoured for their contributions to human rights, industry and humanities.

A director of Durban Legal Resources Centre, Mr Chris Nicholson, head of Anglo American Corporation industrial relations division, Mr Bobby Godsell and MD of Checkers, Mr Olve Well, received the awards.

"The failure of sanctions; far from improving sentiment in respect of South Africa, has made it much worse," Mr Oppenheimer added.

"I have just returned from overseas with the impression that while it is recognised that South Africa cannot easily be bullied, the fact remains that ours is a country increasingly disliked and any means of damaging our interests, provided they are cheap enough, would be widely supported."

The most popular alternative to sanctions now was to provide help to the Frontline States to enable them to become economically independent of South Africa, Mr Oppenheimer said. — Sapa.
in curbs, say senators

US should lead world

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WASHINGTON

Diplomat: Washington

The Agins Foreign Service

From ALAN DUNN

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discussed andaguay the discarded the

second Envoy, Edward Knowles of Mass.


tests indicate new

Representatives on speeches new

in the Senate and House of

spereal bills are presented currently

and the Senate when the Senate passed the

President's veto after consultation

in 1934 Congress.

Yesterday, President Roosevelt laid

Less Real

hopes in the situation now

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time to impede sanctions. Indicate a

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House. Under Senate and Chamber of

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Several large letters of complaint:

Washington and the Southern Africa region.

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undertaken war, "We felt that when the

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US Vice President, H. Hart.

US Veto "Indispensable"

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Washington and the Southern Africa region.
The Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has defended her policy on sanctions against South Africa in a speech to the Commons today. She said the policy was designed to put a "black mark" on South Africa's human rights record and to show the country's determination to deal firmly with human rights abuses.

"I believe," she said, "that the policy is making a difference and that it is beginning to work. The sanctions are working. They are not working in isolation. They are part of a wider campaign to put the South African government under pressure to change."

Mrs Thatcher said that the policy was working because it was "stronger and more effective" than any other policy yet. She said that the policy was "working" and that it was "working" to put a "black mark" on South Africa's human rights record.

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Thatcher defends tough stand on SA sanctions

LONDON — British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday vigorously defended her stand against stiffer sanctions on South Africa.

She said in the House of Commons that she had received a message from leading anti-apartheid campaigner Mrs Helen Suzman that embargoes would cause enormous damage in South Africa and put large numbers out of work.

Mrs Thatcher, just back from the Commonwealth conference in Vancouver, told protesting opposition Labour MPs that "sanctions only hardened attitudes."

SLOW CHANGE

She said there was a "growing realisation" in the Commonwealth that change in South Africa would be slow and that the momentum for it must come from within the country.

Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock accused Mrs Thatcher of being "an ally of apartheid"

He said it was impossible to believe Mrs Thatcher's declarations against apartheid when "you systematically use all your political power to protect apartheid."

Mrs Thatcher hit back: "You want us by the use of sanctions to throw many black South Africans out of work, knowing full well that there is no social security."

"WASTELAND"

Blacks would go to "deprivation and starvation."

She said: "To apply sanctions would increase oppression rather than delay dismantlement of apartheid. Some Labour MPs would like to create an economic wasteland; would like to cause full unemployment among black South Africans by sanctions. That is not our way."

Mrs Thatcher won praise from Tory MP Mr John Carlisle for her stand against tougher sanctions at last week's Commonwealth conference. — Saps.
US senators want global sanctions against SA

By Alan Dunn, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — American senators behind the present economic sanctions against South Africa are pressing the Reagan Administration to lead a "global effort" to sever trade links with the Republic.

Admitting that the sanctions they imposed on October 2 last year had so far failed to end apartheid or force the South African Government to make changes, they yesterday blamed President Reagan and his officials for subverting their wishes for an international concert of sanctions against South Africa.

They called for more time to let the sanctions take effect, noting that the Reagan policy of "constructive engagement" had been "branded a failure" only after six years.

The senators' views on pushing their allies to impose sanctions, aired at a Senate Foreign Relations Sub-committee on Africa hearing on Capitol Hill, may be seen as a pointer to their efforts on the South African issue in coming months.

CLOSE LOOPHOLES

They gave notice also of their intention to "close loopholes" in the sanctions law.

Yesterday's hearing reflected little of the anti-apartheid fervour seen in last year's congressional debates, however, while several tough anti-apartheid bills are circulating in both the Senate and House of Representatives, no specific new measures were aired at the hearing.

A pro-sanctions leader, Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, said no one had expected the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act's modest measures to have a major economic impact on South Africa.

"But we did hope our sanctions would become part of a coordinated, international effort aimed at producing external economic pressure that would make a difference inside South Africa. It is disappointing the Administration chose to frustrate that objective."

See Page 15.
WASHINGTON — The US Department of Customs is investigating 20 sanctions-busting cases involving South Africa, 13 of them imports found to be marking the merchandise.

Officials are also probing seven alleged US export violations, according to an official report on how the US government is enforcing economic sanctions against South Africa.

Most imports involved falsification of documents listing the country of origin, false markings on the containers, or transhipment through a third country to mask South African origin, the report said. It was issued at a Senate hearing yesterday.

Officers stopped four imports investigations after establishing they were unfounded and in three of the remaining 13 ongoing probes Customs had seized goods.

On the exports violations, the report said 13 of 14 probes involved the Arms Export Control Act or the Export Administration Act.

CALIFORNIA SOLD TECHNICAL MANUALS

Two files had been closed without indictment, seven were still active, one had been passed to the State Department's office on munitions control for review, three were awaiting a prosecutor's decision and the last had been prosecuted.

A Californian businessman was convicted recently for selling South African authorities technical manuals for military transport aircraft.

The Department of Commerce officials were busy, the report said. They had devoted "significant resources" to post-shipment checks of limited items such as computers, which, in terms of the sanctions, cannot be sold to South African military, police or other agencies.

One official said the department had more post-shipment checks in South Africa than anywhere else.

The Star Bureau
Anti-sanctions balloon campaign to take off

LONDON — The International Freedom Foundation (IFF) has urged the British Government to stand firm in its opposition to sanctions against South Africa in the face of the Anti-Apartheid Movement's "March for Sanctions" here today.

The newly established British branch of the IFF argued that sanctions and disinvestment had the opposite effect to that desired by hurting the people they should help.

The IFF supported its argument with "poll evidence" indicating blacks' rejection of sanctions.

The IFF said: "It has become clear that sanctions as a means of damaging the South African state are futile and, if anything, damaging chances for further reform."

The organisation described the actions of South African and British "radicals seeking to put blacks out of work in South Africa, merely to help further their narrow sectional political interests," as hypocrisy.

As a counter-thrust to the "March for Sanctions," the IFF said it would release 2,000 balloons, all bearing the logo "Sanctions Starve" and a picture of a black starving mother and child.

The IFF's executive director, Mr Marc Gordon, said: "The intention of this release is to highlight the consequences their demonstration may have upon black South Africans."

The IFF said it would also carry out a poster campaign. — Sapa
BLACK PEOPLE WILL SUFFER MOST FROM SANCTIONS AND DISINVESTMENT IN S.AFRICA

BRITISH COMPANIES DISCRIMINATE AGAINST BLACK WORKERS IN S.AFRICA

THOUSANDS of people are expected to pack the Regina Mundi Church on Sunday, November 16.

No, it is not because they will be celebrating All Saints Day, which falls on that date.

Nor will it be another of the political rallies for which the church has acquired its unique international reputation.

It will be Regina Mundi's silver jubilee.

My, how time flies.

For many of us it will be a sentimental journey. For years before Regina Mundi was established, I can vividly remember attending church services under a tree at the same venue as a young urchin.

Open-air services — and we to us if the heavens opened up, leaving us soaking to our bones.

Not far from there a school, St Matthews, was built and our-burden became a little lighter because, for a change, we could attend Mass with a roof over our heads.

Many of my generation will remember the fun we had. Some of the incidents we remember with great fondness, but some of the things we got up to are enough to make you hang your head in shame.

The boys, being what they were then, operated as some form of Mafia that left many a mother grinding her teeth in anger at the antics we got up to. We were a hungry lot.

Usually, people living in shacks had their miswus (braizers) burning at full speed outside, where they cooked their night meals.

In our irreverent way, the elder ones among us would snatch a pot of boiling meat and we would vanish in the smog-filled alleys of the backstreets which we knew by heart.

Somebody would head for old Tshabalala's shop opposite the Mavis Isaacson hall and bring back a loaf that was also obtained by devious means and we would settle down for a meal. That was downright dirty stuff of which I am sure will be eternally ashamed.

Our parish priest in those days was a tough weatherbeaten German called Father Anthony Poulton, a no-nonsense stickler for discipline who picked the meanest look in the business.

After school, he got his altarboys around him and we were drafted for hours on end making coffins in his make-shift workshop behind the school.

With rampaging blanket vodka running all over the place, there were more deaths coming up than the coffin we were making.

A Russian funeral anytime provides the chills that would have left any soft-minded priest going round the bend.

For one thing they had very little respect for people who died in battle, delegating them to the ranks of cowards.

After all the funeral rites had been dispensed with at the grave, they would order us out of the way and the coffin would be left in smithereens as they buried it with a polymer called Kwakhwa in their language.

From the graveyard they would go down the old Potchefstroom road at a menacing trot and anything that moved on two legs and did not have the sense to get out of their menacing path, was left stone dead.

Part of our responsibilities as altarboys was to take turns in serving Mass at what was then Proton High School for Boys. The resident priest then was an old retired bishop of Johannesberg.

It was not the fun of serving Mass for a bishop that we looked forward to, but the thought of a delicious breakfast the nuns at the school prepared for us after the service. Now, that was juicy stuff.

While all this was happening many people cherished the dream that one day we would have a proper church of our own.

That dream became a reality when the Regina Mundi Foundation stone was laid by the late Pope Paul who was visiting South Africa at the time.

Gracing the occasion was another visiting dignitarian, the late Senator Bobby Kennedy who was here on a lecture tour of South African universities at the invitation of Nasas. Regina Mundi was born.

It was not to be just another church. June 16, 1976 saw to that. Today it stands as a proud monument to a people's resistance to unjust society.

Thousands have gathered there to give testament to the will and determination of the people to be free.

Regina Mundi, Latin for Queen of the World, has accommodated all those aspirations with dignity.

The evil ones have visited her in the middle of the night and bombarded her. They have set her alight. They have often shot at her roof.

People gathered there have often been subjected to painful tear gas. Yet the elegant lady has withstood all those evil deeds and continues to stand with dignity.

Her doors are open 24 hours a day for the afflicted who need to enter her bosom for consolation. Happy birthday, lady. You are, indeed, the Queen of the World!
Sanctions Issue Dominates
LONDON — Swapo president Sam Nujoma has called on British airport and harbour workers not to handle SA goods or carriers. During a two-week visit to Britain he will meet Opposition politicians and dignitaries, including Labour leader Neil Kinnock, Liberal leader David Steel and Deputy Commonwealth Secretary-General Chief Emeka Anyaoku. Nujoma said individual British people could play a role in pressing for formal sanctions. “We call upon the British people — the workers in airports and harbours — to refuse to handle SAA planes and all vessels going to and from SA,” he said. “If this is done, it will be a good start and will be followed by many countries in Europe.” Demonstrations should also be held to show that the people of Britain did not support apartheid. Sanctions were the “only peaceful way of forcing the racist apartheid regime to accept genuine negotiation with the real leaders of the people of Namibia and SA”. He rejected the argument that sanctions hurt blacks as “an unacceptable fabrication”. Blacks were dispossessed people who had nothing to lose, he said. "Turning to the continuing conflict in Namibia, Nujoma accused the SADF of stepping up repression of civilians."
The manager of SAA, Mr. Gert van der Vyver, said the cost for the flight to remain the same. He added, "We have been able to maintain our prices because we have been able to keep our costs down."
In wake of sanctions, SA is losing heavily
40 000 in British pro-sanctions demo

LONDON.— More than 40 000 protesters marched through the streets here on Saturday in Britain's biggest demonstration against apartheid.

Police said three people were arrested for public-order offences during the generally peaceful rally, organized by the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM).

A petition demanding sanctions against South Africa was handed in at 10 Downing Street.

The demonstrators, carrying placards and ANC flags, chanted anti-apartheid slogans as they passed the South African Embassy in Trafalgar Square.

Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma was the principal speaker at the rally in Hyde Park, which was also addressed by a representative of the ANC.

Anti-ANC groups last week said they would stage counter-protests, but these and the pro-ANC demonstrations were hardly mentioned in the Sunday newspapers.

AAM president Archbishop Trevor Huddleston told the rally: “This extraordinary demonstration has shown that the British public does not support the Prime Minister on the issue of sanctions.”

Own Correspondent and Sapa
New UN sanctions bid likely

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — African countries at the United Nations have submitted a formal request for an urgent-meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Namibia.

The council is expected to meet on Thursday.

It seems inevitable that demands will again be made for sanctions against South Africa, which is bound to be criticised for insisting on a link between independence for Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola.

Among the council members, only the United States supports the linkage.

The matter is academic as far as sanctions are concerned.

If a resolution to apply an embargo received the required minimum of nine affirmative-votes, the US and Britain would again veto it. West Germany's opposition is also virtually certain.
Sanctions are shot but Ted Kennedy just won’t lie down

WASHINGTON - The noise that emanated from Senator Edward Kennedy before the Senate Africa sub-committee last week was the cracking of an engine out of fuel. There's plenty of life in the battery so the noise will continue but the car is unlikely to start. Mary Jo Kopechne should have been so lucky.

Dr Chester Crocker, appearing before the panel, used a rather less delicate metaphor. The sanctions, he said, had "shot their wad." Perhaps reflecting the weariness of six years on the job, Crocker has become unusually plain-spoken of late.

The truth, however you choose to describe it, is that the sanctions debate (inasmuch as it ever was one) is all but over. If more sanctions are imposed by Congress it will be for domestic symbolic purposes in the full knowledge they won't work.

Aside from the sub-committee's chairman Senator Paul Sarbanes and a few perfunctory appearances by Senator Paul Simon, and a perfunctory appearance by Senator Mikiat Derrider, not a single Democrat bothered to show up. Last year they would have been there in mass to take a crack at Crocker and lavish praise on Randall Robinson (an obliging witness at such performances).

Kennedy, not a member of the panel, came to testify with Senator Lowell Weicker in tow.

"Weicker is a Republican in name only and regularly used by the Democrats to demonstrate that whatever piece of folly they happen to be preaching has "bipartisan" support.

Had this pair of tested hands come out with a specific legislative agenda it might have been marginally easier to take them seriously but for the most part they stimulated frown with stale, generic politics.

The latest novelty was a report from the General Accounting Office on uranium exporting. The government watchdog agency, which had been commissioned to prove the administration was not faithfully implementing the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act.

It would take an experienced casuist to find much in the criticism of the administration in this document that the senators and the GAO Post somehow succeeded in adding one more percussive lie to the pile.

The only genuine sin the GAO could identity was insidious in the extreme. The Act required the administration to deliver about 12 tons of uranium to the Treasury Department. The law did not specify uranium that had been processed overseas into uranium hexafluoride, so it was unachieved.

One can be absolutely certain that, despite the interest of the South African uranium reactors, no letter of the law did not mention uranium that had been processed overseas into uranium hexafluoride, so it was unachieved.

In each case the tardiness was fully agreed by Congress. Besides, many of the reports were on subjects - the SACP, for example, and ANC lobbying - that Kennedy et al would surely have preferred left unexplored. But no, the administration were busy floating Congress's will.

The other alleged lapses were in the State Department's failure to convene an international conference on sanctions by the end of May and its refusal to support sanctions in the UN Security Council.

When it happens, Congress does not have the authority to tell the administration how to vote at the UN on matters that do not involve the expenditure of appropriated funds. Neither can the legislature order up international conferences.

It can only say to the president such things would be nice. No law is violatory, no crime or misdemeanour committed it, as in each of these instances, the president disagrees.

For the mandatory aspects of the Bill, the GAO concludes that the administration has been doing as it was told, in some areas much to Kennedy's irritation. The law said that South African uranium and uranium ore was to be delivered. The law did not mention uranium that had been processed overseas into uranium hexafluoride, so it was unachieved.

Senator Edward Kennedy: he's still making a big noise though his sanctions campaign has run out of fuel.

American politicians, with a convenient means of pretending they are doing something. Opposing them has given Pretoria an equally convenient excuse to do nothing.

Ironically, however, the collapse of the sanctions movement may have consequences almost as pernicious as its own success. Why? Because Pretoria will wilfully misread what is happening as victory.

Already South African officials have started approaching the administration about returning to "the good old days" of the relationship.

A distinction has to be drawn. Crocker and his men no longer criticize sanctions out of some regard for or belief in the South African Government but rather because they do not perceive undermining the country's economy to be an effective or moral way of solving the problem.

They are afraid, now that they have tarnished, that Pretoria is growing complacent - emboldened to pursue a profoundly counterproductive course on the theory, unfortunately proved correct, that the outside world is powerless to stop it.

For example, murder. The feeling here is that the Government is more confident than ever that it can get away with it, not just at home but regionally.

The difference in exalted.
From the real issue

Sanctions disrupt

Sanctions are impacting the global economy, with their effects rippling through the financial and economic systems of countries around the world. These sanctions are often imposed by governments or international organizations as a means of applying pressure to compel changes in behavior or policies. The impact of sanctions can be significant, affecting trade, investment, and financial flows.

The image shows a person holding a sign that says, "Sanctions disrupt.

Sanctions disrupt by

1. Affecting trade: Sanctions can restrict access to goods and services, thereby limiting economic activity and trade. Trade disruptions can lead to a reduction in market access and a decline in exports and imports.

2. Impacting investments: Sanctions can create uncertainty and risks for investors, leading to a decrease in investment flows and a tightening of financial markets. This can limit the availability of capital and funding for businesses and projects.

3. Economic sanctions: These can include measures such as frozen assets, travel restrictions, and visa bans. These sanctions can affect the economic well-being of individuals and entities, leading to financial constraints and reduced economic opportunities.

4. Financial sanctions: These can involve restrictions on financial transactions, blocking access to international financial systems, and sanctions on key financial institutions. This can disrupt financial systems and markets, leading to a decrease in cross-border transactions and reduced access to international financial resources.

The image also includes a graphic of a person holding a sign that says, "Sanctions disrupt.

Sanctions disrupt by:

- Affecting trade
- Impacting investments
- Economic sanctions
- Financial sanctions

Sanctions disrupt the global economy by limiting access to goods and services, affecting trade and investment, and imposing economic and financial restrictions. These disruptions can have significant consequences for businesses, individuals, and financial systems, impacting economic and financial stability on a global scale.

The text suggests that sanctions can disrupt the global economy by limiting access to goods and services, affecting trade and investment, and imposing economic and financial restrictions. These disruptions can have significant consequences for businesses, individuals, and financial systems, impacting economic and financial stability on a global scale.
Now the sanctions tide has turned, is Pretoria turning rampant?

SIMON BARBER in Washington

The other alleged lapses were in the State Department’s failure to convene an international conference on sanctions by the end of May and its refusal to support sanctions in the UN Security Council. As it happens, Congress does not have the authority to tell the administration how to vote at the UN on matters that do not involve the expenditure of congressionally-appropriated funds. Nor can the legislature order up international conferences.

The law said ban South African uranium and uranium ore. The US Treasury Department did so. The law did not mention uranium that had been processed overseas into uranium hexafluoride, so the latter was left untouched.

This has the sanctions furiously, and they have resorted to the courts to remedy their oversight. But that is precisely the point: it was their oversight.

When you write laws, it pays to know what you are talking about. They didn’t. And now they must resort to some unelected appellate judge to do their work for them.

That Kennedy and his fellow sanctioners have been reduced to such precious quibbling is a measure of how pathetic their crusade has become. Forget the ambient shouting, the only concrete piece of legislation they currently have in the system is a double taxation measure on US companies still operating in SA.

The “tax lawyers’ supplementary relief act of 1987,” as this is known in some quarters, is almost certainly going nowhere. It is attached to the House version of Congress’s final 1988 budget package, which everyone expects the President to veto.

All of which, especially when combined with Margaret Thatch-er’s splendid defiance at the Vancouver Commonwealth Conference, ought to be good news. Sanctions have distracted attention from the real issue of change in SA long enough.

Supporting them has provided American politicians with a convenient means of pretending they are doing something. Opposing them has given Pretoria an equally convenient excuse to do nothing.

Ironically, however, the collapse of the sanctions may have consequences almost as pervers as their success. Why? Because Pretoria will willfully misread what is happening as victory.

Already, South African officials have started approaching the administration suggesting a return to the “good old days” of the relationship.

A distinction must be drawn. Crocker and his men no longer criticise sanctions out of any regard for or belief in the South African government, but rather because they do not believe undermining the South African economy to be an effective or moral way of solving the problem.

They are afraid that now that the tide has turned Pretoria is growing complacent — emboldened to pursue its present, profoundly counter-productive course, on the theory, unfortunately proved correct, that the outside world is powerless to stop it.

For example, killing. The feeling here is that government is more confident than ever that it can get away with murder, not just at home but regionally. The reference in President Reagan’s report to “the increase in unexplained deaths and disappearances of anti-apartheid activists throughout the region” was gratuitous.

Administration officials looked forward to the day when they could put sanctions behind them and get down to what they imagined would be honest-to-goodness diplomacy.

Now that they are reaching that point, they are beginning to have second thoughts. Arguing over sanctions was so much easier.

Pretoria with its back to wall was bad enough. But Pretoria rampant...
Mrs Thatcher supported by Suzman in her tough stance

THE Iron Lady of South African politics, Mrs Helen Suzman, helped the Iron Lady of Britain, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, stave off further sanctions against this country.

The British premier has revealed she took the tough stand she did at the recent Commonwealth Conference after a "message" from Mrs Suzman.

And last week Mrs Suzman had high praise for Mrs Thatcher: "I think she did a remarkable job in facing the 48 Commonwealth countries and opposing new sanctions."

But, she said, she had not sent a direct "message" to Mrs Thatcher. Copies of two recent anti-sanctions articles she had written for American and Canadian newspapers had been given to the British ambassador in South Africa.

"She must have got a message from them," she said.

In the articles Mrs Suzman said sanctions had been counter-productive in different ways. They had caused a swing to the right in white politics.

"I also pointed out that none of the conditions for the removal of the original sanctions had been met, which indicated the South African Government was not going to be influenced," Mrs Suzman said.

She had also written that apart from jeopardizing blacks' jobs in South Africa, closing coal markets to South Africa would jeopardize the jobs of blacks from neighbouring states.

She had also asked why certain people wanted sanctions.

"Some naively believe they can topple the regime in this way and others want more and greater chaos," she said.

"The Frontline states, whose trade with South Africa is increasing, hoped that Western governments would make good any losses they suffered which they won't."

"I said the alternative to sanctions was expansion in the country which would increase black economic muscle as they became more involved in top jobs."
DISINVESTMENT and sanctions will come under the spotlight at a three-day seminar hosted by Teammate's Union to be held in Klerksdorp next month.

The seminar will be held at Rabunni Centre between November 18 and 20.

The meeting will discuss, among other things, inter-union rivalry and union registration.

Meanwhile, the independent union recently concluded a wage agreement with an Orange Free State company, MVSK, according to General Secretary, Mr Steve Mohatla.

He said the union had achieved a wage increase of between 13 and 16 percent across-the-board for its members.
Chrome could be among future targets

Tough monitoring of sanctions likely

By Nigel Tett, The Star's Foreign News Service

BRUSSELS — The European Parliament will debate tomorrow the first year of sanctions on Common Market iron and steel imports and new investment in South Africa — and is likely to call for tougher monitoring.

The debate will endorse a report by Mrs Barbara Simons, a West German Socialist Euro MP, which has examined the way the 12 European Community states have implemented the September 1986 measures and how they have found loopholes.

According to Mrs Simons: "The experience shows clearly that the European Parliament is right to want concerted sanctions to be put in force at a Community level and controlled by the European Commission."

To the annoyance of many Euro MPs, Community governments decided not to introduce a binding European directive last September but to allow each state to introduce its own decrees or recommendations.

Governments have used different means to prevent new investment in South Africa by European industrial groups.

In Belgium a letter to leading industrialists says it will withdraw government export credit insurance on investments.

In Denmark the parliament has adopted a binding law on new investment, Germany has sought a voluntary agreement with industry, in France all investments in South Africa require authorisation.

In the United Kingdom and Luxembourg recommendations have been sent to industry. Italy, Spain, Ireland and the Netherlands have already passed or intend to pass a legal restraint but neither Greece nor Portugal have legislative plans.

ONLY CAMOUFLAGE

The two largest investing countries are the UK, with £3.3 billion invested, and Germany, with £760 million.

Mrs Simons also complains that the ban does not cover stakes in industry in the South African satellite, Namibia. She is critical of disengagement plans by multinationals, calling them "a camouflage".

Control is retained through transfer of technology agreements and black workers suffer worse conditions, she claims.

Mrs Simons says the wide ban on South African iron and steel imports to Europe has cut European imports from a pre-September 1986 monthly average of £15 million to £8 million in April this year.

The report says the effect of the iron and steel ban is limited by long term contracts signed before sanctions were imposed and because not all products are covered.

Mrs Simons identifies growing imports of chrome, ferrochromium, and vanadium as potential targets for further sanctions.

She says the Community now gets over 10 percent of its supplies from South Africa.

Some of the tougher parts of the report, with calls for wider sanctions, have already been watered down by the parliament's external affairs committee which overwhelmingly passed the present report.
In the South Pacific

The Phillips/Upjohn Co. Ltd., Sydney, and Australian Minorities Corporation have recently announced a joint venture to develop a new product. The project, called the "Phillips-AMC Pharma" project, will involve the production of a new antibiotic and will be located in the South Pacific region.

The project is expected to create hundreds of jobs and will provide a significant boost to the local economy. The company has already begun construction on the site and is expected to begin production within the next year.

The Phillips/Upjohn Co. Ltd. is a respected international pharmaceutical company, and the Australian Minorities Corporation is a leading developer of new technologies. The joint venture is a testament to the strong relationship between the two companies and their commitment to innovation.

The Phillips-AMC Pharma project is just one example of the growth and development taking place in the South Pacific region. With its strategic location and abundant natural resources, the region is poised for continued growth and development in the years to come.
Amcoal earnings decline by 51.1%

From LIZ ROUSE

JOHANNESBURG. — Anglo American Coal Corporation (Amcoal) suffered a 51.5% decline in interim earnings but the interim dividend has been maintained at 80c.

Although the outlook remains gloomy on export markets and margins will remain under pressure, chairman Graham Boustred forecasts a maintained dividend payment of 240c from the cash-rich group.

Amcoal’s earnings slid to 205,4c a share in the six months to September from the 1986 half-year's 424c a share. The interim dividend is covered 2.57 times. This cover is considered adequate because of the group’s large cash balances and earnings from these funds, which make a significant contribution to profits.

Export decline

Amcoal's export sales declined by over 1.2m tons in the six months. Total coal and export sales were down 5.3% to 19.2m tons. Sales to Escom increased by 518,000 tons but industrial and metallurgical sales in the local market decreased 373,000 tons.

The interim results also reflect the effects of the three-week strike in August which had a material impact on production with a consequent rise in working costs at certain collieries.

Production loss was more serious at underground mines. Opencast mines' production was largely maintained with the reduced workforce. Coal supplies were maintained from stockpiles.

Turnover down

Amcoal's turnover was down only 10.6% to R550.3m (R615m) but pre-tax profit dropped 53.6% to R109.6m (R236.1m) in the six months to September, mainly due to lower export tonnages, depressed dollar prices and a stronger rand.

In addition, collieries' export earnings were hit by a progressive increase in the basic rail rate from an effective R12.90 a ton in March to R23.68 a ton in September.

Amcoal shares traded at R3.5 yesterday, only 40c off their low of R3.1 a year ago. Dividend yield is now 7.7%. The stock rose to a year's high of R4.3 in February when the coal sector appeared to be on the rise.
The sanctions web

Sanctions should not be seen only as a result of turmoil in South Africa but also as a facilitator of change which is often accompanied by political upheaval. Widespread media coverage works in tandem with the embargoes making people more aware of the inequities that exist in the system.

Sanctions and disinvestment in South Africa is an extremely con-founded issue as various interested groups are using the identical economic mechanisms to achieve very different political ends. The common thread that links these groups is their “anti-apartheid” stance.

For people who see the present capitalist regime in South Africa replaced by a more socialist-type government, the core aim of sanctions and disinvestment would be to propagate the economic collapse of the South African Government. This would allow for the rebuilding and restructuring of the economy and society from a more grass-root level.

For others, sanctions and disinvestment is more a mechanism to try and coerce the present government and businesses to move away from apartheid.

The change is encouraged to be evolutionary rather than revolutionary occurring within the capitalist framework.

Harsh

Moreover, just like many meat-eaters are “arm-chair vegetarians” so many countries with vested profit-making interests in South Africa find it hard to implement harsh measures against South Africa despite claims of humanism, equality and abhorrence of apartheid.

The force of embargoes against South Africa should not be underestimated. The fact that two superpowers — the US under Reagan and the UK under Thatcher — have been forced to make concessions in the face of severe lobby pressure shows the strength and determination of anti-apartheid groups to fight for their cause.

Every cause, however, has its cost. The trade-off between the benefits and losses incurred depends on the motivation and aims of the various interested groups.

Unemployment arising from sanctions, for example, has often been cited by businessmen to harm the blacks who are laid off work much more than harming those who control the power.

On the other hand, those wishing to engineer the economic collapse of the South African Government would see unemployment as part and parcel of the “expected package” and not some frightful result of something unexpected.

One may become sceptical when judging those who use the loss of jobs as a reason to avoid sanctions.

Problem

Unemployment, with or without sanctions, has always been an endemic structural problem in South Africa. Loss of jobs are frequently created through cutbacks in staff to trim down a company’s costs and dismissals due to strikes.

The officially quoted number of unemployed people in South Africa of three million is a very understated figure.

Some independent studies have shown a true representation to be at least twice that figure.

Where so-called enlightened companies divest of their interests in South Africa, there is often a reduction in development and social existence in South Africa.

Disinvestment is usually accompanied by takeovers by one of the giant conglomerates in South Africa. It thus results in further centralisation of power in fewer hands.

Moreover, these companies have to tow a very fine line to enlist the support of vested interest groups on whom their existence may depend.

The process of change therefore may be slowed down. Together with the four national “inde-pendent states,” the percentage of the economically inactive population would be still higher.

Tourism

The harmful effects of embargoes against South Africa are often cited or quoted in terms of the black workers who will be laid off work. The hidden and often subtle costs which ripple through the entire economy are less often mentioned.

Drives to cut off all ties with South Africa and relegate the country to the status of an “economic leper” in the world community has induced much negative sentiment against the country both at home and abroad.

Tourism has suffered. Some exports have found difficulty in finding secure markets. Imports are often hard to come by via the conventional routes.

Gone through third parties to disguise the source of South African exports or importing via countries willing to cooperate automatically costs more as middlemen are involved.

There are also costs attached to keeping our trading partners increasingly more clandestine.

Growth in the South African economy has been faltering in recent years.
BRUSSELS — European Parliament will debate the first year of sanctions against Common Market iron and steel imports and new investment in South Africa today. It is likely to call for tougher monitoring.

The debate will endorse a report by Barbara Simons, a West German socialist Euro MP, which has examined the way the 12 European Community states have implemented the September 1986 measures and how they have found loopholes.

According to Simons: "The experience shows clearly that the European Parliament is right to want concerted sanctions to be put in force at a community level and controlled by the European Commission."

To the annoyance of many Euro MPs, community governments decided not to introduce a binding European directive but to allow each state to introduce its own decree or recommendations.

Governments have used different means to prevent new investment in South Africa by European industrial groups. In Belgium a letter to leading industrialists says it will withdraw government export insurance or investments.

In Denmark, the parliament has adopted a binding law on new investment. Germany has sought a voluntary agreement with industry. In France all investments in South Africa require authorization.

Plans

In the United Kingdom and Luxembourg, recommendations have been sent to industry, Italy, Spain, Ireland and the Netherlands have already or intend to pass a legal restraint but neither Greece nor Portugal have legislative plans.

The two largest investing countries are the UK, with billions invested, and Germany, with £700m. Simons also complains the ban does not cover stakes in industry in South African satellite, Namibia.

She is critical of disengagement plans by multinational, calling them "a camouflage." Control is retained through transfer of technology agreements and black workers suffer worse conditions.

Simons says the woe on South African iron and steel imports to Europe has cut European imports from a pre-September 1986 monthly average of 244,000 to 12,000 in April this year.

 Nine new Foxes

WINNERS of the OK Gold Bowl sweepske received their prizes at a function held at the Turffontein racecourse this week.

Speaking at the ceremony, OK managing director Mr Gordon Hood said that a record of nine of the 12 major prizes had been claimed this year.

"This means that at least 16,7 million sweepske game prizes were checked," he said.

The sweepske promotion entailed the in-store distribution of some 22 million tickets, each containing five numbers from the set of the horses which ran in the OK Gold Bowl Major.

In addition some 140 consolation prizes have been claimed by holders of tickets containing the first four number in the correct order.

"This promotion was conceived of as a way to give a wide range of people lots of fun and excitement — and it looks like we have gone well down the road in achieving this," Mr Hood said.

The major prize winners of the New Volkswagen Fox worth nearly R19 000 are Mrs RC Smith, Mrs Leonie Schutte, Miss Beatrice Alexandre, Mrs Adnan Strange, Mr Johannes Pretorius, Mr Cornelius Borchardt, Mr Thodadzi Dube, Mr Samuel Thabane and Miss Marjorie Mbotha.

Marjorie gets her prize

Miss Marjorie Ndzabe of Kaithong flashes a winning smile after being presented with the keys of a new Volkswagen Fox by OK managing director Mr Gordon Hood at the Turffontein racecourse this week.
A recipe for failure

When Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock spoke in Switzerland on his way home from the International Monetary Fund's annual meeting, he raised a question that sanctions at this month's Commonwealth Summit in Vancouver ought to have had in mind. It seems even to have escaped the advocates of the Thatcher plan to uplift sub-Saharan Africa.

If an economic war is waged on SA, how can its struggling neighbours, especially those impoverished ones to the north, possibly progress? The answer, of course, is that they will not, despite the additional charity that the British and others plan to parcel out.

"Bringing sub-Saharan Africa to its knees is not compatible with bringing the South African economy to its knees," De Kock told the Swiss-South African Association in Zurich.

As De Kock correctly notes, SA provides the economic lifeblood for the region:

☐ A web of roads and railways connects the subcontinent with SA's ports and financial centres;
☐ SA's investments in Africa — which totalled more than R8,4 billion at the end of 1985 — have helped develop mining, agriculture and manufacturing industries;
☐ Last year, SA supplied 42% of Swaziland's electricity, 37% of Botswana's and all of Lesotho's;
☐ Some 380 000 registered guest workers from neighbouring states were employed in SA last year, with perhaps three times more than that here illegally; and
☐ About 7,5% of SA's exports last year were to African countries, SA's fastest-growing market.

Bash SA's economy with sanctions, and impoverished sub-Saharan Africa will shake.

"The answer to many of the problems of sub-Saharan Africa," says De Kock, "lies in increased economic cooperation between SA and the other countries in the region and, more specifically, in the locomotive power that can come from foreign and domestic private enterprises operating in a market-orientated environment."

That wisdom, unfortunately, was in short supply when southern Africa was discussed at the Commonwealth Summit. The eventual Commonwealth solution — continued, although muted, sanctions for SA and massive foreign aid for SA's neighbours — is self-defeating and futile.

Not only is the belief that there can be reasonable prosperity in sub-Saharan Africa while excluding SA incorrect, foreign aid itself is a tried-and-failed solution that has boosted the power of often dubious — and certainly incompetent — governments and distorted markets the world over. It is no substitute for economic growth, which in turn requires a dismantling of restrictive practices.

Foreign aid in southern Africa bankrolls undemocratic governments that impoverish their countries with over-valued currencies, price controls, nationalised industries and trade restrictions — and all of that while encouraging a population explosion.

The Commonwealth solution for the tragedy of sub-Saharan Africa will not work — simply because it does not give sufficient weight to resuscitating free enterprise. Unleash trade with SA and the resulting wealth will make it easier for this recalcitrant country to move towards democratic rule and speed up the process of reform that the capital boycott and trade sanctions have stultified. Unleash capitalism in SA's neighbours, and the chances are that in a very short time these countries will at least be able to feed themselves.

Greater economic interdependence that transcends political differences will at best transform southern Africa into substantial prosperity and at worst save many millions from starvation.
EC not pushy about tougher SA sanctions programmes

The Star's Foreign News Service

30/10/87

BRUSSELS — The European Parliament has heard calls for tougher centralised monitoring of economic sanctions against South Africa but the pleas for an extension of the measures were muted.

The parliament held its debate at Strasbourg, France, yesterday on the first year of the European Community's ban on new investment in South Africa and on iron and steel imports.

Mr Peter Price, Tory Euro MP for London south-east, said member states had not totally carried out the agreement and tightening up was needed.

"It would be better to give the Community, within its trade competence, a bigger role," he said.

Despite 60 amendments being tabled for the debate on a report by Mrs Barbara Simons, a West German socialist MEP, the parliament was unlikely to split over the main policy issues.

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Nkomati optimism has gone, says prof

Pretoria Bureau

The optimism raised by the Nkomati Accord had evaporated and South Africa and most of its neighbours were now locked in "rhetorical exchanges which are exacerbated by the sanctions issue", Professor Gavin Maasdorp, director of the Natal University economic research unit, told the SA Institute of International Affairs conference yesterday.

"It would be economic suicide for the Frontline states to impose sanctions and seal borders — and they know it," said Professor Maasdorp.

The transport programme of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) was in fact seeking to restore the colonial transport patterns disrupted in the post colonial period by insurgent activity, infrastructural deficiencies and inefficiency.

Developments were that some routes used by the countries affected were functioning more reliably and they had received offers of support to improve this situation.

"Within a few years the countries to the north might feel less dependent on the southern network, but in the meantime they rely heavily on South Africa.

"These countries fear that Pretoria might take the initiative and seal the borders, but such steps would be out of keeping with South Africa's longstanding antipathy to boycotts and sanctions," he said.

On the question of South Africa's so-called destabilisation of the region, Professor Maasdorp said "the issue has become so emotional that facts hardly count".
EC not pushy about tougher SA sanctions programmes

BRUSSELS — The European Parliament has heard calls for tougher centralised monitoring of economic sanctions against South Africa but the plea for an extension of the measures were omitted.

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A BUSINESSMAN based in Johannesburg has been indicted by a Miami Federal Grand Jury for procuring $2.5m worth of military aircraft parts for the SA Air Force.

John Nash, described simply in his indictment as an SA resident and “a principal” of Avitech in Johannesburg and Adastral in Geneva, is accused of acting as an agent for the SAAP in a globe-straddling conspiracy to break the US arms embargo.

The equipment, chiefly parts for C-130 transport aircraft, was apparently shipped through intermediaries in Hong Kong, the UK and Switzerland.

Nash’s US suppliers were named as Norman Stecker and Robert Helmuth, both 59, co-owners of Hercaire International in Davie, Florida.

The two men were scheduled to surrender to the authorities yesterday.

Hercaire has also been charged with smuggling spares for F-14 fighters and other US aircraft to Iran. US customs agent George Ulickas said 90% of Hercaire’s business came from SA and Iran and the company had continued the trade despite the seizure of a shipment in 1986.

According to the indictment, Nash was active in obtaining embargoed items from the US between 1978 and March 1, 1987.

His operation is portrayed as a textbook case of sanctions-busting.

“Nash was making the orders on behalf of the SA Air Force,” US attorney Leon Kellner said. “The orders generally came to Hercaire from Adastral in Switzerland.”
Sanctions nip turns to bite — report

It’s often said these days that the sanctions campaign is losing steam — but the Anti-Apartheid Movement doesn’t plan to ease the pressure. MOIRA LEVY reports from London

The South African economy’s long-standing dependence on foreign investment and trade, in particular on its economic relationship with five key powers, has made it acutely vulnerable to sanctions and incapable of adapting to siege conditions.

This is a conclusion of a study entitled Sanctions begin to bite released last week by the Anti-Apartheid Movement before the “Sanctions Now” rally held in London at the weekend.

The AAM study argues that South Africa’s pattern of trade has been distorted for two decades by sanctions imposed by African, Asian, Caribbean and socialist countries, and this imbalance has been exacerbated more recently by a huge outflow of Western capital.

Fifteen billion rand flowed out of the country during 1985-86 — largely as a result of an inability to establish new loans in the international capital markets.

The report warns that in spite of the buoyant gold price that is propping up the economy, there has been a significant falling off in levels of non-gold exports.

American exports from South Africa fell by almost 52 percent during the first half of the year, Britain’s were down by 20 percent in the first seven months and Japan’s decreased by 10 percent.

The European Community’s imports have increased only four percent less, due mainly to a 31 percent increase in imports from West Germany.

The value of coal exports — which accounted for 10 percent of South Africa’s export earnings last year — is expected to fall by 40 percent as a result of sanctions, the report says.

Historically South Africa has always been dependent on Western capital. Domestic South African capital formation has always been insufficient to provide for the heavy investment requirements of mines, manufacturing, industry and supporting infrastructures. The soaring costs of apartheid are increasing South Africa’s need for foreign investment.

Faced with a stagnant economy being drained of capital and escalating resistance to its apartheid policies, the government has had no alternative but to adopt a potentially inflationary strategy involving significant increases in spending on repressive agencies.

The report distinguishes between embargoes on arms, computers and strategic equipment and restrictions on trade and investment.

The former all have a significant impact on South Africa, constraining its military and nuclear capability and have led South Africa to respond by a combination of import substitution and sanctions-busting operations, the study argues. South Africa has had to build extremely expensive coal plants, according to the report.

Restrictions on foreign investment, coupled with bans on new fixed investment and the refusal of foreign banks to extend loans to South Africa, have accelerated massive outflows of capital. The country’s inability to tap the international capital markets since 1985 has forced it to run a large current account surplus to cover its capital account deficit.

The effects of bans on exports have been disguised by the steep rise in the gold price. Nevertheless, the study claims, some major exports, notably coal, have been hit hard.

Iron and steel imports have fallen dramatically and in Britain, consumer boycotts cut imports of fruit and vegetables by 8.5 percent last year and of South African clothing by 50 percent since 1984.

To counter sanctions the SA Chamber of Commerce sent a delegation to Britain, France and Spain last month. In June it was reported South Africa had opened a financial consulate in Zurich to keep open channels to the foreign banks, and last month, in the face of a growing campaign for coal sanctions, the South African coal industry opened an office in London.
Paul Nash's father in US arms case

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — A top South African businessman, Mr John Nash, father of the athlete Paul Nash, has been indicted by a grand jury in Miami in connection with smuggling aircraft parts to South Africa in contravention of the United States arms embargo.

Miami Customs claim Mr Nash is at the centre of a multi-million-dollar arms-smuggling racket.

Mr Nash, believed to be in Johannesburg, faces arrest on serious charges that could lead to lengthy imprisonment if he sets foot in the United States.

Customs suspect the operation they uncovered with the help of the Lockheed Aircraft Company is the tip of the iceberg.

A Customs spokesman in Miami said Mr Nash represented two companies, Aviatech Pty Ltd of Johannesburg and Adastral AG of Geneva.

Mr Nash is accused of central involvement in export from the US of $2.376 million (R4752 000) worth of radar equipment and Hercules C130 aircraft parts for South Africa and $3.230 million (R6460 000) in parts for fighter aircraft for Iran.

A Customs spokesman said a London "middleman company", CAS Aviation and Marine International, was used to give the appearance the military equipment was being sent to countries like Hong Kong.

He said two men had been arrested in Miami. Mr Norman Steckler, 57, president of Hercair International Limited of Dania, South Florida, and Mr Robert Helmuth, the company's vice-president.
Kenneth Kaunda was once hosting a cocktail party in Lusaka when, who should arrive but General Pien van der Westhuizen, then South Africa’s Director of Military Intelligence.

Did Mr Kaunda have him arrested, or at least order him to leave the country at once? No, he did not. "Pied" he beard. "KID" the General replied.

They clasped each other’s shoulders and compared the latest photographs of their grandchildren.

In Africa, things are rarely quite as they seem. In this case, it is not to say that black Africa has a monopoly of political hypocrisy, apartheid is but one example — as most Africans now acknowledge.

Indeed, the African critique of apartheid was greatly influenced by the dilemma of the region — as David (Word and David), which argued that the South Africa the two were in contradiction.

No such self-awareness has reached black Africa. There, most politicians still live and behave as if word and deed included separate entities.

To bring to them at the Commonwealth Conference, the United Nations, or (worse of all) at the Organisation of African Unity, one would think that the African continent was a paradise of prosperity, justice, and freedom — with the exception of its monthly, South Africa.

It is hard to remain indifferent about this continent. So many days the West’s response to all that occurs there is a sorry, cynical smile.

That is too easy. After all, there is nothing we can do to improve the situation there and anyway it is not in the nature of diplomats to tell other diplomats blunt home truths. They leave to the British Prime Minister.

But in one respect, British policy in southern Africa is not doing glaringly close to a collaboration with the apartheid regime. Unlike Mrs Thatcher, the Foreign Office is not only complacent about the situation in South Africa. It may be that this has been emphatically rejected by the Foreign Secretary. However, the diplomats have had to adopt another approach.

An important element is to assist white South Africans themselves, particularly Zambians, Zimbabweans and Botswanan who live in South Africa. In particular, we propose to do so by developing policies and initiatives that would enable them to more closely associate and participate.

Now that might sound like a perfectly reasonable contribution to the debate, but it is not at all. It is a fundamental failure of British policy for southern Africa.

It is totally impractical. Before the collapse of the Portuguese empire, easier trade routes were available — principally through Beira and Lourenco Marques (now Maputo). But today there is a wide saucer in Mozambique, which shows every sign of continuing indefinitely.

In these circumstances it is in fact this lack of interest in the bringing of the old road back.

It ignores the strategic realities. One of the most important geo-political developments in recent years has been the rise of the region’s power. In its particular region, South Africa is still a giant.

As the Americans are discovering in the Gulf, the only way to constrain a regional superpower is to use a global superpower force in southern Africa, that is not on the agenda — as the formidable force of the Frontline States will have to accommodate their policies and to take account of South Africa’s interests.

In that case, we have a duty — to do nothing to encourage the Frontline States to discriminate against those of us able to fulfill their role.

If we fail to do this, the dependence will only increase, and the inability of South Africa will be a further disadvantage. At present, the sanctions can be imposed without any real cost to the South Africans.

But by African standards, these difficulties are minimal. If Mr Kaunda had set out with the intention of overhauling the South African economy, he might well have been wise. But the South African experience shows that Africa, in its own way, has the capacity to transform its economy from a colonial to a modern economy.

In a continent where little else works, South Africa has a dynamic economy, with a healthy free-enterprise sector. There are serious inflation problems, but high, as in public spending, particularly in the bureaucracy, which is disgracefully overmanned.

End
UK paper: Reform starting to move

Own Correspondent

LONDON.—The stalled reform process in South Africa was beginning to move, The Times said in a leading article yesterday.

Describing the process as "glacial", it said more thanks were due to British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher for ANC member Mr Govan Mbeki’s release than to "sanctioneers ever-anxious to claim a spurious credit".

By holding off a tranche of sanctions in Vancouver, Mrs Thatcher had made possible the release. Till now President P W Botha had proved impervious to both external pressure and internal insurrection.

Any new round of sanctions would have stopped all movement in its tracks. Describing Mr Mbeki as a "half-blind septuagenarian communist", the Times said that with his release the prison door of SA politics had opened a crack.

"Whether it will open still further to release a free, constructive and open debate between all South Africans about their country’s future will depend on how the world and South Africans themselves respond to the ending of Mr Govan Mbeki’s captivity."

Mr Botha had dropped the condition that prisoners need forswear violence before being released. He would drop it again if he was satisfied the conditions were right to release Mr Nelson Mandela.

"Right-wing jeers at Mr Mbeki’s release, as much as any significant black political demonstrations, would ensure that Mr Mandela remained in his cell. So too will empty cheers by sanctions lobbyists, desperate to claim a victory which is not theirs."

Mr Botha, it said, now believed he had room to manoeuvre.

"Manoeuvre he must if he is to win the support of moderate black leaders, most notably Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, for his National Statutory Council."
Slabbert: Success of sanctions doubtful

AMERSFOORT, Netherlands — Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said on Saturday that he doubted that economic sanctions were an effective way of forcing an end to the apartheid system in his nation.

Sanctions had moral significance for the nation that imposed them but appeared to cause only limited harm to South Africa's economy, according to Dr Slabbert.

"It's important to foreign nations that they should make known their disapproval of apartheid in the strongest possible manner," Dr Slabbert told reporters at the De Flint theatre here.

However, "in my experience, there is not a whole lot that a foreign power can do" to speed up its dismantling, he said.

"A little modesty is called for... stating a clear moral view should not be confused with effective action."

There is widespread political and moral disapproval of the apartheid system in the Netherlands, where churches and religious groups have played an important role in galvanizing public opinion into its anti-apartheid stance.

Dr Slabbert spoke after addressing a meeting of the D'66 party, an opposition group to the government of Dutch Premier Mr Ruud Lubbers. — Sapa-AP
by langa skosana

about the growth of the spirit of the church.
He asked the congregation to ask itself where it came from and where it was going.
He said before Regina Mundi was built, the congregants attended church at a school building.
He said Regina Mundi - which is known throughout the world - was famous because of its mission and service to God. He said the church should go forward and carry out its mission to the world.

Bishop Byase said Regina Mundi Church would not have been there if its congregants did not unite to help support its foundations.
He said married couples who celebrated their jubilee anniversary - like Regina Mundi was doing - usually prayed to God for blessings to have many more.

It was fitting on such days for the church to pray for fortitude.

Mr Mahlatsi .. sanctions will hurt blacks.

Mahlatsi slams sanctions

SANCTIONS had failed to persuade the South African Government to abandon the apartheid system, Lekoa mayor Mr Esau Mahlatsi told a public meeting in Sebokeng at the weekend.
Addressing more than 500 Vaal residents, Mr Mahlatsi said disinvestment and sanctions were just as evil as the apartheid system.

Mr Mahlatsi, who returned from an overseas tour last week, said he had successfully campaigned against sanctions during his visit to the United States and Canada. His visit to Canada coincided with the Commonwealth summit, where sanctions were the main item on the agenda.

"Sanctions have brought untold suffering to our people," the Lekoa mayor said. "Outside countries should not forget that it is the black people who suffer when they fight South Africa."
MINERS REJECT SANCTIONS
says German funded study

By LEN MASEKO

- Mineworkers were "insufficiently informed" on positions adopted by the trade unions on sanctions and other issues;
- Seventy-two percent of miners polled sought a government that shared power equally between black and white;
- Seventy-two percent of coal miners rejected violence as a means of bringing about a change of government; and
- A majority of miners believed boycotts of white businesses by blacks (53 percent) was not the right means to bring about a desired government.

The German Africa Foundation, which commissioned the survey, concludes. "The findings may give some of those who see sanctions as a miracle cure to abolish apartheid in South Africa a cause to think, to reconsider their own stance.

Sacrifices
"In any case, the argument that the majority of the black population accepts sanctions and is prepared to make the resultant sacrifices can no longer be upheld."

Reacting to the survey findings, National Union of Mineworkers assistant secretary-general Mr. Marcel Golding said his union did not see sanctions as an "exclusive issue or part of the multi-pronged political, diplomatic and organisational campaign."

The question of unemployment itself was a "structural issue" generated by the economic policies of the Government, Mr. Golding said.
SA's US embassy asks about sanctions and reform

Koornhof's $70 000 bid to question Americans

WASHINGTON — Ambassador Piet Koornhof has mailed questionnaires to about 200 000 Americans seeking their opinion on reform in SA and sanctions.

The move, the first of its kind by SA's Washington embassy, is believed to be costing close to $70 000. Officials say the response rate is running at around 12%.

The results are almost certain to favour Pretoria because the embassy's mailing list consists chiefly of persons thought likely to be sympathetic.

Some of the questions are less than scientific. For example: "A Barron's editorial on August 3, 1987, concluded that sanctions against SA have increased US dependence on the Soviet Union for strategic minerals. Does this concern you?"

The editorial, based on allegations by Idaho Senator Steve Symms, has been widely discredited because US sanctions do not affect strategic mineral imports from SA, which, in fact, have broadly risen since passage of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act.

SA officials concede that the poll results will not be definitive, but stress that the intention is to enable the embassy to target its audience more precisely.

"We don't want to waste time and money preaching to the totally converted," one official explained.
Turn tide of divestment — Crocker

From ALAN DUNN, The Argus' Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The Reagan Administration's top official on Africa has urged the US Congress to help turn the tide of American businesses disinvesting from South Africa.

"A clear signal of congressional interest in this would send a powerful message across America," the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, told a House of Representatives hearing yesterday.

Company after company is being intimidated by all forms of local and other action into a belief that if you're in South Africa it means you have blood on your hands or you're some kind of racist," he added.

"Our view is that our companies should be encouraged to stay."

In a clash with Congressman Stephen Solarz of New York, a leading sanctions advocate, Dr Crocker said black South Africans could show their displeasure at US corporations in the Republic if they wanted them out.

"They haven't done so. Why is that?" Dr Crocker asked.

• The US House of Representatives panel on Africa would consider specific proposals on new economic sanctions against South Africa early next year, its chairman, Mr Howard Wolpe, said.

Charging that the Reagan Administration's implementation of the sanctions passed last year were "clearly in conflict" with bi-partisan congressional consensus on American policy towards South Africa, he said:

"In the light of what is happening in South Africa today, and as a matter of American self-interest, I personally believe it is high time that we strengthen and expand existing US and international sanctions."

Mr Wolpe gave notice at a hearing yesterday that his sub-committee would look at new legislation, including various sanctions, at hearings early next year. He said a new package of measures should "embrace the thrust" of proposals presented yesterday by the US trade union giant, the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO).

The proposals included: Closure of all South African consulates in the US; restrictions on South Africans' entry to the US until South Africa was opened to all Americans, banning all advertisements relating to South Africa and its products, banning all trade between the US and South Africa, including US exports, and forcing all US companies out of South Africa.

Denis Worrall's independents to form party

Political correspondent

THIS Independent Movement, supporters of Dr Denis Worrall, have formed a new constituency committee to further the aims of the original movement.

All attempts to bring together this group and the other independent splinter, the National Democratic Movement, have failed.

Mr Keith Gurney, chairman of the new independent committee, who recently placed an advertisement in The Argus calling for efforts to get the two groups together, is chairman of the committee.

He said today efforts to achieve unity among the independents had only failed in the short-term. There was a feeling that the groups would eventually have to get together.

The committee was elected at a meeting in Gordon's Bay this week.

... UNIFICATION

There are plans to form a national steering committee to plan a congress and the formation of a political party.

At the meeting Dr Worrall called on supporters to work towards the realignment and unification of the anti-apartheid opposition.

Rejecting allegations that he was concerned exclusively with parliamentary politics he emphasised the importance of negotiation with extra-parliamentary political groups in the creation of a non-racial democracy.

Two fishermen missing

Staff Reporter

TWO fishermen are missing, believed drowned, after their dinghy capsized near Elands Bay.

Police said men in other boats found no trace of Mr Nhulukaiti Ntamo, 67, of Engelbrecht's Compound, Elands Bay, and his partner when they reached the overturned dinghy.

The identity of the other fisherman is being withheld until his family have been told.
WHAT'S THE true story about support and opposition for sanctions against this country.
British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher refused at the recent Commonwealth summit to support sanctions against South Africa.
And American President Ronald Reagan believes sanctions have failed.
These statements have been welcomed as favourable signs in official circles in South Africa.
But their excitement is in vain, says World Alliance of Reformed Churches (WARC) president and United Democratic Front (UDF) patron Dr Allan Boesak, who has just returned from a trip to the United States and Europe.

RYLAND FISHER spoke to him.

Sanctions crowing!
The other side of the coin

Everyone knew about the key campaign.
Through the Iowa Caucuses, the determination of the domestic situation and the Stock Market crash, Reagan has been shown to be a very effective president. The Media talk is over, the atmosphere is longer lasting. The fact is, the campaign has no longer attractions.
The reality is that the States are different. The Iowa Caucuses for four days and spoke of five public meetings and organized a very good campaign.
I was astonished at the attendance at these meetings. Everyone knew about the key campaign. The organizers had announced that more than 40 000 people had been collected and sent to the South African embassy to protest against Reagan's visit.
This says that people are not willing to respond on the situation in South Africa simply because the Government will not allow information to go through.
People always say Americans are superficial and work on facts only. They say South Africa was a fall in 1987.
If there were more people in the States would have been engaged in other things now. Yet, I drew 5 000 people to a meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, in the week of the Stock Market crash.
Many Americans are not going to forget. No matter what Ronald Reagan or the South African Government says, there are campaign underway to make sure South Africa will become one of the major areas of the 1988 presidential campaign.
Presidential candidates will be bombarded with questions, protests and newspapers advertisements.
You are organizing all across the States. They are going to put very pertinent questions to all the candidates on their attitude towards the embargo and sanctions and the kinds of pressure they would put on South Africa of the next president.
This shows that the South African state is far from being dead. It is more alive than many of us expected.
In Congress, the senators question is not off the agenda. And even the more prominent people, like entertainers Bill Cosby, in the campaign against apartheid.
(Cosby recently launched the "key" campaign to make Americans aware of sanctions in South Africa. He rated people to protest in the South African embassy today, calling for the doors of apartheid present to be unlocked)
Cosby has been underestimated. People think that because he is not on the streets, he is not involved. He is a very effective and community person. He has had a growing concern over the South African issue and will become more and more involved.
And it is not only him, but many others too. The movement is not the South African issue.
And others are not involved. When I speak to Bill Cosby there is nothing about the art but only a concerned human being.
He and others are not saying involved because they find it the right imperatives.
In spite of all the odds, the only news reaching about people bring what the South African Government wants to allow out, the campaign against apartheid will continue.

For the love of what we are in South Africa, the people are only concerned about the social market and Iran, and not apartheid.
The fall in New York Stock Exchange share prices on “Black Monday”, now almost three weeks ago, was larger than on the worst day of 1987. And inevitably, as the crisis has continued, with the world’s stock markets plummeting in response to New York’s lead, events have been compared to the Wall Street crash which precipitated the Great Depression of the 1930s. But while there are similarities between 1929 and 1987, the differences are as important.

The 1929 collapse occurred after a long period of bull market conditions in which, as in the last decade, share prices rose steadily and then very rapidly. Then, as now, there had been plenty of warnings that the stock market could not go on rising forever, but nothing practical had been done about it.

Yet by today’s standards, the way shares were being bought in the Twenties seems like stock market insanity. The problem was that rising prosperity during the First World War and the decade which followed had brought a new type of investor into Wall Street. These new investors too often lacked the knowledge and resources of their predecessors. And, most unfortunately, were increasingly interested in investment but simply in speculation. They were not concerned with the dividends shares paid but with their paper value. If paper values rose, such investors would use them as collateral to borrow more money to buy more shares. Since they only had to pay 10 percent down, by leveraging margin, this process rapidly created a whole paper fantasy of value.

Everything was right as long as shares went up. But if they went down sharply, shareholders who had bought on margin would be caught short — then their brokers — and finally everyone.

Such a collapse was made certain by the fact that the economy had several underlying weaknesses. And by the summer of 1929 clear danger signals were being posted. Business, was already an indicator of economic health, declined drastically. Net investment for home construction dropped in major areas for more than a decade, dropped by over $1 billion in 1929. At the same time, the prices of real es- tate tumbled in size as the rate of consumer spending slackened noticeably. Production and prices fell and unemployment rose.

The break came on Wednesday October 23 with securities suddenly unloading, prices falling and acute pressures on credit traders. The next day — Black Thursday — sellers ordered straight out in such volume that for

Shell takes the won’t-buy British councils to court

By MOIRA LEVY in London

purely economic grounds in deciding which contracts to enter into for goods or services.

It is believed the Lewisham council will argue its case on the basis of the Race Relations Act. Because of Shell’s public ties with South Africa, the council will say entering into agreements with the company will be damaging to race relations in the multi-racial borough.

Shell was targeted by the Anti-Apartheid Movement at its annual general meeting earlier this year. Local branches have repeatedly demonstrated outside Shell service stations and offices throughout England. According to Alan Brooker, AAM deputy executive secretary, Shell’s action can be seen as an attempt to frighten off other councils who may be considering similar boycott action.

What is believed to be at stake is the Shell contract with the Inner London Education Authority, believed to run to 11 million (about R33,600). At least one other local governing body, the Sheffield council, has also decided to boycott Shell.

The Methodist Church, at its annual conference in July, endorsed the Boycott Shell campaign, and in September, first the Trades Union Coun-

cil and then the Labour Party announced support for the campaign.

According to Brookes, if the local authorities’ sanctions are not upheld by legislation or litigation, the company will lose its cutting edge. But consumer boycott action by churches and trade unions would be “We are protecting our commercial interests,” said Shell press officer John Pike. “If we win it isn’t going to stop people from putting pressure on companies outside filling stations. That is part of free speech in this country. But it will be a side issue to the other councils who are contemplating similar courses of action.”

He declined to discuss Shell’s stand on the councils, but said: “We don’t think disinvestment will help the cause at all. We believe if Shell leaves South Africa it is very important and it will be a side issue to the councils who are contemplating similar courses of action.”

Stay calm, they said.
It’s all under control.
That was in 1929...

It’s not at all like 1929, soothes the economists. And they’re right. Except that they’re wrong. Howling sounds as the economists of 1929, PATRICK PETERS. British economist who is completing a book on the economics of the Depression, compares two eras.

The effects of the Wall Street crash had not just devastated the American economy, but the economies of Western Europe too. In desperation, nations turned to strong men for solutions. Barely a month before Hitler had taken power in Germany. In that way the crash was one of the pivotal events of the 20th century.

Yet the underlying problem with the economy was that America’s capacity to produce goods was now tending to outstrip its capacity to consume them. More than a third of the population was still dependent on agriculture in 1930 but this sector had not shared in the 1920s boom. In industry, real wages had risen by about 10 percent in the decade before the crash, but productivity had risen by 50 percent, creating an inescapable gap between making and selling.

The distribution of income was so skewed that the very wealthy richest 631 000 families was greater than that of 16 million at the bottom. These problems may have caused the Great Depression. The 1980s have seen Reaganomics and Thatcherism in full cry in reaction against the trends of the past 50 years. Certainly they have changed the agenda. But have they also served to rewrite the very enterprises which came out of 1929.

In Britain, privatisation created a new class of investor which, like those in America in the Twenties, were interested more in income and believed shares only went up. The huge federal budget deficit in 1929 had not created a public sector in Britain as it did in 1929, means moreover that speculators speculate while the government deals with the deficit. The problems may be different today than they were in 1929. But the collapse of Wall Street was just as apocalyptic as the economic boom with which it might have exploded. — The Guardian, London
Activists 'called SA's sports bluff'

HARARE — World anti-Apartheid activists had called South Africa's bluff and proved they were ready for any confrontation forced by breaches of the sports boycott, the president of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, Mr Sam Ramsamy, said yesterday.

Addressing the first conference here on apartheid and sport, Mr Ramsamy accused South Africa of wanting to see international events disrupted.

But the boycott of last year's Commonwealth Games had shown how serious the opponents of apartheid were.

Mr Ramsamy claimed South African embassies were in the forefront of the country's attempts to gain a foothold in international sport, through the secret appointment of special 'sports liaison' diplomats.

The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, called on all national and international sports bodies to strengthen the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations endeavours to eliminate apartheid in sports.

The finance secretary of Saco, Mr Krish MacKerfour, said inequalities, brutalities and atrocities in sport in South Africa must be highlighted to expose the reality and nature of the so-called reforms in that country.

In an interview he said his delegation had had few chances of coming out of South Africa to tell the world what sport under apartheid was like.

Fine and sunny

CAPE PENINSULA and vicinity and Western Cape Coast: Fine and cool with cloudy sky in the Overberg and Cape Town. Light north-north west wind later.

Coastal belt: Capetown to Flatsberg and the Cape Peninsula. Cloudy and cool with light rain expected.

Coastal belt: Flatsberg Bay to Port Alfred. Cloudy and cool with light rain.

Pretoria, Witwatersrand and the Eastern Highlands Parly cloudy and cool with scattered thunderstorms.

Transvaal: Partly cloudy and hot with scattered thunderstorms.

Namaqualand and the South-Western Cape Interior, cloudy and cool.

YESTERDAY'S READINGS

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Hours of sunshine: 11.8

6:00-8:00: Good morning SA
2:27: Programme schedules
3:20: Take a break
4:00: The Buccaneers
Swedish firm out

STOCKHOLM. — Swedish engineering group Alfa-Laval AB is to transfer ownership of its South African subsidiary to a trust in terms of a trade boycott Sweden imposed on Pretoria last month. — Sapa-Reuter.
As West tightens sanctions noose...

SA’s trade with Eastern bloc said to be rising

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

By trading behind the Iron Curtain and the Bamboo Curtain, South Africa is poised to take advantage of yawning gap in the international sanctions net.

It is understood that private sector organisations have already made contact with a number of Eastern bloc countries and, more recently, with Red China.

Representatives of these countries have already visited South Africa for discreet informal negotiations, according to a well-placed source.

**Aggressive new policy**

"You would be surprised to know where South African businessmen are travelling in Eastern Europe at this very moment, while certain gentlemen from countries that normally would have nothing to do with us are in Johannesburg right now," the source said.

South Africa has apparently sanctioned an aggressive new no-holds-barred trading policy in the face of mounting economic sanctions from the West.

There is no discrimination against any countries willing to trade, while anything goes to secure business, including undercutting, barter deals and 'triangle trade' involving three-way deals.

This last form of trade is apparently particularly alluring to Red China, which increasingly trades through Hong Kong, Macao and, it is reported, even through Taiwan.

A Department of Trade and Industry spokesman says it should be stressed that the private sector, not the Government, is involved in trade.

For a long time it has been Government policy not to interfere with international trade, he says, and private entrepreneurs are free to trade where they can.

Trading links with the Eastern bloc has already enabled South Africa to circumvent America's strict sanctions legislation.

This week a symposium was held in Johannesburg on the development of trading ties between South Africa and Red China.

National Party member of the President’s Council and international trader, Mr Craig Williamson, told the symposium that, in the Government's view, local commerce and industry were free to develop trading links with any other nation.

The expansion of trading links with Peking would not affect existing trading relations with Taiwan, he said, and it was in no way a Government initiative.

China, he said, was interested mainly in South African mining technology and equipment, as well as some raw materials and minerals.

On the other hand, South Africa was Africa's Hong Kong in the sense that it offered the ideal gateway for China's trade with the rest of the continent.

Mr Williamson said a sizeable quantity of Chinese goods were already available in South African shops.

There would obviously not be any official comment or admission of such trade from either the South African or Chinese Governments, but it was in both countries' interests that their respective private sectors be allowed to get on with business, Mr Williamson said.
Coal exports cut by 7.5m tons

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Sanctions imposed by a number of Western countries will reduce SA's coal exports by between 5m tons and 7.5m tons in 1987, Allen Sealey, Rand Mines coal division chairman says.

He tells Witbank Collieries shareholders in his annual review that the full effect of sanctions imposed by the US, Denmark and France was being felt in the current year.

"Political sentiment in certain other countries, where formal sanctions have not been implemented has made it extremely difficult for South African exporters to expand their sales. As a result, exports are expected to reduce markedly during the 1987 calendar year to between 38m and 40m tons."

"Unfortunately, one of the major effects of this is the inevitable contraction of the mining operations at the various mines — with employees having to be retrenched. Cutbacks in production were forced upon a number of South African mines," he said.

In the Witbank Colliery group 550 workers were laid off at Welgedacht colliery and at Van Dyks Drift 308 employees were retrenched.

"Far from encouraging reform, the sanctions campaign has led to a hardening of attitudes in South Africa and the sufferers include the very people who the pro-sanctions campaigners claim to be supporting," Sealey says.

A recent opinion survey of Rand Mines employees shows an overwhelming rejection of sanctions, he says.

The survey, carried out by an independent overseas organization on a representative sample of colliery employees, indicated that:

- 61% of workers felt sanctions were a bad thing,
- 71% believed sanctions would reduce their earnings and harm their life at home, and
- 80% felt sanctions could result in their losing their jobs.
Senator faces SA rumpus as White House race starts

The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. — Republican Senator Bob Dole of Kansas officially launched his bid for the US presidency — and immediately ran into trouble with the American anti-apartheid movement.

As Senator Dole’s campaign kicked off yesterday, TransAfrica, the Washington-based organisation that spearheads the pro-sanctions effort in the US, launched a series of anti-Dole television ads in the politically crucial state of Iowa.

One of the first preliminary party votes to choose a presidential nominee will take place in Iowa early next year.

Running second
Dole strategists believe their candidate, now running second to Vice-President George Bush in nationwide polls, must win in Iowa if he is to have a chance of winning the Republican nomination.

Iowa, like Senator Dole’s home state of Kansas, is a mid-Western state. The two states have similar populations and problems.

If Senator Dole loses in Iowa, his campaign will be virtually lost. At present he has the support of 32 percent of Iowa Republicans compared with 41 percent support for Mr Bush.

Opposed sanctions
The TransAfrica advertisements accuse Senator Dole, Republican leader in the US Senate, of turning his back on apartheid because he has consistently opposed economic sanctions against South Africa.

The advertisements urge Iowa viewers to "make Dole face the consequences of opposing sanctions on South Africa" and are expected to pursue him as he follows the campaign trail.

Yesterday Senator Dole denied he had turned his back on apartheid.

"There isn’t a racist bone in my body," he insisted.

Losing side
Senator Dole’s opposition to economic pressure on Pretoria, which put him on the losing side in the big 1985 debate over apartheid, is seen as an attempt to gain support from Republican conservatives lukewarm about Vice-President Bush.

Speaking in his home town of Russell, Kansas, yesterday, Senator Dole, 64, said he would be a "commonsense" President who would reduce the federal budget deficit, not raise taxes, oppose abortion and support the Strategic Defence Initiative — all popular policies in rural America.

Analysts say one of his biggest assets is the campaign support of his wife, Elizabeth, an attractive Southern-born lawyer.

Mrs Dole resigned as President Reagan’s Secretary of Transportation to help her husband get to the White House.
Zeebrugge port seeks more trade with SA

Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA is the biggest container customer of the Belgian port of Zeebrugge, which seeks to expand trade.

A 12-man delegation yesterday started a 10-day visit to South Africa to promote the port, which members claim will be a reliable gateway to the European hinterland for imports and exports from this country in future.

"We are against this sanctions nonsense because people in Europe do not understand the complicated situation in South Africa. We support evolution in this country without sanctions," said Mr Fernand Traen, president-managing director of the Zeebrugge Port Authority and delegation leader.

South African container ships started calling at the port last year and were the biggest customers of the port, he said.

Cape Town shipping and businessmen were entertained to a cocktail party at a city hotel where they were shown a film on development of the port over the past decade and plans to enlarge it to attract more trade.

The delegation will also visit Port Elizabeth, Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria.
Sanctions ‘will slash exports’

Sanctions imposed by a number of Western countries and political sentiment in others, will reduce South Africa’s coal exports in 1987 by between $ million tons and 7.5 million tons, says Mr Allen Sealey, Rand Mines coal division chairman.

In his latest chairman’s statement to shareholders of Witbank Colliery, he says the full effect of sanctions was not felt during 1986 and the coal industry exported 45.5 million tons — 2 percent more than in 1985.

Exports were expected to reduce markedly during the 1987 calendar year to between 30 million and 40 million tons, he said.

"Unfortunately, one of the major effects of this is the inevitable contraction of the mining operations — with employees having to be retrenched." — Sapa.
Sanctions support shrinks

The number of black South Africans willing to support sanctions at the cost of their jobs had shrunk from one in four to one in seven in the past two years, South African Institute of Race Relations executive director John Kane-Berman said in London yesterday.

He told British members of the Institute at the Reform Club the weight of opinion poll evidence contradicted the claim that blacks were willing "to sacrifice their jobs on the altar of economic warfare".

He said: "There seems to be a wide view abroad that most black South Africans favour sanctions and disinvestment. The weight of opinion survey evidence suggests otherwise".

In 12 of 14 opinion polls conducted among blacks over the past few years, more were opposed to sanctions and/or disinvestment than supported them, and in eight of those 12 cases the opponents outnumbered the supporters by at least two to one".

Published

Citing the most recent survey results published, Kane-Berman said they showed that the number of blacks who thought sanctions would work to end apartheid had dropped from 57% to 41% in the last two years, and that the number who support sanctions at any cost dropped from 26% to 14%.

The number who would not support sanctions if this would mean any job losses has increased from 48% to 60%.

He said: "This does not mean that blacks oppose all international pressures against the SA government, but that they take a pragmatic view of what kinds of pressures should be applied".

One positive effect arising from the sanctions campaign, he said, was that it had helped to alert a widening circle of businessmen to the need for change in SA and had been a factor eroding their complacency towards the brutalities of apartheid.

He added: "One of the effects of sanctions will be to augment the reserve army of labour and so, among other things, increase the supply of potential recruits to vigilante groups, not to mention the police and the defence force".
"SA remains a force in trade".

Despite increasing international pressure and the call for sanctions, South Africa remains a major force in world trade.

Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister in the State President's Office, told guests at the Export Achievement Awards banquet in Johannesburg last night that last year this country was in 27th spot in the export league of 161 nations.

"In the January-August period of this year, we exported goods valued at R27.3 billion," said Mr Schlebusch. "Since imports have remained fairly constant over the same period the foreign trade surplus up to August this year was R9.4 billion."

He emphasised, too, that the outlook for exports was even better.

*Export Achievement Award winners on Page 19.*
Tennis now target for sports ‘sanctions’ on SA

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Tennis is to become a major target for opponents of sports links with South Africa now that it is to become an Olympic sport.

This was one of the decisions reached at the three-day meeting of the International Conference against Apartheid Sport at which it was agreed that efforts would be concentrated on persuading the International Tennis Federation to halt contact with South Africa.

A declaration agreed by popular acclamation at the closing ceremony said the conference was satisfied with the progress in excluding South Africa from the international arena.

It seems the strategy now will be to concentrate attention on selected areas such as tennis, rugby and cricket.

Blocking loopholes

The declaration said delegates recognised that apartheid defied reform and must be destroyed.

A leading figure at the meeting, Major-General Joseph Garba of Nigeria, chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, said he was confident concerted international action would result in blocking loopholes which South Africa was exploiting in its attempt to get back into international sport.

He welcomed a Zimbabwean promise to stop South African sportsmen from using Zimbabwean passports for convenience and urged action to pinpoint multinational companies which sponsored sport in South Africa.

Major-General Garba made a special appeal to Britain, the United States and West Germany to be more sensitive to the wishes of the international community as a whole who regarded apartheid as a terrible evil.

The conference applauded the efforts of the South African Non-racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc) headed by Mr Sam Ramsamy and urged governments to give it financial support.
Sanctions to reduce SA coal exports by 7.5m tons — Sealy

JOHANNESBURG — Sanctions imposed by a number of western countries will reduce South Africa’s coal exports by between 5 million tons and 7.5 million tons in 1967, the chairman of the Rand Mines coal division, Mr Allan Sealy, said.

He told Witbank Collieries shareholders in his annual review that the full effect of sanctions imposed by the USA, Denmark and France was being felt in the current year.

“Political sentiment in certain other countries where formal sanctions have not been implemented has made it extremely difficult for South African exporters to expand their sales. As a result, exports are expected to reduce markedly during the 1967 calendar year to between 38 million and 40 million tons.”

“Unfortunately, one of the major effects of this is the inevitable contraction of the mining operations at the various mines — with employees having to be retrenched. Cutbacks in production were forced upon a number of South African mines,” he said.

In the Witbank colliery group, 530 workers were laid off at Welgedacht colliery and at Van Dyks Drift 308 employees were retrenched.

“Far from encouraging reform, the sanctions campaign has led to a hardening of attitudes in South Africa and the sufferers include the very people who the pro-sanctions campaigners claim to be supporting,” he said.

A recent opinion survey of Rand Mines employees shows an overwhelming rejection of sanctions, he said.

Mr Sealy added that coal producers are facing a lean time and problems in the inland market could be exacerbated if export producers attempt to sell surplus export output locally.

He said that despite South Africa’s present production cost advantage, the international picture is bleak. Local costs are rising and competition is intensifying, with the entry of Colombia and China to the market.

However, Mr Sealey said spot prices on the export market appear to have bottomed, and an increase in prices is expected next year.
LONDON — The number of black South Africans willing to support sanctions at the cost of their jobs has shrunk from one in four to one in seven in the past two years, the executive director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Kane-Berman, said here yesterday.

Addressing British members of the Institute at the Reform Club, Mr Kane-Berman said the weight of opinion-poll evidence contradicted the claim that blacks were willing "to sacrifice their jobs on the altar of economic warfare".

Mr Kane-Berman said: "There seems to be a wide view abroad that most black South Africans favour sanctions and disinvestment. The weight of opinion survey evidence suggests otherwise, however."

"In twelve of fourteen opinion polls conducted among blacks over the past few years, more were opposed to sanctions and disinvestment than supported them — and in eight of those twelve cases the opponents outnumbered the supporters by at least two to one."

Citing the most recent survey results published, Mr Kane-Berman said they showed that the number of blacks who think sanctions will work to end apartheid has dropped from 57% to 41% in the last two years, and that the number who support sanctions at any cost has dropped from 25% to 14%, while the number who would not support sanctions if this would mean any job losses has increased from 42% to 60%.

"The weight of opinion-poll evidence thus contradicts the claim that black South Africans are willing to sacrifice their jobs on the altar of economic warfare."

"The most recent poll in fact suggests that even that minority of people willing to support sanctions at a cost to their jobs has shrunk in the past two years from one in four to one in seven," Mr Kane-Berman said.

He added: "This does not mean that blacks oppose all international pressures against the South African government, but that they take a pragmatic view of what kinds of pressures should be applied."

Mr Kane-Berman added: "One of the effects of sanctions will be to augment the reserve army of labour — and so, among other things, increase the supply of potential recruits to vigilante groups, not to mention the police and the Defence Force."

"Such vigilantes are already playing a role in curbing township militancy." — Sapa
Our men in Washington see fresh trouble ahead.

Pro-slaughter lawmakers seem to be mobilizing again in Iowa, a crucial state, for next year's election. votes.

Prime Minister

more than a debate are clear that it will allow this
majority to continue. The situation's
more complex than the simple dichotomy
between pro-life and pro-choice factions. The
question of when life begins is not
as straightforward as it may seem. Some
scientists argue that life begins at fertilization,
while others believe it begins at conception. The
issue is far from settled.

The fears of the American Right are
founded on the belief that abortion is a
threat to the sanctity of life. They argue that
the right to choose is not an absolute
right, but rather a privilege that should
be subject to the demands of society.

The pro-choice movement, on the other hand,
believes that women should have the
right to make decisions about their own
bodies. They argue that the state should not
intrude on decisions that are best
left to individuals and their doctors.

The debate is not just about the
right to choose, but about the
right to life. It is a complex
issue that requires careful
consideration and thoughtful
discussion. The ultimate goal
should be to find a solution
that respects the rights of
both parties.

The battle lines are drawn,
and the stage is set for a
long and bitter struggle. It
remains to be seen what
outcome will be achieved.

Dear Reader,

The issue of abortion is a
complex and emotional one.
It affects individuals,
communities, and the
nation as a whole. It
requires a thoughtful
discussion and a careful
consideration of the
values and principles involved.

We at the American Rights
Association are committed
to promoting a society
where every individual
has the right to make
decisions about their own
bodies. We believe that
the state should not
intrude on these decisions,
and that women should have
the right to choose.

We encourage you to
join us in this important
debate, and to contribute
your thoughts and ideas to
the discussion. Together,
we can work towards a
future where every individual
has the right to live a life
free of unnecessary restrictions.
Officials at the SA embassy in Washington have detected a developing momentum on the South Africa issue and see it as an early warning that further trouble is looming for Pretoria, reports ALAN DUNN of The Argus Foreign Service in Washington.

**All eyes on Pretoria**

WHEN Dr Piet Koornhof meets his top aides in his office at the South African embassy each day, he is given a playback on how the mainstream American news media have reported on South Africa.

Until 10 days ago, the official assigned to the task took only a few minutes of the conference’s time. Suddenly, his contribution swelled — he had much more to tell the ambassador.

For those listening to the news scans, alarm bells started jangling. Most officials at the daily meetings went through last year’s sanctions firestorm, and they soon detected a developing momentum on the South Africa issue, an early warning that further trouble was looming for Pretoria.

Their recognition of it was shaped by a number of recent South Africa-related events leading to the conclusion that the apartheid issue was being kept very much a-simmer.

Congressional leaders in the sanctions debate have already signalled that no further measures against South Africa will be introduced this year. A full legislative agenda, crowded with other pressing foreign policy issues and domestic crises, saw to that.

Next year, however, is a different matter. One of the prime movers in wanting more sanctions against South Africa is Congressman Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs sub-committee on Africa.

The nucleus of pro-sanctions lawmakers on Capitol Hill yielded this autumn in Washington to other issues.

They seem to be mobilising again with the anti-apartheid sector. The early signs are there, and the question is whether they will succeed in making South Africa an issue in the presidential elections next year.

In the last 10 days, the American news media has shown a readiness to cover South Africa intensively, a bandwagon no politician worth the name could afford to let go by.

*Cry Freedom*, the film on exiled East London newspaper editor Donald Woods and Steve Biko, the black leader who died in detention when he was 30, has generated widespread reviews, comment and debate.

The *Cry of Reason*, a documentary on the Rev Beyers Naude, was also premiered last week and will attract some, though significantly less, publicity, debate and sympathy than its Hollywood twin.

These films, particularly *Cry Freedom*, may well serve as the bedrock for the anti-apartheid movement’s efforts next year. The movies are powerful and moving, likely to rally public sentiment against apartheid.

Another film is in the wings. Titled *Children of Apartheid*, it may be screened on CBS television within weeks.

South Africa’s return to the news pages and broadcasts has been conspicuous. Routine reports are now being accompanied by features, editorials and even advertisements.

Sponsoring the advertisements is TransAfrica, a highly active group branding the Senate’s Republican leader as one of the “faces behind apartheid.”

The release of the former African National Congress chairman, Mr Gove Mabez, also received solid publicity. It was widely welcomed by US Government officials, politicians and the media.

But most viewed it cautiously, saying more acts like this should follow. Some political analysts in Washington believe that Mbeki move will have a limited shelf-life. It may have bought the South African Government time in which to manoeuvre, but signs are clear that it will allow little more than a breath.
Sanctions hit coal exports

SANCTIONS imposed by a number of western countries will reduce South Africa's coal exports by between 3-million tons and 7.5-million tons in 1987, Allen Sealey, Rand Mines coal division chairman says.

He tells Witbank Collieries shareholders in his annual review that the effect of sanctions imposed by the US, Denmark and France was felt in the current year.

"Political sentiment in certain other countries where formal sanctions have not been implemented has made it extremely difficult for South African exporters to expand their sales. As a result, exports are expected to reduce markedly during the 1987 calendar year to between 38-million and 40-million tons."

One of the major effects of this was the inevitable contraction of the mining operations at the various mines, with employees having to be retrenched.

In the Witbank colliery group 550 workers were laid off at Welgedacht colliery and at Van Dyks Drift 308 employees were retrenched.

"Far from encouraging reform, the sanctions campaign has led to a hardening of attitudes in South Africa and the sufferers include the very people who the pro sanctions campaigners claim to be supporting," Sealey says.

A recent opinion survey of Rand Mines employees shows an overwhelming rejection of sanctions he says.

The survey, carried out by an independent overseas organisation on a sample of 1,004 workers and representative of collieries in the group with export involvement indicated that:

- 61% of workers felt sanctions were a bad thing;
- 71% believed sanctions would reduce their earnings and harm their life at home, and
- 80% felt sanctions could result in their losing their jobs.

"It would appear from the results of the survey that the employees have overwhelmingly rejected sanctions and that the leadership of NUM, in their campaign against South African coal, has failed to consider the views of their workers," Sealey concludes.
Alienation started with apartheid, says US ambassador

SA 'one of the loneliest states in the world'

A 40-year pattern of disenchantment which was sometimes forced and sometimes chosen, had brought South Africa to the sad point where it was one of the loneliest states in the modern world, American ambassador Mr Edward Perkins, said yesterday.

Addressing the Vaal Triangle Technikon symposium in Vanderbijlpark on a vision of the future for South Africa, he said positive interaction by South Africa with the outside world, particularly the West, was crucial for the country's future.

Advocating a "new realism" in the relationship between South Africa and the world, he said it was impossible to believe the country could endure into the next century, if it turned its back on the West.

"It is folly for a nation to allow itself to be lulled to sleep in the false belief it can go it alone — economically, politically or socially.

"There may be some short-term gratification in writing xenophobic editorials or telling us all to go to hell, but as Chester Crocker once said 'Inflation is not a foreign policy,'" Mr Perkins said.

"The process of alienation of South Africa, which started with the institutionalisation of apartheid in 1948, had extended to an "alarming" degree in the last two years, during which there had been a spate of sanctions and growing diplomatic isolation.

"Far fewer official visitors venture into the country and most serious is the growing sense among South Africans — tragically mistaken in my view — that somehow their country must forge a future of its own, apart from the West."

Mr Perkins said he had already spoken and written to the effect that the West had to treat "this fascinating, fractured society in a sensitive manner.

"Similarly, South Africa cannot, in its own interest, afford to manage its relations with the other countries on this globe irresponsibly."

Mr Perkins said he doubted South Africa's ability to sustain indefinitely, the role of isolated regional superpower.

A new political system had to be a broader democracy which took into consideration the "genuine pluralism" existing in South Africa.

"It has been very disheartening to see this society turn away from the values which help people to bridge differences and forge bonds.

"The curtailment of free speech and the denial of open access to information will only stifle the creativity needed to envision the future of this nation.

"Does it make sense, as you begin to imagine a new country, to cut yourselves off from the freest, most prosperous and most productive societies in the world? I cannot believe it does.

"Rather, Western experience, both positive and negative, should be carefully used," Mr Perkins said. -- Sapa.
Bloom: stop sanctions

SANCTIONS would make the SA government, and whites generally, more belligerent and defiant. Premier Milling group chairman Tony Bloom told the Harvard Business Review recently.

In a wide-ranging interview conducted in the US, Bloom attempted to introduce US readers to the complexities of doing business in a society "regulated by institutionalised, legislatively entrenched racial discrimination".

The interview covered:

☐ The effect of international pressure on SA business operations;
☐ Black advancement within the business sector;
☐ Business's limited influence on government policy;
☐ The prospects for free enterprise under black rule; and
☐ Disinvestment.

Bloom urged the international business community to "stay, expand, gain greater leverage - focus on breaking down discrimination wherever it's encountered".

Asked about business pressure on government, Bloom said the business community tended to divide itself into English and Afrikaans camps, while the English business community was divided on the issue of talks with the ANC.

"English-speaking business has as much influence on government racial policy as a ping-pong ball bouncing off a stone wall. We have influenced legislation, but we do not control it."

Businessmen who had met the ANC had come away with the impression that it concentrated more on political and military issues than on economic policy.

"ANC leaders did talk in terms of mixed ownership, not about a plan for total nationalisation. They spoke of Scandinavian models rather than Eastern bloc models."

THEO RAWANA

THE Ou Mark on the eastern side of Bloemfontein's CBD is to reopen on Saturday as a new R2,4m shopping complex after 18 months of reconstruction by the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC).

The market, built in the 1920s near the railway station and on a busy pedestrian route, had been unused for some years after a new market was built out of town.

Early last year the SBDC, with the Bloemfontein City Council's support, decided to redevelop the Ou Mark into a 43-shop, 3 400m² complex, including clothing shops, jewellers, home industries, office space and bottle stores.
UK business urged to boost SA reform

From MICHAEL MORRIS
The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Some of South Africa's most important British business partners have been told that reform is continuing steadily and that they can help speed the process by boosting "action on the ground".

Mr John Kane-Berman, executive director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, has told businessmen in London that irrespective of the Government's public statements on political change, a virtually inexorable process of reform is occurring "from the bottom up".

Week-long visit

He said: "What we have told people in Britain is that this is happening—not because the Government particularly wants to see the dismantling of apartheid but because it (apartheid) is crumbling under the weight of its own contradictions ... and it is action on the ground which forces Parliament to keep up and to change laws".

Mr Kane-Berman is nearing the end of a week-long visit to the British capital to brief institute members, including South African and British individuals and organisations, on the situation at home.

London that European countries are displaying a "new realism" towards South Africa and its political reform initiatives.

Mr Durr, on a two-week visit to Europe for meetings with South Africa's international bankers and industrial contact men, said sanctions and disinvestment had been "a hopeless failure in every respect".

The country's economy, far from being ruined, was moving out of its recession.

Mr Durr said he had found during his trip that Europeans were adopting a more pragmatic approach to encouraging political reform in South Africa.

He said "People are looking at more realistic time-frames. Before, they were expecting the impossible of us.

Vital development

"There has been the realisation that the country is not going to go to revolution tomorrow morning, but also that we won't produce solutions tomorrow morning."

Many Europeans had come to believe, like Mrs Margaret Thatcher, "that the economic development of the region is vital for delivering political reform".

Mr Kent Durr
Deep gloom after IRB meeting

by ALAN ROBINSON

AGEN.—Early optimism that South Africa might escape lightly from the row over the South Pacific Barbarians rugby tour turned to deep gloom after the International Rugby Board meeting broke up here last night.

Although both SA Rugby Board delegates: Professor Fritz Eloff, and Mr Jan Pickard, remained tight-lipped, it was noticeable that they were distinctly subdued after their initial buoyant mood.

The word from other delegates was that South Africa has been severely punished for hosting the Barbarians tour. Although nobody was prepared to spell out the nature of the sentence, speculation among the Press corps centred on a stiff period of suspension, perhaps lasting 12 months.

One South African official was heard to remark: "The people back home will not like it one bit, but it was the best we could get in the circumstances."

The IRB was due to announce its verdict late today, and whatever it is, there will be strong feelings for and against.

IRB chairman, Albert Ferrasse, admitted publicly he wanted South Africa acquitted on all counts, but he faced heavy and prolonged opposition from England's John Kendall-Carpenter. The English rugby union have already severed ties with South Africa in protest against the Barbarians tour, and are believed to have been given active support by at least one other home union.

If there has been a decision on a 12-month suspension, it may well have been back-dated to the start of the Barbarians' visit, thus allowing a short tour by a Five Nations side at the tail end of next season.

And provided South Africa served sentence without staging another unofficial tour, the going looked good for a visit by a full British Lions team in 1989.
HARARE — There is consensus in the Federal Republic of Germany’s Parliament that apartheid should be dismantled, but not on the methods by which that system should be brought to its knees, the vice-president of the Bundestag, Mr H. Westphal, has said.

Speaking at a press briefing at a hotel here yesterday, Mr Westphal said: “We are not all agreed on the subject (apartheid) in parliament.

“We are of one opinion that we completely and utterly reject apartheid, but we do not agree on the methods of dismantling apartheid.”

He said Germany was committed to assisting the frontline states achieve economic independence from South Africa especially in the field of transport.

He added that the West German Government and European Community were against any sanctions package.

Mr Westphal is the leader of a West German delegation of parliamentarians and educators currently in Zimbabwe to hold “intensive” discussions in several areas but mainly technology, education and politics with their Zimbabwean counterparts. — Sapa
THE management and staff of Cigna Insurance Company have acquired the short-term insurance company in a management buy-out from the US Cigna Corporation—one of the world's five largest insurance groups—which has decided to disinvest from SA after 40 years here.

A Cigna Corporation spokesman said the decision had been difficult and had been delayed until an equitable and workable solution could be found to meet the interests of the company's insureds, brokers and employees.

The name of Cigna Insurance has been changed to Concord Insurance, which has assured clients there will be continuity of coverage and service. Also, capacity for accepting insurance risks and underwriting flexibility will remain unchanged.

This is because Concord will benefit from a new reinsurance treaty programme and a stop-loss treaty which has been introduced to protect its underwriting results and solvency margins.

Concord's paid-up capital has been increased from R8,2m to R10m. Its unaudited results for January 1 to October 31 show a gross written premium of R23,5m and a pre-tax profit, including investment income, of R13,6m. The underwriting profit was R8,4m.

Its financial base, says a statement, was 176.5% of net premium income as at October 31. The approval of both the Insurance Registrar and the Reserve Bank has been obtained for the arrangement.
UK anti-apartheid group faces defeat

Bill seeks to erase sanctions against SA

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

LONDON — The British Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) today faces a severe defeat which could erase sanctions applied against South Africa over the past 27 years.

Two clauses in the Local Government Bill, which comes before Commons select committee today, seek to stop councils from applying their own sanctions against South Africa and from refusing to do business with South African-linked companies.

The AAM is fighting a fierce rearguard action against the Bill — which members openly admit will emasculate their efforts to isolate South Africa. But, with Mrs Margaret Thatcher’s Conservative Party holding a majority of more than 100 seats in the Commons, their chances of getting enough Tory MPs to join opposition members to defeat clauses 17 and 18 of the Bill are slim.

Clause 17, according to Environment Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, is designed to deal with councillors who “seem to find it more fun to play at national politics at their ratepayers expense than to deal with the real local challenges and problems” oblige local authorities to ignore matters which are non-commercial in relation to their purchasing and contracts. A subclause defines “the country or territory of the origin of supplies to, or the location in any territory of the business activities or interests of contractors or associated bodies” as matters which are non-commercial.

Clause 18 closes a possible loophole which could have been used by local authorities to get around the Bill by stipulating that they will not be able to argue that it is legitimate to take action against South Africa on the grounds that the Race Relations Act obliges them to promote good race relations.

Although local authorities have taken action to boycott South African products and firms with links with South Africa since 1980, the Thatcher era has seen a huge growth in council sanctions activity.

Faced with a central government opposed to sanctions, the AAM has switched the emphasis of its sanctions campaign to local authority level. In total, more than 100 authorities across Britain have imposed some kind of economic sanction against South Africa or South African-linked companies.

Lewisham, one of the leading pro-sanctions councils, is at present facing court action from Shell for boycotting its products.

The executive secretary of AAM, Mr Mike Terry, said: “The government’s motives appear to be a combination of prejudice and Conservative tabloidism. If these proposals are enacted into law it will represent a gross setback for one of the most effective campaigns in Britain to isolate apartheid South Africa.”

At the meeting in the Commons today members of the AAM; ANC; Swapo, a black Labour MP; Mr Bernie Grant; and trade unionists will attempt to lobby opposition to the two clauses.

An AAM spokesman said they would argue that in addition to emasculating efforts to isolate apartheid, the Bill would: Poison race relations in Britain; undermine industrial relations in local authorities; damage Britain’s standing internationally; prohibit local authorities from giving effect to the British government’s own voluntary sanctions; and, prevent local authorities taking action such as that in the Commons itself where the Lord Privy Seal said none of the items in regular supply were of South African origin.

AAM members are taking heart from a debate in the Commons last week where several Conservatives expressed varying degrees of support for sanctions against South Africa.

But Tory right-wingers said the number of MPs unhappy with Mrs Thatcher’s South Africa policy was “insignificant.”
By Telgus Payne

The American parent of Cigna Insurance Company has disinvested and local staff and management will now hold all shares in the company.

The disinvestment, for political reasons, by one of the world's largest insurance groups, was effective from November 5, and the company's name has been changed to Concorde Insurance.

The managing director of Concorde, Mr Robert Greenwood, said negotiations had taken about 13 months. He said 51 percent of the shares would be held by directors and senior management and 49 percent by staff at all levels, "down to the tea-lady".

He said staff had only to pay a nominal amount for the shares immediately.

There had been a "very good response" to the offer. The indications were that all shares allotted would be taken up immediately, he said. If they were not, they would be placed in a trust.

Mr Greenwood said the move would not affect policyholders in any way.
LA JOLLA (California) — Sanctions have backfired and are likely to make the SA government more repressive, PFP MP for Houghton Helen Suzman said yesterday.

She urged Americans to withdraw their support for sanctions.

Suzman said the withdrawal of US and European companies polarised SA, increasing the likelihood of violence and decreasing chances for reform.

"Sanctions are counter-productive in SA," she said.

"I believe the regime will become more repressive. No one should be under the delusion that the situation is so bad it won't get worse. It will.

"Suzman's speech at the University of California, San Diego, was the first of several planned for the country.

"I absolutely understand the moral outrage against apartheid. I share it," said Suzman. "But I cannot support the practical results of this policy (of sanctions)."

She said the withdrawal of foreign companies had not weakened the SA government but had increased black unemployment.

"Only as employed, contributing members of society could blacks gain political strength, she said."

— Sapa-AP.
SA labour dispute has ripple effect

By DICK USHER, Labour Reporter

An international union federation has started a worldwide boycott of a Spanish fishing company's products because a South African firm has not reinstated about 180 workers dismissed this year.

The boycott has been called by the International Union of Foodworkers (IUF) against Pescanova, 50 percent owners of Sea Harvest at Saldanha.

Sea Harvest was called on to reinstate about 180 members of the Food and Allied Workers Union (Fawu), affiliated to the IUF, who were dismissed in September after they stopped work in solidarity with about 390 workers who had been dismissed three weeks earlier during a wage dispute with the company.

Fawu claims the company's actions before and after the dispute showed it was intent on destroying the union or weakening it so that it ceased to be an effective presence at Sea Harvest.

Fawu said the company was "putting up a puppet committee" to replace it.

"POLITICAL ASPECTS"

Mr H E Kramer, managing director of Sea Harvest, said there was no suggestion of "union-busting".

"The fact that we continue negotiations with Fawu in spite of some questionable tactics and a lot of abuse proves otherwise," he said.

"It is our impression that the heavy accent which Fawu increasingly places on political aspects of its activities does not find favour with a large part of the workers living in Saldanha and surrounding communities.

"This has unfortunately led to a measure of polarisation and Fawu has lost support in some quarters."

IUF general secretary Mr Dan Gallin today confirmed that the boycott had started.
Sanctions may become more repressive, says Suzman

CALIFORNIA — Economic sanctions against the South African Government have backfired, and will likely force it to become more repressive, Mrs. Helen Suzman said yesterday.

She urged Americans to withdraw their support for sanctions.

Mrs. Suzman said the withdrawal of American and European companies has polarized her country, increasing the likelihood of violence and decreasing chances for reform.

"Sanctions are playing a counter-productive role in South Africa," said Mrs. Suzman, 70.

"I believe the regime will become more repressive," she added. "No one should be under the delusion that the situation is so bad it won't get worse. It will."

Mrs. Suzman's speech at the University of California, San Diego, was the first of several planned around the country.

"I absolutely understand the moral outrage against apartheid. I share it, but I cannot support the practical results of this policy (of sanctions)."

Mrs. Suzman said the withdrawal of foreign companies hasn't weakened the South African Government, but has led to increased unemployment among blacks. Only as employed, contributing members of society can blacks gain political strength, she said.

Mrs. Suzman also blamed foreign sanctions for the right-wing Conservative Party's gain of 22 seats in the May election.

"Sanctions have aroused a pseudo-revolution among the whites who share the government's view that they're not to be dictated to by the rest of the world."

"I foresee more violence, a long confrontation between a government that has the support of the whites and the military, and the blacks."

Mrs. Suzman said she was confident a non-violent resolution was possible if her country's critics learned patience.

"Getting rid of apartheid is a common cause, but it's the strategy that's the issue. There's a limit to what can be done from the outside unless you plan on sending in the Marines, which I don't think you would do," she added. — Sapa-AP
The renaissance in poker game raising stakes

The recent surge in the popularity of poker games has led to an increase in the number of players looking to improve their skills and compete at higher levels. With the rise of online poker and the availability of high-stakes tournaments, players are now able to participate in games that were once reserved for the wealthiest and most experienced players.

One of the key factors driving this trend is the growth of poker as a professional sport. The World Series of Poker (WSOP) has become a major event, drawing players from around the world to compete for a share of the massive prize pool. This has helped to increase the profile of poker and attract new players to the game.

Another factor is the rise of high-stakes online poker rooms. Websites like PartyPoker and PokerStars have introduced high-stakes tables that offer players the opportunity to test their skills against some of the best players in the world. These games often have buy-ins of thousands of dollars, and the prizes can be equally large.

The growth of poker as a professional sport has also led to an increase in the availability of poker training materials. Books, DVDs, and online courses are now readily available to help players develop their skills and improve their game.

Overall, the renaissance in poker game raising stakes is a reflection of the increased interest in the game of poker. As more players become involved in poker, we can expect to see even more growth and innovation in the years to come.
West must market new strategies to deliver power without side-effects

SIMON BARBER in Washington

GRAY - got telex peals, prompted 33 members of Congress - 17 of them Republicans - to write to the President that "we are struck by the increasing breadth of consensus both within and outside SA in favour of tougher sanctions.

The greatest majority of popular black leaders and organizations in SA, including Archbishops Tutu, the Reverend Allan Boesak of the Unitarian Democratic Front, and the two major black union federations, are appealing for stronger sanctions. It is impossible to state definitively that there has been genuine change in SA because so much may (or, by the same logic, may) remain hidden by opportunism. Similarly, no one can honestly know what it is that black South Africans want of the outside world.

THERE EXISTS NO MECHANISM, LEAST OF ALL, ROOTED IN THE CONSENT OF THE POPULATION TO BE TESTED, THAT MIGHT PROVIDE AN UNPROOFSABLE ANSWER.

The closest alternative is, of course, the opinion poll. There have been a number of these. The latest suggests that a majority of black South Africans oppose sanctions if it is on them that ends up getting grief. This does not impress the sanctions, nor, if I were there, would it me.

Polls tend to be like sheep on trains. Even the most disinterested sociologist will tend to frame his enquiry and interpret what he sees by his own light.

Another less scientific, method of rebuttal is the numbers game. The sanctions activists, especially the cruder conservative kind, will play a sort of poker with their opponents. I see your Tutu with my Chief Balekazi and raise you one Bishop (forgive me if I can't pronounce him the same way twice in one sentence) Molonos.

Each of the latter gentlemen is assigned a numerical value equal to the number of followers generously rounded off to the nearest million he is alleged to possess. Since neither side can agree upon that value - indeed, the sanctions go so far as to claim Messrs Balekazi and Molonos are counterfeited - this makes for a pretty futile exercise.

Of more merit is the blunt approach. As deployed by the increasingly blunt Mr Ceeser Cronje. At the time he has this: "Yes, there are major organizations who are calling for tougher sanctions. They've been doing it for so long that it would be very difficult for them to change position but it will be a sorry day when US foreign policy must be judged by whether foreigners clap or boo."

This has the virtue of honesty. The US, Cronje intimates, as a superpower whose institutions and ways of doing things have been relatively successful, reserves the right to know better. This is a tempting, but very vulnerable, proposition. It will not give the sanctions much pause.

Now, then, to march around their logical Magna Lique! The first thing, I believe, is to recognize that the vectors of apartheid are in a very real sense customers of Americans and others' ideas and foreign policy, and that whether they like it or not, the customer is always right.

The product demanded is a means to end apartheid and acquire power. Excluding simple insurrection, two basic models are on offer.

One, the sanctions package is widely touted as promising by far the quicker result. Long term the consumer is ready to risk a variety of irreversible consequences.

It also addresses the power less so. The theory is that, for there is little chance of a simple cost-benefit calculus and that the government will, in its view, lose so much that the power of its enemies will be reduced. It is therefore, if not to say that the sanctions, it's supporters and its tellers will somehow abdicate responsibility.

The second model, and the one the West is much more anxious to sell, is apparently more plausible - it's pragmatic.

It offers support for education, the development of institutions and skills and, of course, for negotiation. But sometimes in order to get to solutions and the consumer is equally doleful about it. Otherwise, black South Africans are scarcely hanging on to buy it.

Common sense suggests that if the US, the boss, is backing off in a tangible and the customer is equally disconcerted with the presently available alternative, it is time for the West to develop and market a new and more enticing product, a set of ideas and strategies that will deliver the desired bellish sub-effects.

An immediate product would promote the revolutionary use and exploitation of the customers' existing economic strength. It would encourage and assist black workers to acquire controlling interests in the companies that employ them.

SECOND, the US must deliver capital at concessional "democratized" rates to make due, and the accelerated development of black enterprise and ownership, possible. It would also help the renewed. In the struggle against the "free" enterprise into reality. This will not be a very straightforward. Until the US and its allies end their embargoes on the free market and encourage a convivial economy and a system in which black South Africans will be able to take genuine power in their own country, the barren, self-defeating option of sanctions will stay current.

And, if necessary, the sanctions will ultimately win.
SA trade ban would kill British influence

DAVID FURLONGER
Industrial Editor

SANCTIONS and trade embargoes lead not to change but to a hardening of attitudes and political resistance, British ambassador Robin Renwick said yesterday.

He said sanctions never achieved their ultimate political aim—"to change hearts and minds"—because they were "punitive rather than corrective."

"They tend not to increase, but to diminish external influence," he told the annual meeting of the SA Britain Trade Association (Sabrita) in Johannesburg. "It is in the nature of most people to react to threats with defiance. They dig in, accept the damage and refuse to change."

He said the British remained opposed to sanctions. It recognised change would be long and painful, and would have to come from within the country. It also recognised some change had been achieved.

The sanctions debate was an emotional one that generated "far more heat than light". If Britain were to cut its trade links with SA, it would lead to hardened political resistance and leave Britain with no trade, no investments and no influence.

Experiences elsewhere in the world showed sanctions and embargoes did not work. SA was proof disinvestment also did not work.

"Disinvestment was supposed to be a magical and relatively painless way to achieve political change," Renwick said. "What change has so far been achieved?"

"Well, it certainly has improved, still further, the financial position of Anglo-American, Sanlam, Old Mutual and Liberty Life, all of whom have been able to take over the assets of disinvesting companies at fire-sale prices."
Suzman urges US to withdraw backing for anti-SA sanctions

SAN FRANCISCO — Mrs Helen Suzman told Americans in San Diego, California yesterday that the imposition of economic sanctions on the South African Government had backfired, and could force it to become 'more repressive.

She urged Americans to withdraw their support for sanctions.

Mrs Suzman said the withdrawal of American and European companies had polarised South Africa, increasing the likelihood of violence and decreasing chances for reform.

"Sanctions are playing a counter-productive role in South Africa," said Mrs Suzman.

"I believe the regime will become more repressive," she added.

"No one should be under the delusion that the situation is so bad it won’t get worse. It will.”

Mrs Suzman’s speech at the University of California, San Diego, was the first of several planned around the country.

"I absolutely understand the moral outrage against apartheid. I share it," said Mrs. Suzman. "But I cannot support the practical results of this policy (of sanctions)."

Mrs Suzman said the withdrawal of foreign companies had not weakened the South African Government, but had led to increased unemployment among blacks. Only as employed, contributing members of society could blacks gain political strength, she said.

She also blamed foreign sanctions for the Conservative Party's gain of 22 seats in the May election.

"(Sanctions) have aroused a pseudo-revolution among the whites who share the Government's view that they're not to be dictated to by the rest of the world," Mrs Suzman said.

"I foresee more violence, a long confrontation between a government that has the support of the whites and the military, and the blacks," she added.

But Mrs Suzman said she was confident a non-violent resolution was possible if South Africa’s critics learned patience.

She suggested that foreign countries foster the economic growth of minority groups in South Africa through direct aid to those groups. She said foreign companies should remain in South Africa to keep up the pressure for reform. — Sapa-
Sanctions unwarranted: Pik

PRETORIA — Government believed sanctions adopted by European countries against SA were vindictive and unwarranted, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said in Munich, West Germany, last night.

Addressing the eighth international symposium on policy and strategy, he said sanctions had been applied and endured, and the heavens had not fallen on SA. A copy of his speech was released in Pretoria.

The major progress SA had made in the area of socio-economic and political reforms within the country had simply not been recognised abroad.

There had been an alarming deterioration in the political, socio-economic and security conditions in all the so-called Frontline states, which remained economically dependent on SA.

Botha said the whole debate in the US

European sanctions vindictive: Pik

and Europe was conducted on an emotional plane without reference to the true conditions in SA.

"What I find worrying is that if a legislature as powerful as that of the US can legislate on the basis of emotion rather than objective criteria, then the whole world faces potential hazards of frightening dimensions.

"It is a matter of concern that a power like the US is incapable of harnessing and interpreting data rudimentary to decisions affecting millions of human lives."
**Why the UK is Opposed to Sanctions on South Africa**

This is a speech by British Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Robin Renwick, to the South African/British Trade Association on Monday.

This is the first of a two-part series.

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Mr Robin Renwick, the UK's ambassador to South Africa, says the UK's opposition to sanctions on the apartheid regime is unlikely to last in a context in which they are applied. Pretoria will have to choose between letting the sanctions go unenforced or using them as a weapon to achieve the objectives they were intended to do. But it is to say, in one of its implications, that imposing the consequences on South Africa will be the cost of the sanctions.

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**Differences**

Where we differ from others in the following respects:

* The UK has no intention of abandoning sanctions on South Africa. The argument for and against sanctions is conducted in terms of great emotion and a far more heated language. I would like to take this opportunity to set out calmly and, I hope, dispassionately, our view, and to try to answer the questions of those critics who ask: if not sanctions, then what?

It is important for us to understand that the argument for sanctions is not based on impotence or naivete, or simply a desire to do damage to South Africa, but of frustration.

The proponents of sanctions say that the pace of change is very slow; sometimes they deny that there has been any change at all.

They argue that efforts to persuade have not worked. Despite the changes that have taken place, sanctions remain in force, and the great majority of the citizens of this country have no effective political rights.

The African National Congress and Pan African Congress believe in a military solution to these problems—though they also favour sanctions.

There is no conclusion to this debate that is not partly and convoluted between those who argue that sanctions are ineffective and those who argue that they are not.

We are told that sanctions are a waste of time and money, that they are humiliating to the country that is subjected to them, and that they are not effective in bringing about the desired results.

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This is the second part of a speech by British ambassador to South Africa, Mr Robin Renwick, to the South African British Trade Association on Monday.

He continues his argument against sanctions being applied against South Africa.

The other problems are economic development and indeed survival.

It really would be futile in the struggle against apartheid to adopt policies which could only lead to catastrophic consequences for other countries whose economies would be destroyed long before the South African economy. We have been through this before.

Sanctions against Rhodesia inflicted enormous damage on the economies of Zambia and Mozambique.

No amount of external aid could begin to compensate the neighbouring countries for the loss of earnings, the destruction of their transport routes and dislocation of their economies.

Every country in the Southern African region is facing severe economic difficulties, including even this one. In many if not most of these countries, the explaining how it is proposed to deal with these problems. Disinvestment too was supposed to be a magical, and relatively painless, way to achieve political change.

What change has so far been achieved? Well, it certainly has improved still further the financial position of Anglo-American, Sanlam, Old Mutual and Liberty Life, all of whom have been able to take over the assets of disinvesting companies at fire sale prices.

The British Government will not tell any company to disinvest. Neither will we seek to persuade any British company, against its own commercial judgment, to continue operations here. We consider that is a decision which must be made by the companies themselves.

But we are proud of the
South Africans must help themselves

"There was a period of rapid economic growth in the 1950's, the result of which South Africa's problems have been compounded. We have been told by our leaders that we should look to ourselves to solve our own problems, and that we must work hard to achieve economic growth.

The future of this country, the prospects for progress and change, depend on us. We must not be complacent and expect others to do it for us. We must take responsibility for our own actions and work towards a better future for ourselves.

In South Africa, based on our own efforts, we can achieve much. Our leaders tell us that the future belongs to those who believe in themselves and work hard to create it. We must believe in ourselves and our ability to overcome the challenges we face.

We must not be discouraged by the setbacks we have experienced in the past. We must continue to work hard and believe in our ability to achieve our goals.

The economy is the key to our future. We must work to create jobs and economic growth in our communities. We must support local businesses and encourage investment in our area.

We must also work to improve our education system and provide opportunities for our children. We must encourage them to pursue their dreams and work hard to achieve success.

We must also work to improve our health care system and provide access to quality medical care for all.

We must also work to improve our political system and ensure that our voices are heard. We must work towards a democratic and just society.

We must also work to improve our relationship with other countries and work together towards a better future for all.

We must believe in ourselves and our ability to change the world. We must work hard and make our dreams a reality.

The future of South Africa is in our hands. Let us work together to create a better future for all.

"
Sanctions would have bad effect

Helmuth Kohl says duration visit to Mozambique: 100

MAPUTO — The West German

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Helmuth Kohl says duration visit to Mozambique: 100
Kohl opposes SA sanctions

LISBON: The West German Chancellor, Mr. Helmut Kohl, ending a one-day visit to Mozambique, yesterday announced increased aid of about R76m to the war-torn country, but opposed economic sanctions against South Africa, it was reported from Maputo.

Mr. Kohl reportedly blamed South Africa for the “destabilizing conflicts” in the region, but said anti-Pretoria sanctions would only deepen problems.

"We can't think in terms of destroying the South African economy because it is indisputably important for all of Southern Africa," he said at a news conference before leaving for Kenya. — UPI
Oil embargo "has failed".

NEW YORK — A year-old voluntary United Nations oil embargo against South Africa has not succeeded and has led to the expansion of an "illegal oil business" with that country, a UN report said yesterday.

"While small companies and middlemen are reported as being the main violators of the oil embargo, the role of major transnational oil companies, such as British Petroleum, Caltex, Mobil, Shell and Total, which own subsidiaries in South Africa, cannot be underestimated," said the report drafted by the UN monitoring group. — Sapa-Reuters
By Ken Vernon, The Star's Africa News Service

The call for economic, social and political sanctions on South Africa has been voiced most shrilly by some of the country's closest neighbours, but so far the rhetoric has been unmatched by any significant action.

While the United States, Canada, Australia, European countries and others have acted to cut ties with South Africa - often at cost to themselves - countries such as Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique, three of the most vocal demanders for sanctions, have done little or nothing to implement them. It has, of course, been said for some time that these countries are so dependent on South Africa that if they did impose sanctions they would hurt them more than South Africa, but a recent article in the bulletin of the Africa Institute by director Mr Erich Leistner, has detailed for the first time the dimensions of the interdependence between the countries of southern Africa.

The implicit message of the article is that not only would it be foolhardy for southern African states to try to impose sanctions on South Africa, it would be virtually impossible.

Mr Leistner shows that all the countries in the region commonly called southern Africa - South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique - are inextricably linked by a network of commercial, financial, technical, social and political bonds that are impossible to break, no matter what the political desire may be to do so.

Transport

He suggests that technological and entrepreneurial expertise pulses out from the South African core region to the peripheral countries to create wealth and foster development. These spheres of interaction include trade, the railways and ports of South Africa, and the networks of the SADCC countries.

The railways and ports of South Africa present handle about 90 percent of Zimbabwe's exports and imports, a figure which could perhaps be challenged with the recent rehabilitation of the Beira corridor, road, rail and oil pipeline, while the figures are about 45 percent for Zambia and Malawi, with lesser percentages for the other countries.

All told, South African Transport Services (Sats) moves about six million tons of goods a year, which earns R300 million in fees.

This is only 3 percent of Sats' income, making it possible for it to cut off the trade at a moment's notice without incurring any real damage to itself.

This is a powerful political weapon which neighbouring countries are desperately trying to counter by finding alternative routes.

Some 50 Sats locomotives and 7000 units of rolling stock also enable the rail networks of neighbouring countries to continue to function.

Trade

South African Airways also maintains and repairs the aircraft of Mozambique, Malawi, Swaziland, Comoros and Zimbabwe, as well as helping in the training of pilots and administrative staff.

South Africa has strong trade links with all the countries of southern Africa - except Angola and, in fact, trades with most African countries.

Ten percent of South Africa's direct exports are to African countries, and this figure is growing steadily, while trade via middlemen in other countries pushes it even higher.

In 1980, none southern African states, including Tanzania, which is not really a part of the region, formed the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) to reduce trade links with South Africa and foster trade among themselves.

But the SADCC countries (except Tanzania) are still conducting more trade with South Africa than with all their SADCC partners combined.

South Africa is the main trading partner of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, it is also the main supplier of goods to Mozambique and Malawi, and Zambia's second main trading partner.

What makes this trade even more important is that it consists mostly in South Africa supplying such essentials as maize, agricultural and mining machinery, veterinary supplies and fertilisers.

Maize is the staple diet of most of Africa, and every year South Africa exports 500,000 to 700,000 tons to Africa. It also exports between 100,000 and 200,000 tons of wheat, and millions of rands worth of processed foods.

This production is deteriorating in Africa, so this vital supply of foodstuffs can only grow in importance.

In addition, South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland are joined in the Southern African Customs Union, imposing common tariffs on all imports.

Income from the union, which is biased against South Africa, provides at present about 25 percent of government revenue in Botswana, 65 percent in Lesotho, and 50 percent in Swaziland, effectively making it impossible for these countries to even think of imposing sanctions on South Africa - a fact they all recognise.

Petroleum

At present, South Africa supplies 80 percent of the petrol and diesel needs of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, and about 95 percent of the needs of Malawi, while Botswana imports about 75 percent of its oil from South Africa.

In addition, Zimbabwe relies on South Africa for the supply of all its aviation fuel. On occasion, it also has to rely on South Africa to make up shortages in its petroleum products supplies, usually diesel - usually obtained from other sources.

South Africa provides employment for an estimated 400,000 legally-recognised workers from neighbouring countries who speak of an estimated million illegal work seekers.

The wage remittances of the legal workers are an important part of the national income of the home countries. The remittances provided nearly half Lesotho's Gross National Product (GNP) in 1985, and a third of Mozambique's foreign exchange earnings in 1986.

South African engineers and technicians are found throughout southern Africa, while research done in South Africa in veterinary science, medicine, agriculture and engineering usually holds far more relevance to the rest of Africa than similar work done overseas.

Millions of doses of vaccine for 45 animal diseases are sent to neighbouring countries every year, as well as other veterinary products and supplies of insecticides and fertilisers - without which much of southern Africa's agricultural industry would be crippled.

Engineers and technicians recruited in South Africa are running diamond mines in Angola, harbours and airports in Mozambique, and are involved in civil engineering and agricultural projects as far north as Equatorial Guinea.

In general, technical supplies and services from South Africa are cheaper and more suitable to African conditions than those obtained elsewhere.

Although the supply of goods and services in southern Africa is not entirely one-sided in favour of South Africa, it can be seen that it has a vastly stronger hand in any economic confrontations with a neighbour.

South Africa is the unchallenged economic and technical giant of the sub-continent, its GNP being more than four times that of the other countries combined.

Effective sanctions on South Africa are impossible without the support and co-operation of the neighbouring countries, and at present it would amount to national suicide for any southern African country to try seriously to impose sanctions of almost any kind.
Until SA workers in millions to U.S. arms plough

There's life after Rey Leon
There's life after Rev Leon Sullivan

U.S. firms plough in millions to uplift SA workers

By CAS ST. LEGER

spending on education, community development, social justice, and business. The figure does not include job training and development, and a higher wage structure.

An impressive R31-million was spent on education and goods and services worth R27-million were bought from businesses in the disadvantaged sector.

Meaningful

These figures are drawn from independently evaluated 11th Report on the Signatory Companies to the Statement of Principles for South Africa, the annual evaluation of the performance of US-owned companies in this country (formerly known as the Sullivan Report).

Reporting signatories employed a total workforce of 43,895 — yet, said Mr. Roger Crawford, chairman of the Signatory Association, their influence on South Africa's economic performance continues to be meaningful.

"We often make the mistake of measuring our performance in terms of jobs and wages, but our contribution should be measured in a broader way — our management expertise and our influence in society," he said.

"As chairman of the Signatory Association, I am particularly concerned that we would lose a number of our signatories, of course, that is reflected in the report. Notwithstanding that, there have been significant increases in spending.

"This is a human endeavour and we attempt to quantify these involvements by millions of rands, percentages of management advancement, and so on. We are inclined to overlook the ripple effect the American business community has on South Africa."

One of our very real contributions has been to introduce our managers and others to the real-life situation of the majority of the population in this country."

Since the 10th report, 52 signatory companies have withdrawn from SA. Of the 134 companies surveyed in the July 2000 to June 2001 period, 68 percent were wholly-owned by their parent companies.

Numbers of blacks filling management positions increased from 2,861 to 5,381, an increase of 93 percent, above the national average of 36 percent. Only one signatory reported a decline in the number of black managers. The difference between the number of senior management and supervisory positions and the number of black managers increased from 3,564 in 1997 to 8,064 in 2001. Only one signatory reported a decline in the number of black managers.

Prof. A. Shareef, chairman of the Signatory to the Statement of Principles for South Africa, says a realistic approach to the growing black management problem is required. SA and the US are at an early stage in the effort to integrate blacks into management and supervisory positions, but the progress since 1997 has been significant.
ANC meet in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM.—The first international conference of the ANC, aimed at developing a world-wide sanctions strategy against SA, will open in Tanzania next month.

More than 600 delegates from governments and organizations worldwide will attend the four-day conference at Arusha from December 1.

Delegates will discuss a strategy to isolate SA through arms and oil embargoes, tougher economic sanctions and a cultural and academic boycott.

An ANC spokesman said the conference would target the US and Britain, which, he said, had not taken serious measures against SA.

Both countries have been invited to the opening of the conference.

Consideration of the sanctions issue would include moves to get more individuals to boycott South African goods and to refuse to handle South African cargoes.—Sapa-Reuters
Minister: sanctions harm Transkei people

Daily Dispatch reporter

Umtata — Economic sanctions against South Africa would hit the already economically weak black community hardest, the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr E. ka-Tshunungwa, said in a speech delivered in Munich, West Germany.

He delivered the speech on behalf of the Prime Minister of Transkei, Miss Stella Sugeu, at the Hans-Sidel Foundation Conference.

Mr ka-Tshunungwa said the creation of an atmosphere of reconciliation through dialogue was high on the agenda for resolving the complex problem of apartheid.

“We visualize a Transkei which is a vocal and potent constituent in the dialogue and negotiation process that we believe should seriously begin if we are all going to be spared a bitter conflict and chaos.”

In the debate on the options for change, there was disagreement on the methods by which change could be realized.

Mr ka-Tshunungwa said that violence, once condoned, could not be controlled, and if violence won the day, any future government would rule over a deeply polarised South Africa and would inherit a weakened economy which would diminish its capacity to make liberation meaningful.

“In Transkei, we believe that negotiation as against either violence or prescriptive politics will win the day.

“The Commonwealth’s Eminent Person’s Group was a classic example of the failure inherent in not negotiating directly with all parties concerned.”

He said his rejection of violence did not mean that the reasons underlying it could be ignored or done away with by repression, but to diminish violence “we have to remove its cause and permit discourse between divergent political groups”.

“We recognize that the historical course of South Africa has culminated in the constitutional independence of the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) states as a unique development necessitated by our political circumstances.

“We recognize the need to structure a political process that reassures the security and normality of white existence as an integral permanent part of the South African community.”

Transkeians were aware that in the international community there were a number of people who felt that the best way to fight apartheid was by imposing sanctions.

“One can clearly understand the morality behind that, however, the application of sanctions tends to hit the very people it is intended to save.”

He said an opinion poll conducted by a British newspaper showed that 32 per cent of all black South Africans opposed sanctions as against 29 per cent who were in favour while 39 per cent had no opinion.

Mr ka-Tshunungwa said he was a follower of the Sullivan Code which promoted investment in South Africa, but insisted on the democratization of working conditions, a process which, like integrated education, accelerated the erosion of racial prejudice.

“We perceive a deep-rooted fear in the white community for any real changes that appear to disturb the present balance of power and transform the social fabric of South Africa,” he said.

Mr ka-Tshunungwa said most white South Africans were reluctant to depart from apartheid and make political and social adjustments that would permit the evolution of a non-racial society.

“There is a divergence of opinion between Transkei and South Africa in our perception of the future.

“We submit that apartheid cannot be reformed, it cannot be maintained by force and must be removed through negotiation.” Mr ka-Tshunungwa said.

MR ka-TSHUNUNGWA
PORT ELIZABETH — The Emhart Corporation of Connecticut in the United States has sold its local interests in Bostik and Formex Industries, two major companies here, employing about 1,000 people, to a consortium of South African investors.


The sale was effective from November 21, a spokesman for the consortium said yesterday.

"Bostik manufactures adhesives, sealants, specialty chemicals, fasteners and sound insulators for the motor industry. BU Engineering, a division of Formex and a major general engineering and metal pressing operation in Port Elizabeth, will now trade under the name Formex Engineering."

The sale does not include British United Shoe Machinery, which bought out Emhart shares in the company worldwide.

Mr. Philip Gutsche, a Port Elizabeth industrialist who will become executive chairman of the new group, said the continued employment of all personnel was assured.

"We are glad to see these businesses which have successfully traded in South Africa for many years continuing their operations intact under the new ownership," he said.

"Being largely Port Elizabeth-based, this is important. This area has suffered more from divestment pressure than any other," Mr. Donald McDonald, chief executive of the chemicals and fasteners operation, said the group had secured ongoing user rights to the well-established trademarks Bostik, Prestik, Pop and IVI, as well as the right to secure new technology from Emhart companies worldwide.

"There is every confidence we will maintain our level of service to our customers under the Formex Industries name," he said.

In January this year, Emhart said pressures for divestiture in South Africa were beginning to affect its ability to conduct its business, especially in the United States.

It said that the sale of their assets formed part of their worldwide restructuring programme.

Emhart was the first major company to link its departure directly and exclusively to pressures from the anti-apartheid movement without citing economic and political problems in South Africa.

It was reported at the time that the South African subsidiaries had combined sales of more than R60 million a year.

— Sapa —
THE HAGUE — The Dutch government has rejected a call by five Dutch development aid groups for a halt to regular commercial flights between the Netherlands and South Africa, the Foreign Ministry here said yesterday.

In a letter, the organisations, all of which get government aid, claimed cancellation of the Dutch-South African aviation treaty would be a "powerful signal" of official Dutch rejection of white minority rule in South Africa.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that cancellation of the bilateral treaty would not be considered "because it does not fit in the Common Market package of sanctions" enacted against South Africa.

The EEC package, agreed upon by the trade bloc's 12 member nations in October 1986, calls for a ban on the sale of South African gold coins, an import ban on South African steel, a ban on new investments, and an arms embargo.

The Dutch Government has repeatedly stated that it will only support joint Common Market sanctions.

One of the five aid organisations involved, the Netherlands Development Organization (SNV), is the Dutch version of the US Peace Corps and is wholly financed by the government.

Although the other four organisations also receive government subsidies, none of them is fully dependent on government funding.
Ford disinvests but cars stay in SA

The Ford Motor Company is disinvesting from South Africa, but will continue to provide Ford vehicles, components, service parts and management and technical services to Samcor, which at present manufactures Ford vehicles in the country.

Agreement was reached yesterday between Ford, Anglo American Industrial Corporation (AMIC), the National Union of Metal-workers of SA and Samcor "whereby Ford Canada will give a 24 percent equity interest in Samcor to a trust for the benefit of all Samcor employees," Anglo American Corporation said in a statement.

The statement said that for 10 months, Ford Motor Company "has been consulting interested parties with regard to the transfer of Ford Canada's equity in the South African Motor Corporation (Samcor)."

EQUITY

"The remaining 76 percent of Samcor's equity will be held between AAC, AMIC and associates."

The transfer, in effect, "means that Samcor will continue to operate unchanged, supplying Ford products to the public through its Ford Division and Ford-dealer network in South Africa."

Dividends received by the employee trust would "be used for community welfare and development activities."

In addition, Ford would "establish and fund two community trusts, one in the Pretoria area and one in the Port Elizabeth area, with an equal number of employee and community representatives 'as' trustees. Ford will contribute $2 million to each of the trusts..."
Workers to run R100m fund

Ford, union conclude trust deal

AGREEMENT was reached yesterday on the terms of the Ford Motor Company's disinvestment from SA, five months after the proposed move was announced.

Ford Canada is to donate a 24% equity interest in Samcor — estimated by industry sources to be worth R100m — to a trust controlled by Samcor employees. Dividend income accruing to the fund will be used for community welfare and development activities.

The rest of Ford's 48% stake in Samcor will be held by Anglo American, AMIC and associates — who now hold the remaining, and majority, interest in the company. Anglo was unwilling to say what the 24% amounted to in monetary terms.

The employee trustees will nominate three of their number — two representing hourly paid employees and one representing salaried employees — to serve on Samcor's board of directors.

The agreement was concluded between Ford, AMIC, the National Union of Metalworkers of SA (Numsa) and Samcor.

An Anglo statement said Samcor operations would, in effect, continue unchanged.

Ford would continue to supply vehicles, components, service parts, management and technical assistance, as well as licensing the use of the Ford trade mark. Products would be distributed to the public in the same way as now.

In addition, Ford would establish and fund two community trusts — one in the Pretoria area and one in the Port Elizabeth area — with an equal number of employee and community representatives as trustees.

Ford would contribute $2m to each of the trusts, with the trustees having complete autonomy over the disposition of the trusts' funds.

The head of Numsa's motor section, Fred Sauls, expressed satisfaction with the accord.

He said while it was a small step — in that only a portion of Ford's total interests had been given to the trust — it came the closest to complying with Cosatu's position on disinvestment, that the assets and wealth should be retained in SA and used in the interests of the people of the country.

Sauls said a critical aspect of the agreement was that dividends accruing to the employee trust would not benefit workers personally.

He said this was the only basis upon which the union was able to accept the offer. There had been widespread resistance among members to having dividend income distributed among them personally.

They had, said Sauls, no desire to be drawn into "alienating private enter-
Ford, union in deal on 24% Samcor stake

prise relationships\textsuperscript{a}, which would lead to competition between them and colleagues in other companies.

It also meant there would be no contradiction between the normal collective bargaining processes and the position of the workers as shareholders.

Sauls said at this stage it was not envisaged that employee directors would directly participate in the running of the company. Rather, they would aim at gaining an understanding of how the company was being managed, and at collecting information which would be of use and interest to workers.

Union attempts to negotiate an equity of more than 24\% — which would have given the trust a more decisive say in certain corporate decisions — were unsuccessful.

Anglo said a joint committee of trustees and management would be established to address issues of mutual interest. This committee would not substitute for the normal collective bargaining process.

The trust would comprise five representatives of hourly-paid workers — elected on a one-employee-one-vote basis, and two salaried staff representatives.

Regarding the two community trusts, Sauls said the union had demanded equal worker representation so as to ensure funds were channelled into relevant projects and to progressive organisations.

According to the Anglo statement, Ford had agreed to provide training over a period of five years — primarily at its US and European locations — for the purpose of upgrading the skills and qualifications of Samcor’s employees (including, it is understood, worker directors) and to improve their career development and job opportunities.
Israeli: sanctions harm independent states

Daily Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — Economic sanctions would harm not only South Africa but also independent states like Ciskei, a visiting Israeli newspaper editor said here yesterday.

Israel, too, would be hurt by sanctions against South Africa, said Mr Moshe Ishon, the editor in chief of the Hatzofe Dally, the official mouthpiece of the National Religious Party (NRP) in Israel.

Mr Ishon is visiting Southern Africa and was the guest of the Ciskei Government yesterday.

Before leaving East London for Israel, Mr Ishon said: “I am impressed at how the people of Ciskei have developed the bush into a thriving industrial and agricultural country in such a short space of time.

“Bisho is an excellent ‘workshop’ and a fine example of how to develop a country.”

Mr Ishon said the NRP opposed sanctions for three reasons:

“The first is the question of who will get hurt tomorrow or the next day.

“Sanctions can be imposed today, but tomorrow the people will weep.

“Therefore we should not intervene with the internal policies of another country especially when we know that over the last three to four years progress has been made and is being made internally to solve the problems of apartheid in South Africa.”

Mr Ishon added, “Sanctions against South Africa will hurt Israel. It is not a secret that Israel had good trade relations with this country and I hope that in the future Israel will continue its trade relations with South Africa.”

“I have spoken to parliamentarians, university professors, black leaders and a wide cross section of the South African public, all of whom have asked that Israel continues to oppose sanctions.”
JOHANNESBURG.—An agreement was reached yesterday about Ford's disinvestment from South Africa—five months after the proposed move was announced.

1 Ford Canada is to donate a 24 per cent equity interest in Samcor to a trust controlled by Samcor employees. Dividend income accruing to the fund will be used for community welfare and development activities.

The rest of Ford's 42 per cent stake in Samcor will be held by Anglo American, Amic and associates—who presently hold the remaining, and majority, interest in the company. Anglo was unwilling to say what the 24 per cent amounted to in monetary terms.

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Rather, they would be trained at obtaining an understanding of how the company was being managed, and at collecting information which would be of use and interest to workers.
Johannesburg — The Australian national airline, Qantas, has refused a South African Airways offer to meet it halfway in Mauritius.

The move follows SAA's offer to provide connecting flights at Mauritius for seven special flights during December/January instead of Harare.

An SAA spokesman said: "The Australian airline has answered that it will be too costly to include the Mauritius stop en route to Harare. Such a landing, according to Qantas, will cause crew problems."

The tit-for-tat wrangle between SAA and Qantas over using Harare as a connection point for Jan Smuts looks set to continue.

Sources said the sanctions-induced ban, denying SAA landing rights in Australia, which came into force last month, has prompted SAA to dig its heels in on the question of ferrying Australian passengers — of which 90 per cent were South Africa bound — from the Zimbabwe capital to Johannesburg.

The SAA spokesman said the airline had responded by suggesting that Qantas terminate its seven special flights at Mauritius and that the passengers then transfer onto the already existing SAA flights.

"The South African national carrier points out that it still does not have any additional aircraft or crew available to provide a connecting service from Harare as a result of seasonal demand, but that it has blocked off seats from Mauritius for Qantas."

"SAA is also prepared to fly the Qantas crew from Harare to Mauritius."

The airline previously had one flight a week operating between Jan Smuts and Sydney, via Perth.

Because of the ban on SAA, passengers bound for Johannesburg must now fly to Singapore, Hong Kong or Taipei to board connecting flights to South Africa. — DDC
Israel no longer working in jets

Israel has armed guards who patrol the prison in South Africa.

A senior officer from the prison says that the inmates are well guarded and that the security measures are strict.

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The last reported incident—SAP 1799—was an incident where some 300 I.U.I. workers left their jobs when they were told that their jobs were in danger. The incident occurred at a factory in Johannesburg, where the workers were employed by a company that supplies parts to the South African National Railways. The workers were protesting against the company's decision to lay off workers due to economic pressures. The incident led to a sit-in protest, which lasted for several days. The police were called in to disperse the crowd, and several arrests were made.

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The minister says that the situation in South Africa is critical, and that the government is working to address the issue. The minister has called for a national dialogue to address the concerns of the workers and the company.

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The police have been monitoring the situation closely, and they have deployed extra officers to the area. The minister has also called for a meeting with the company and the workers to discuss the matter further.
West's interests 'primary'  

Johannesburg. — Western governments applying sanctions against South Africa were primarily concerned with their own national interests, Professor Jesmond Blumenfeld, lecturer in economics at Brunel University and convenor of the Southern Africa Study Group, Royal Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday. The decision of the West German government to participate in the 1986 EC sanctions, however reluctantly, further demonstrates the point. The same applies to the increasing concern in Israel and in Japanese policy-making circles about the implications for their national interests of their economic relations with South Africa, even though in both instances there is an obvious reluctance to take decisive action," Professor Blumenfeld told the SA Institute of International Affairs. Momentum towards increasing economic isolation of SA from its traditional trading partners was overwhelming. — Sapa.
Sanctions, but scant effect

Johannesburg — A

2. Cape Times, Friday, November 27, 1987

Z80
Qantas seeks SAA aid on backdoor route

The Argus Foreign Service

PERTH. — Two days after South African Airways was banished from Australia, Qantas has asked it to help in cashing in on a backdoor route between the two countries.

The Australian carrier has scheduled six extra return flights between Sydney, Perth and Harare in December and January. The extra services, already heavily booked, are to cope with the high demand for holiday season travel.

Qantas is negotiating with both SAA and Air Zimbabwe to meet its extra Harare flights, with special connections to Johannesburg.

Australia banned SAA flights as of Tuesday as part of its anti-apartheid policies but Qantas continues to fly a weekly service to Harare.

PICKING UP BUSINESS

Qantas wants SAA to double the capacity of its Harare-Johannesburg flight on Thursdays to meet the needs of passengers using the regular Qantas flight to and from Zimbabwe.

A spokesman for the Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, said in Canberra today that Qantas was not breaking any sanctions by cashing in on the Harare route.

"Qantas is adhering to our guidelines on sanctions and we note that it is picking up business because of the cessation of SAA services," he said.

Mr Jannie van Zyl, a SATS spokesman, confirmed that Qantas had applied for extra connections between Johannesburg and Harare over the Christmas holidays.

"It is difficult to say when a decision will be made," he said.
CHICAGO. — The United Church of Christ is to boycott Royal Dutch Shell Petroleum and its subsidiary, Shell Oil USA, until the company stops doing business in South Africa. — Sapa-AP.
SANCTIONS LOBBY REBUFFED IN UK

LONDON — In one of the most important policy speeches affecting SA in recent months, British Trade Minister Alan Clark has said there is no reason companies should not continue to do business with the country.

Speaking at a meeting of the United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association (Uksata), Clark scathingly rebuffed the sanctions lobby by quoting an aphorism from UK Chancellor Nigel Lawson: "The business of government is not the government of business."

Clark, who spelt out in great detail Britain’s policy on trade with SA, said restrictive measures adopted in conjunction with the Commonwealth and EEC were not meant to signal opposition to trade between the two countries.

The measures were “signals aimed narrowly and specifically at the SA government” to demonstrate Britain abhorred apartheid and believed both sides had to continue working towards an environment in which there could be genuine dialogue across racial lines.

Clark added: "We believe a government-inspired exodus of UK firms and a complete cessation of bilateral trade would not promote the right climate for reform in SA."

This would not only have a negative effect in SA, but the British economy would also be badly damaged.

He noted in the first nine months of this year, Britain had run up a surplus of £266m in its visible trade with SA.

Invisible exports to SA had also made a significant contribution to the balance of payments.

As SA became more industrialised, it would continue to present new and exciting opportunities. "I hope British companies will continue to be well represented," he said.

"SA remains a profitable market. There is no reason why companies should not continue to do business with it; building prospects for yourselves and hope for peaceful reform in the Republic," he concluded.
Plan to pour millions into SA

LONDON. — British industry was on the verge of pouring millions of rands into South Africa, part of a “Marshall Plan” to dismantle apartheid and improve black education, housing and job opportunities.

The plan has been put together by the British Industry Committee on South Africa (Bicsa), set up in January 1986 by the Confederation of British Industry and the UK/SA Trades Association. The body represents big investors such as Rio Tinto Zinc, British Petroleum, Shell, ICI and Unilever.

Bicsa director general Mr Nick Mitchell said yesterday the plan involved setting up a multi-racial trust in SA which would have the freedom to select mostly existing projects, inside and outside townships, to receive financial backing.

It would deal primarily with non-government education in pre-schools, multi-racial private schools, pre-university courses and literacy and numeracy back-up to technical schools.

Asked if it wouldn’t be viewed cynically as a self-interested attempt by British companies to maintain a business presence in SA, Mr Mitchell said: “We certainly anticipate people saying that. There is an element of self-interest in it. Self-interest is more powerful when lined up with the interests involved.”

He said senior ANC officials had been approached in Lusaka and London, and although no in-depth discussion had taken place, they had given the plan a “green-light”.

The initiative is at a stage where it needs a firm financial commitment from Bicsa members, Mr Mitchell said. He declined to reveal exactly how much money is involved except to say it would be “millions of pounds”.

“The motivation is that British industry wants to be part of a post-apartheid SA. It wants a long haul as against something you leave behind when you retire,” he said. — Own Correspondent and Sapa
Disinvestment creates millionaires

Mick Collins

Disinvestment by US companies has seen the creation of 168 new South African millionaires in the 12 months. American sanctions have been in force, says the US Journal of Defence and Diplomacy (JDD).

The magazine, published by the Intel Research Corporation in Washington, says one of the major effects of sanctions has been to increase the concentration of wealth in hands of white South Africans. The report says local businessmen have benefited from being able to purchase profitable concerns at bargain basement prices.

As an example, the report gives the disinvestment by the Xerox Corporation of its SA holdings, which it says cost the company a minimum of US$21.6m.

Although decisions to disinvest have had an effect on SA, that effect is barely felt on a macro-economic level, the magazine claims.

US corporate withdrawals have had a stimulatory effect on the South African economy, in the short-term. Earnings of subsidiaries sold by US parent firms now remain in SA and are available for internal investment.

Under current disinvestment methods, employment levels are being maintained — with certain exceptions — by the new managements.
President candidate urges tighter sanctions

By NEIL LURSSEN
The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. — Senator Albert Gore, the most conservative of the Democratic Party's six major presidential candidates, has called for tougher economic sanctions against South Africa.

In a nationally televised public debate here, which brought all the Democratic and Republican candidates together, Senator Gore said tighter sanctions should be imposed to encourage a speedier end to apartheid.

Senator Gore, from Tennessee, is counting on voter support in the American South to take him to the White House. So far, his campaign has found little support in the critically important north-east and central states.

His chief Democratic rival for Southern support is the Rev Jesse Jackson who seems certain to secure most of the votes of blacks, who are concentrated in the region.

In an apparent effort to force Senator Gore's hand on South Africa, an emotional issue for American blacks, Mr Jackson noted that Mr Gore supported trade and arms embargoes against Iran, and asked him if he would support the same steps against South Africa in the light of the South African "invasion" of Angola and "occupation" of Namibia.

Senator Gore replied that the US wanted anti-Iran sanctions included in a United Nations Security Council resolution on the Iran-Iraq war, but that lack of co-operation from the Soviet Union and China was making that difficult to achieve.

However, a UN arms embargo on South Africa was already in effect and the US was abiding by the UN resolution. But the US ought to go further, he said, and impose tighter sanctions to encourage a more speedy end to apartheid.
Sanctioned rich
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Disinvestment by US companies has seen the creation of 168 new South African millionaires in the 12 months that American sanctions have been in force, says the US Journal of Defence and Diplomacy (JDD).

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ANC rejects 'Marshall Plan'

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The ANC last night rejected the plan by the British Industry Committee on South Africa (Bicsa) to plough millions of rands into black advancement schemes.

Bicsa has confirmed it hopes to launch a "Marshall Plan" for South Africa in February, the Scotsman newspaper reported yesterday.

The ANC denied an earlier claim by the powerful British Industry group that it had been given the banned movement's tacit go-ahead for the scheme.

Instead, an ANC statement last night told Bicsa they were just trying to justify their presence in the Republic — but should get out.

"The" statement called for "comprehensive mandatory sanctions" against South Africa in place of the Bicsa plan.
AAM welcomes show of strength

Welsh pension funds join anti-SA move

LONDON - Welsh county council pension funds approaching £1bn are being used to impose investment sanctions on companies with dealings in SA.

Four out of five Welsh counties, which responded to a major national survey, do not invest their funds in SA-linked companies.

The result of the confidential survey, carried out by Local Government Chronicle, has been welcomed by the Wales Anti-Apartheid Movement.

"We have campaigned to stop investment in SA and are glad there are Welsh counties that have no links with companies dealing in SA," said Anti-Apartheid Movement secretary Hanif Bhamgee.

Own Correspondent

Across the country, returns to the LGC survey indicated the value of local authority funds in the UK reached around £30bn — including the estimated £1bn of the five responding Welsh counties — at the end of 1996/97.

Of the 73 county councils across Britain which responded to the survey — the first of its kind — 26 under the whole spectrum of political control do not invest their pension funds in SA-linked companies.

Four of these are Welsh, although it is not known which counties they are, or their reasons for restricting their investments.

Reasons given for the blockade vary across the UK, from the perceived instability of the SA economy making investment in it a bad risk, to clear moral judgments about the country's racial policy, or inconsistency alongside the councils' own race-relations policies.

There were 18 funds which did not invest in SA-registered companies.

Refusing pension fund links with SA on grounds other than commercial, remains of questionable legality.

The Local Government Bill now before Parliament seeks to outlaw "contract compliacon", by local authorities which seek to impose conditions of a non-commercial nature on contracted companies.
Coal sanctions: 800 lose jobs

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 800 people have lost their jobs on Rand Mines coal mines as a result of sanctions, the chairman, D T "Dammy" Watt has told shareholders in his latest annual statement.

"Regrettably, instead of encouraging reform, the sanctions campaign has resulted in a hardening of attitudes in this country, and the sufferers have mainly been the very people who were supposed to have benefited from sanctions," he says.

The Rand Mines coal division has rationalized its operations and reduced production in order to operate more effectively under the difficult trading conditions likely to persist in the export market in the short term.

Cost of railing

But SA coal producers are being severely prejudiced by the substantial increase in the cost of railing coal to Richards Bay for export, he says.

"This increase could well put certain coal producers into loss and thereby cause further reduction of jobs in this industry for 1988.

"Sanctions were initiated by Denmark, adopted to some extent by France in 1988 and thereafter applied by the USA. Political sentiment in certain other countries, where no formal sanctions have been implemented, has made it extremely difficult for South African exporters to expand sales." — Sapa
JOHANNESBURG.—The proposals of the British Industry Committee on South Africa for a "Marshall Plan" were totally unacceptable, the UDF said yesterday in a statement.

"The real motive is totally transparent: To protect the interests of British industrialists.

"It is also an open secret that it is an attempt to divert funds away from support for organizations of the people.

"We must point out the scheme was not discussed with the people it claims to be helping."
SA Faces a Major Transformation

Embassy seeking ways to give an impression of black representation while maintaining its power will not work.

The situation in South Africa is complex. While the country has achieved a degree of political stability, there are deep-rooted issues that need to be addressed. The government has made efforts to promote black representation within the country, but there are persistent challenges that need to be overcome.

The issue of black representation is multifaceted, and it is crucial for the government to take proactive steps to ensure that all voices are heard. This includes not only political representation but also economic empowerment and social justice.

The recent elections in South Africa have highlighted the need for continued efforts to address inequality and promote inclusivity. It is essential for the government to work towards a more equitable society, where all citizens have equal opportunities to thrive.

In conclusion, while progress has been made, there is still much work to be done. It is crucial for the government to prioritize issues of black representation and ensure that all voices are heard in the democratic process.

The Embassy is committed to working towards a more inclusive and equitable society in South Africa.
Meddling charge against Perkins

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

US AMBASSADOR Edward Perkins supports selective sanctions — but does not believe things in SA have to get worse before they get better.

Mr Perkins was not available yesterday to explain his controversial view, according to US Embassy spokesmen.

He made his apparently contradictory claim in an article in the latest edition of Leadership magazine — and was immediately accused in an angry reaction from the Department of Foreign Affairs of meddling in domestic affairs.

An unnamed Foreign Affairs spokesman said SA’s future was for South Africans to decide.

In a three-pronged argument, Mr Perkins said SA faced a “major transformation of its political structure”... there were “real questions of ethnicity in SA which will ultimately have to be addressed”... and the outside world should not make matters worse.

It was in this latter point that Mr Perkins said selective sanctions — not specified — should be part of “wrestling pressure on this Government on a whole range of issues from human rights to fundamental political change”.

“Unfocused pressure is very likely to be counter-productive.

“The major transformation of political structure was inevitable.

“I do not think elaborate schemes which try to give an impression of black representation, but actually maintain white power, will work.

They are as doomed as the concept of apartheid itself.”

Yet the extent to which these simple facts were denied was “surprising”.

Those seeking “rapid and meaningful change” would “do well to confront the issue of two competing nationalisms and to take cognisance of Afrikaner fears of domination and dispossession”.

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Gerhard de Kock: pace of reform slowed

Sanctions showed always calling on us to do more, but
not a locked noose to strangle up
productions and dislocations have broken
and the economy to impose it
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DIPLOMATS have described as "misleading" an advertisement promising jobs overseas to South African workers who have been retrenched due to sanctions.

The advertisement — placed in a King William's Town-based black weekly newspaper by an organisation calling itself "Victims of Sanctions" — says negotiations are under way with overseas governments to take in workers retrenched because of sanctions.

The organisation, which has a Durban address, has sent letters to different governments, through their embassies and consulates, appealing to each to relocate 10 000 black workers and their families.

Canadian Embassy counsellor Marlene Massey said that the claim that negotiations were going on was misleading. "We are looking into the group, as we don't know who they are or whom they represent. They have written to the Canadian Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, but there has been no reaction so far.

"Immigration issues have to be dealt with through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and these do not cover economic migrants resident in their countries. The idea of taking in 10 000 people has to be weighed against the fact that the annual global intake of refugees is 10 000 to 12 000."

THOEO RAWANA

Danish Honorary Consul-General N Horn said he was puzzled and did not know anything about negotiations with the organisation. Jan Lundvik, Envoy at the Swedish Legation, said the letter had been forwarded to the Swedish Prime Minister.

West German Ambassador Dr A Zobel said he was not aware of such a letter and could not comment on a letter he had not seen.

P J Thomas, the organisation's director for Natal, confirmed that all they had received were acknowledgement of receipt and replies that the letters had been passed on to the relative officials in the countries to which they were directed.

He said the organisation, which had himself, a Reverend Enoch Mabuza and Mohamed Farouk on its board of control, had very little money, no stationary and no staff — and was funded by some "rich whites".

He said about 110 applications had been received since the advertisement was placed two weeks ago. "These are put on the waiting list. There's no charge, as we will get the governments to pay for the passage of these people."

FORWARDED

A reply from US Ambassador Edward Perkins to the organisation says the US offers refuge only to those who fear for their lives as a result of political persecution or — through the UN — those normally displaced by war or ethnic persecution.

"Unfortunately, those fleeing poor economic conditions do not generally fall within the scope of established international refugee programmes," the letter says. But Perkins said he had forwarded the letter to President Reagan.

Among countries mentioned in the advertisement are Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Germany and France.
Sanctions hit protea exports

SOUTH AFRICA’s protea export market was being hit by sanctions, according to the chairman of the South African Protea Producers and Exporters Association (Sappex), Mr Barrie Gibson. In the association’s latest newsletter, he wrote that dumping by certain exporters on the major European auctions has kept prices and demand low. Quality left a lot to be desired.

The directorate of Agricultural Product Standards in Pretoria had informed the association that dried flowers would no longer be inspected for quality. Only those with a moisture content of more than 15% would be inspected in future.
Pressure mounts for more Dutch sanctions at culture festival

AMSTERDAM—An anti-apartheid arts festival in Amsterdam this week has underscored controversy between the Dutch public and its government over sanctions against South Africa.

The December 1-3 festival, "Culture in Angola—South Africa," has provided a unique opportunity for over 100 anti-apartheid artists to present and an equal number of their colleagues living in South Africa to meet, show their work and discuss the future of their countries.

The largely Dutch and South African audience was awed by the music of "We love you, Winnie Mandela," a band whose members were imprisoned in South Africa before escaping to perform in the festival. The group's essence was captured in the title of a baroque Amsterdam theatre as South African jazz pianist Abdullah Ibrahim played an impromptu piano recital.

SHILL UNDER FIRE

But beyond the crisis of apartheid, the 12-day festival, which included workshops, speeches and performances, is also an indictment against what many Dutch feel are inadequate measures by their government to combat apartheid.

Some 60 cities and towns are lobbying to change government policy, the oil group Royal Dutch Shell has come under frequent attack for continuing its presence in South Africa, and activists have demanded the national airline KLM stop flying there. Many Dutch seem to feel that their government's policy—"to go along with European Community measures against Pretoria"—is insufficient.

COLONIALISM

"As you walk by the canals of Amsterdam and remark on the beauty of some of the 17th century houses of Holland's Golden Age, it should not be forgotten that their being built had to do with colonial exploitation," said Mr. Conny Braam, a Dutch organizer of the festival.

"We feel our government is not being enough," said Amsterdam's mayor Mr. Ed. van Thijn, who spoke at the festival.

That is why, along with other municipalities across the political spectrum have banded together to declare ourselves apartheid-free.

The Dutch Foreign Ministry has accused the municipalities of meddling in its affairs.

BAN ALL GOODS

The Netherlands, in compliance with EC measures, imposes cultural and some economic sanctions against South Africa, including a ban on new investments and arms exports. It prohibits imports of gold, oil and steel from South Africa and discourages oil exports to Pretoria.

The municipal lobby says the government should impose tougher economic measures and have urged the citizens of their towns and cities to boycott all South African goods.

Shell directors were recently invited to a town of Leyden to defend their presence in South Africa in a debate promoted by the lobby.

Delft University last week withdrew a proposal to award Royal Dutch Shell chairman Mr. Lo van Wachem an honorary doctorate due to opposition by students and staff. — Sapa-Photos.
UK is scuttling sanctions talks

LONDON. The British government is trying to scuttle attempts to convene a meeting between the EC and African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP) to discuss sanctions against SA, EC officials say.

Members of the 66-member ACP group asked for a ministerial-level meeting between 12 of their representatives and the 12 EC members.

According to an EC spokesman the matter was discussed by foreign ministers last week, without any official decision being taken.

While the spokesman would not comment on reports that the reason for the delay was British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's opposition to the meeting, another EC official said the reports were true. He said Britain was isolated on the matter.

A Foreign Office spokesman denied Britain had vetoed the proposed meeting. Discussions, he said, were still going on. Unless the matter is resolved today it is almost certain to be raised at the meeting between all 66 ACP ambassadors and their 12 EC counterparts in Brussels tomorrow.
Superlatives of past year

NEW YORK — Here are some of the superlatives of 1987:

- **Most expensive painting:** “Iris” by Vincent van Gogh — sold at auction for $53.9 million (R108m) in New York.
- **Most expensive car:** 1931 Bugatti Royale — auctioned for $9.86-million (R19.8 million) in London.
- **Richest person:** Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, 41, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei, $25 billion (R50 billion), according to Forbes magazine.
- **Top-grossing US film:** “Beverly Hills Cop II” — grossed $153 million (R306m) as of December 1.
- **Best-paid entertainer:** Bill Cosby of the United States, $84 million (R168m) estimated for 1986-87, according to Forbes magazine. — Sapa-AP
Sanctions not way, say West Germans

BONN. — The West German government has condemned apartheid, but rejected sanctions as a way to force South Africa to change its racial policy.

Helmut Schaefer, a minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, said during a parliamentary debate on South Africa that in the government's view "apartheid and racism are not capable of reform. They must be eliminated."

But Schaefer said sanctions were not the solution because they would only harm South Africa's black population.

Spokesmen for the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) and radical Greens party, who forced the debate, said Pretoria's failure to keep its promises of reforms showed that sanctions were the only suitable way to stop apartheid.

Only support

"The economic base must be withdrawn," SPD deputy Guenther Verheugen said. Trade unions, churches and civil rights movements in South Africa had demanded this themselves.

The rightist Christian Social Union, a junior partner in the governing coalition, voiced Pretoria's only support.

Spokesman Wolfgang Boetsch said the South African Government did not oppose reforms. It was in the process of creating a new order, based on democratic ground rules and recognition of the great racial diversity in South Africa.

This aim could be endangered by "senseless, dangerous sanctions," he said. — Sapa-Reuters.
Chief Buthelezi encouraged by sanctions failure

ULUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has told the Austrian ambassador, Dr Alexander Christiani, he is greatly encouraged by the growing Western realisation that sanctions against South Africa have failed.

He called on these nations to support black democrats who were committed to non-violence.

Dr Christiani was paying a courtesy call on the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president.

It was being seen increasingly in North America and Western Europe that it was blacks who were paying the price for the failure of sanctions, Chief Buthelezi said.

"The time has now come in which black South Africans working for non-violent change are more closely consulted with about how we can evolve a black South African/Western task force to spearhead new opportunities which the rise of black negotiating power offers."

"UNITY IS STRENGTH"

The KwaZulu leader said white South Africa was a living example of how different race groups could merge under the national motto, "Unity is strength."

In this country, whites of German, English, Polish, Italian, Greek, Portuguese and other stock were further apart in language and origin than black South Africans were from each other.

"Yet the South African Government, elevates ethnic differences among blacks whereas it suppresses ethnic differences among whites."

There was nothing that made black ethnic variations any different from the variations among white ethnic groups.

It was only shared experiences in multiracial democratic institutions which could reverse racial hostility, Dr Buthelezi said. — Sapa.
Ford sends millions to save SA car company

WASHINGTON. — In a bid to prevent Anglo American liquidating Samcor, Ford has wired the car company $61 million (about R122 million) without waiting for formal approval from the US Treasury.

The move was "a flagrant violation" of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act's ban on new investment, congressman Mr. William Gray, chairman of the House budget committee, said yesterday.

Samcor, 58% owned by Anglo before Ford's departure, was a South African-controlled company and therefore not exempt from the law's ban, Mr. Gray said.

The congressman, who has been leading the effort to stop the transfer, accused Ford of signing a secret agreement with Anglo to help pay off Samcor's debts so that Samcor would remain viable to continue selling Ford products in South Africa.

This pact was separate from the disinvestment agreement reached with the National Union of Metalworkers of SA (Numsa) under which Ford undertook to give 24% of Samcor equity to create an employee trust fund, Mr. Gray claimed.

Ford was sufficiently worried about the legality of the transfer to seek Treasury approval.
A friend indeed

Margaret Thatcher played a wonderful innings for SA in Vancouver. Now the new British Ambassador in Pretoria, Robin Renwick, has come in to bat for Britain’s anti-sanctions policy. Being the author of an academic study of sanctions (Economic Sanctions) his opinion is to be respected.

The argument he sets out to refute is the one popularised by Desmond Tutu: “If not sanctions, then what?” He begins with the acute observation that “the argument for sanctions is not borne of stupidity or malevolence, or simply a desire to do damage to SA, but of frustration.”

It’s important that this is said. Government, in particular, tends to assume bad faith on the part of foreign powers who advocate sanctions. But if they are in good faith, and merely misguided, there is every reason to continue working for a change of attitude (that, of course, goes for the ANC too). In an interview with the FM, Renwick draws a fund-

Renwick

Politely but firmly, Renwick points out that political reform is a matter of urgency. He notes that SA, which always was a capital importing country, has failed since 1985 to attract the investment which it requires for sustained economic growth — and that this is essentially a judgment of the market. He does not say that economic growth will solve SA’s problems, but “what we are saying is that without economic growth, all the problems will become insoluble.”

Reform would also, obviously, assist those governments who are well disposed towards SA in the presentation of their case. “It is more difficult to be sympathetic to the attempts of this country to work out its problems, if it doesn’t seem to be working out its problems.”

Repeating the point made by Reserve Bank’s Gerhard de Kock at the FM Investment Conference, Renwick notes that while SA has a breathing space now from world pressure, “if no use is made of that (if no political reforms are forthcoming) the pressures will arrive all right. Demographic and economic pressures are inherent in the dynamics of the situation and the only way to defeat them is to move forward.”

Renwick emphasises the British government’s view that change here will not happen overnight: “We do not see SA as a ‘problem’ susceptible of some easy or externally imposed solution.”

He also sets out what is surely the most persuasive argument against sanctions: “Apartheid is not the only problem facing Africa. The other problems are economic development and, indeed, survival. It really would be futile in the struggle against apartheid to adopt policies which could only lead to catastrophic consequences for other countries whose economies would be destroyed long before the South African economy.”

This is why Renwick has little time for those who accuse Britain of being “immoral” or “wicked” for not supporting sanctions. The reasoning is simple: “You say that you are bent on reform, on fundamental change. But you don’t want to be told how to do it. What we are saying is: All right. We understand that... We aren’t going to try to tell you how to do it. But please get on with it.”

FINANCIAL MAIL DECEMBER 18 1987
UK blocking more talks on sanctions

BRUSSELS: Britain is blocking plans for a special ministerial meeting between the EC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP) to discuss Southern Africa and apartheid.

The 66-member ACP group, which is linked to the EC through the Lomé Convention, has asked for an urgent meeting of foreign ministers from both sides to discuss the political situation in the frontline states, and particularly in Angola, and consider new trade sanctions against South Africa.

The request has been favourably received by the Danish Government, which holds the EC presidency until the end of this month.

OPPOSED MEETING

However, at a meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels, Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, stood alone in opposing such a meeting, in whatever form.

His position serves to reinforce Britain's reputation as the EC member state which is the least enthusiastic about any initiative on South Africa.

Earlier this year, an attempt to issue a common charter of political principles on apartheid was also blocked by the Foreign Secretary.

STORMY TALKS FORESEEN

A spokesman for the ACP expressed disappointment with British resistance. "The attitude of certain member states surprises us", he said. "Why doesn't Europe want to meet with us to solve this problem?"

EC officials were due to meet to discuss the issue further in Brussels ahead of a meeting of all 66 ACP ambassadors and their European Community counterparts today.

If the answer to the ACP request remains negative, that meeting is certain to be even more stormy than usual.

The Independent News Service.
Massive US tax threat averted
SA escapes ‘deluge of disinvestment’

By Claire Robertson, Pretoria Bureau

The threat of legislation that would have imposed crippling taxes on United States firms operating in South Africa — and led to massive disinvestment — has been removed with the quashing of a budget provision in Washington.

The controversial tax Bill, the harshest of the new sanctions legislation being considered by congressional and senate panels, would have imposed taxes of between 84 and 91 percent on the SA subsidiaries of US companies.

This would have led to a “deluge of disinvestment” by the firms which have a stake of almost R2 billion in South Africa, said the executive director of the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa, Mr Adrian Botha.

On Wednesday night a senate panel voted to kill a budget provision which would deny American firms any tax credit for taxes paid or accrued in South Africa.

The “wrangle measure” — named after leading black caucus member Mr. Charles Wrangle — was part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act passed by the House but was not in the Senate version of the Bill.

The 13-member Senate Conference Committee, sitting to consider the massive budget deal, voted 7 to 3 to drop the South African provision.

Mr Botha said he could not estimate the relief to US firms here in financial terms. But a conservative estimate by the Congressional Budget Office in Washington reportedly said the measure would have raised the price of doing business in South Africa for US companies by $115 million before 1990.

Double taxation

The proposal sought to force US firms with branches or subsidiaries in South Africa to pay the 34 percent company tax imposed in the US on top of the 56 percent SA company tax. A subsidiary which did not pay tax currently but on dividends would have had to pay a total of 91.5 percent tax on both the profits and the dividends.

But Mr Botha pointed out that this was not the end of the road for US firms operating in South Africa. Two Bills which would be considered next year aimed at punishing US firms for operating in South Africa.

One was directed at both US and other foreign oil companies and sought to deny those firms the right to bid on US federal oil, gas and coal leases, he said.

The other sought to prevent both South African and US firms with a stake in the mining industry from importing coal.
Tutu: yes to violence.

Nairobi. — The Very Reverend Desmond Tutu, Archbishop of Cape Town, said he would support violence to overthrow the government in South Africa if non-violent methods failed.

He told a news conference in Nairobi: "If that (sanctions) fails, then our people would have no option but to say we have tried everything and now the only method available is the violent overthrow of an unjust system."

Asked if he would support violence at that stage, he said: "If everything else fails. At the moment I do not believe that we have used all the non-violent options that are available." — Sapa-Reuters
S A C H A N S E ,  O R A N G E C O M M .-

FAIR CHARGE, THE LESSER OF TWO EVILLS

By ALAN DUNN

WASHINGTON — American Airlines has been hit with a series of serious setbacks in recent weeks, including labor disputes, significant operational challenges, and increased competition from other airlines.

The airline, which serves destinations around the world, has struggled to maintain profitability amid rising fuel costs and increased pressure from competitors. In the face of these challenges, President Reagan has called for a more streamlined approach to airline regulation, arguing that it is time for the government to step back and allow the market to work more efficiently.

Reagan's call for deregulation has been met with mixed reactions from airline industry leaders, who argue that such a move could lead to increased competition and potentially lower fares for passengers. However, many also acknowledge that the current regulatory framework is outdated and needs to be reformed to better reflect the changing landscape of the industry.

In an effort to address some of the more pressing issues facing American Airlines, the government is considering a series of interventions, including increased funding for research and development, and expanded access to global markets. These measures are seen as key to helping the airline remain competitive in the years to come.

As the airline industry continues to evolve, it remains to be seen how the government's actions will impact American Airlines and its competitors. However, one thing is clear: the challenges facing the industry are significant, and a new approach to regulation may be necessary to ensure its long-term success.

Walter E. Beinecke, Jr., Chairman of the American Airlines Board of Directors, has publicly stated his support for Reagan's initiatives, arguing that they are necessary to keep the airline competitive in the global marketplace. Meanwhile, the airline's management team continues to work tirelessly to address the current challenges and position the company for future success.
Sanctions blow to US firms in SA

Weekend Argus
Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — Anti-apartheid lawmakers on Capitol Hill have dealt a powerful blow to American companies operating in South Africa — one that is certain to drive many more out of the country — by repealing their tax credits.

Analysts here believe that the new move will be the last straw for those of the 168 or so firms still in South Africa and which have been on the verge of disinvesting.

The Bill, which must still be approved by President Reagan, emerged after tough bargaining between the US Senate and House of Representatives yesterday.

The clause will axe a tax credit that US companies have enjoyed, where the taxes they paid to the South African Government were deducted from those due in the US.

Behind the move was Congressman Charles Rangel of New York, a black member of the House and staunch opponent of apartheid.

Pro-disinvestment and sanctions legislators and anti-apartheid groups who backed his clause were ecstatic yesterday: "This is the biggest tightening of sanctions we have seen," said one activist in New York.

"More meaningful"

"It could be an even more meaningful measure than any of the sanctions already in place."

One respected analyst said: "It adds considerable weight to the scale on the side of leaving South Africa. It will be the final straw for marginal companies down there."

US Treasury estimates show that it will probably cost American companies in South Africa about $20-million (R40-million) in the first year and $23-million (R46-million) in the second.

Meanwhile, the US Treasury department said yesterday it did not object to the Ford Motor Company pulling out of South Africa without awaiting department approval of a key part of its withdrawal plan.

A department official said: "On the basis of what the agency knows of the Ford plan, it plans to take no further action."
By Iov CREWS

An obscure organisation which offers to get re-trenched South African workers "on the waiting list" jobs overseas has been slammed by foreign diplomats.

The organisation, calling itself "Victims of Sanctions", recently placed an advertisement in a Dutch newspaper which claimed that negotiations were under way with "foreign governments" to take in black workers who had lost their jobs because of sanctions.

The countries they claimed they were negotiating with were Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Holland, West Germany, France, Israel and Japan.

Misleading

A spokesman for the organisation later said that letters asking for black workers who were affected by divestment to apply for jobs through them had also been sent to Australia, Austria and New Zealand.

However, embassy officials approached vehemently denied that negotiations were taking place and called the advertisement "misleading".

Mr Mick Thomas, a spokesman for the Durban-based organisation, said the organisation had "very little money".

It was founded by the Rev Enoch Mahlaza and is an offshoot of the controversial "Victims of Apartheid".

Other members of the board of governors include the Rev Solomon Gwedwa, vice-chairman, Mr Gideon Butha, treasurer, and Miss Donna Mandela.

It has sent letters to various governments which imposed economic sanctions against South Africa appealing to them to "relocate" 10,000 black workers and their families in their countries.

A reply from Ambassador Edward Perkins to the organisation said the US only offered refuge to people who feared for their lives as a result of political persecution.

He added that he had forwarded a copy of the letter to President Reagan.

Miss Marlene Massey, councillor for the Canadian Embassy in Pretoria, said although the organisation had been in touch with "every embassy in town" it was misleading to say negotiations were under way.

"It is unfair to raise the hopes of people when nothing concrete is being done," she said.

It was unrealistic to ask each country involved in the sanctions to relocate 10,000 black workers and their families.

The Ambassador to the Australian Embassy in Cape Town, Mr Robert Blich, confirmed correspondence had been received since the advertisement was placed.

"We have made no promises to get people jobs abroad. We have only offered to put them on the waiting list," he said.

He said applicants were not charged by the organisation as it was hoped the respective governments would pay for their passages.

Promises

However, Mr Thomas, the Press officer for "Victims of Sanctions", said about 200 applications had been received since the advertisement was placed.

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British judge bans anti-SA Shell boycotts

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Shell Oil UK yesterday won a significant victory in Britain's High Court when a judge outlawed boycotts of Shell products because of its business activities in South Africa and Namibia.

The test case involved the radical London borough of Lewisham which spearheaded a sanctions campaign by local authorities against Shell UK.

At least 18 other radical councils in England and Wales were poised to activate similar but dormant plans if the courts ruled in favour of Lewisham.

Lord Justice Neil ruled that it was illegal for Lewisham to boycott Shell UK products or to encourage other boroughs to do so.

He also said that not to deal with South Africa to improve race relations in the borough of Lewisham "can't be attacked as being unreasonable".

The Lewisham Council said in a statement afterwards that they were considering appealing against the decision.

Counsel for Lewisham, Mr Stephen Sedley QC, told the court in previous hearings that Shell was a target of the campaign, which began on March 11, because it occupies an "economically and politically key position" in South Africa and it was a Lewisham Council decision to "as far as possible divest in companies with links with South Africa".

Mr Anthony Lester QC, counsel for Shell, said in previous hearings that Shell UK had been "found guilty by association".

"Lewisham is publicly stigmatizing Shell. The whole point of the campaign is to stigmatize Shell and attempt to damage its reputation," he said.
Behind the Scenes

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Final Straw for US Firms

Forbes

The American Chamber of Commerce in Japan, Vietnam, China, and India have called for the US to increase its commitment to trade and investment in the region. They argue that the US is lagging behind other countries in terms of trade and investment, and that this is hindering economic growth. The chamber is calling for the US to increase its commitment to trade and investment in the region, and to work closely with its partners to ensure that the rules of the game are fair and transparent. They also call for the US to support the strengthening of the rules-based trading system, and to work with its partners to ensure that the rights of workers in the region are protected.

From Simon Barber in Washington and Christopher Wilson in Johannesburg

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'Umbilical cords' hidden from hostile probing by critics

US firms retain SA 'ghost' links

By Michael Chester

While the toll of disinvestments by American companies had climbed to 193 by the close of 1987, the reluctance behind most of the withdrawals from South Africa has been spelt out in new studies into the pull-outs.

Prepared by Mr David Hauck, head of the SA Review Service run by the Investor Responsibility Research Centre (IRRC) of Washington, the studies show that most of the companies ensured that they have retained running business links, even if hidden away from publicity and hostile probing by political critics.

Moreover, several of them have simply mothballed their South African operations, slipping out of range of overseas snipers by closing down operations on the surface — but leaving their subsidiaries only temporarily dormant and moving back into action if and when the political climate improves.

IRRC studies show that out of 94 US companies that appeared to have severed investment ties with South Africa since the start of 1986, no fewer than 43 of them ensured the preservation of contracts or agreements on distribution of their products or local production under licence, or franchise or trademark deals, or the flow of technological know-how.

Six of them which appeared to vanish in fact left behind dormant companies.

Now Mr Hauck delves deeper into actual disinvestment patterns in the period spanning 1985 and 1986 when the bulk of withdrawals hit the headlines.

He reveals that out of 88 American withdrawals in the two years, 17 were by companies running no more than small sales or representative offices — with only a handful of employees and with few real assets — which closed their operations or sold off their assets piecemeal.

Even among the mini-operators, however, several of them simultaneously entered into licensing or distribution agreements with South African firms to carry on sales and services for the US parent company's products.

The only company to pull out and smother sales with a blanket ban on exports to South Africa was Eastman Kodak, which announced the closure of its two SA subsidiaries last November.

Growing in popularity was the method of selling South African assets to local managers — even if there were better bids from outsiders and even if, on occasions, the US parent had to feed in loans to cover part of the purchase price and rely on repayments out of future profits from the new lodging.

Mr Hauck found one of the attractions of the management buy-out arrangement was that it made sure no technological know-how fell into the hands of a prowling competitor on the takeover trail.

Profits from royalties

Moreover, in nearly all such buy-outs, the new company that emerged was locked into some sort of trading relationship with the US parent that assured on-going profits out of royalties or licensing agreements covering manufacturing processes.

Investment bankers told the IRRC that the US parent companies sometimes turned down takeover offers as much as four or five times higher than the price tag worked out to encourage buy-outs by existing management teams.

Mr Hauck says one management consultant, trying to prove that the selling price deals sometimes made local management buy-outs a sham, suspected there may also have been future buy-back provisions in the sell-out agreements that were struck.

The IRRC looked at yet another angle: income from a sell-out to an outsider has to be repatriated to the US in financial rands — at a far lower exchange rate than with the commercial rand, which can be used in the repatriation of profits from royalties.

In a third withdrawal method, 37 US corporations, anxious to pick up the cash now rather than wait any possible longer-term benefits, sold out their South African operations to outside companies in 1985 and 1986.

A breakdown of the disinvestment pattern showed that most of the buyers were South African companies. But there were also takeover deals with British, West German, Swedish, Dutch and Japanese companies.

Ironically, some of the buyers turned out to be other US-based corporations obviously willing to take on any hassles with disinvestment lobbies.

It was only at the tail-end of 1986 that a fourth alternative withdrawal scheme was devised — the formation of trusts to take over South African assets.

Initially, the idea was that the trusts would be obligated to pay for assets sooner or later in a series of instalments. But agreements also emerged to ensure that trusts were committed to make contributions to South African community projects.

Mr Hauck suspects that the motive of several US companies creating such trusts was to leave the foundations intact in readiness to move back into South Africa in the next three to five years.

The clues, he reckons, are spread out in the number of buy-back options in the deals and the apparent absence of fixed repayment schedules in most trust agreements — indicators that the transfers of assets were very often not intended to be final.

South African observers will be looking forward to how the IRRC reviews disinvestment patterns in 1987 — especially the sort of innovations that went into the package that covered the withdrawal of the Ford Motor Company from its partnership with Anglo American in running the South African Motor Corporation.
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US firms in SA say: ‘We will stay’

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — It would take more than the recently passed anti-South African double-tax measure to chase healthy United States-owned companies out of the country, according to executives of major US-owned companies in South Africa.

The executives interviewed said they remained dedicated to staying as long as they could make a positive contribution.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the livelihood of thousands of black South Africans was being unscrupulously sacrificed because of US domestic political considerations.

“The acceptance by the US Congress of the Kangelo Amendment, which imposes the withholding of the US administration amounts to a deliberate effort to destabilize South Africa economically.”

“The decision is a particularly gross form of hypocrisy; under the pretence of contributing to peaceful change it in fact encourages polarization and conflict.”

A spokesman for the Minister of Finance, Mr Bar- end da Plessis, said yesterday that the details of the legislation were still being studied. No decision had yet been taken as to whether government was able to introduce any measures aimed at alleviating the problems US companies might experience.

However, there does seem to be a concerted effort on the part of Treasury officials to identify whatever means possible to ameliorate the likely effects of the taxation measure — especially if it will help reduce the further disinvestment of American-controlled companies from South Africa.

South African subsidiaries said that while the measure — included in bills to cut the US budget deficit — caused their American parents some concern, it certainly had not generated the frenzied reaction with which it was greeted in South Africa.

The managing director of Colgate-Palmolive, Mr Gerry Nocker, said Colgate’s American parent was scrutinizing the legislation to establish the extent to which profits would be affected. But the option of disinvesting had not been canvassed, he said.

“A true multinational does not pull out that easily, and in the absence of legislation forcing Colgate to leave, it will stay in South Africa as long as it feels it can make a contribution.”

The managing director of Unisys, Mr Jack Horton, said the provision was extremely harsh and went contrary to a “capitalist business context”. However, he said, the impact was not great enough to force strong and viable business entities to disinvest.

“The companies that will be hardest hit will be those who will have been operating on a marginal profit line for some time.”

The managing director of Hewlett-Packard, Mr Patrick Landey, said the reaction from the company’s American parent had been “very low key”. There had been no change to Hewlett’s ability to do business in South Africa, he said.

Meanwhile, Sapa-Reuter reports that Asso- com president Mr Alec Rogoff has described the provision as “counter-productive, and motivated by politicians promoting their own political standpoints rather than the good of South Africa”.

“It is counter-productive. It will not create jobs, it will destroy them. Some companies will no doubt be forced by this measure to disinvest.”
US tax bill to cut more investment

Own Correspondent
Johannesburg. — The recently passed anti-South African double-tax bill will not only affect United States companies which have already disinvested, it could well impede the expansion of US-owned subsidiaries in South Africa, says a partner in a large accounting firm, Mr Larry Kritzinger.

Many US corporations who have disinvested will still be receiving royalty payments from their ex-subsidiaries in South Africa.

From January next year, when the provision becomes effective, any royalties remitted from South Africa will be subject not only to a 15% South African withholding tax, but the balance will attract a further 34% tax in the US.

Currently, only a 34% tax is paid on royalties because credit is granted for the withholding tax paid in SA. The elimination of this credit means tax on royalties will increase by 29%.

Mr Kritzinger says another implication of the measure is that profits from SA subsidiaries could be taxed as they arise, and not, as is currently the case, when they are remitted to the US.

At present, in order to circumvent laws which prohibit new investment in SA, US companies allow their branches in SA to retain profits to fund expansion. Currently this has no negative tax consequences.

But when the new law becomes effective, a US parent will have to pay tax on profits earned by its subsidiary, regardless of whether those profits have been remitted.

As a result, the funding future expansion could become an expensive exercise.

However, says Mr Kritzinger, it may be possible for the SA government to lessen this expense if it allowed the retained funds to be used to buy financial ends.

Mr Kritzinger says the interest on loans made by US companies to their SA branches will also attract a larger tax liability once the provision becomes effective.

After the 10% non residents tax which such interest attracts in SA, the balance will be subject to a further US tax of 34%.
Big fall in US disinvestment

WASHINGTON - The number of US states and cities passing divestment and other anti-apartheid ordinances plunged to zero in the second half of this year, down from 15 over the same period in 1986 and 21 in 1985.

With more than half America's states yet to adopt such policies, the dramatic decline suggests a significant lessening of grass-roots interest in SA that could well temper the country's visibility in next year's presidential elections.

David Hauck, senior SA analyst at the influential Investor Responsibility Research Centre, attributes the drop-off partly to the efficacy of Press censorship, but also to the passage of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA).

"Anti-apartheid groups say the CAAA is behind the drop in grassroots action because many of their supporters believed it showed they had won," Hauck said yesterday.

Hauck predicted that the trend would continue as activists changed their strategy: "Rather than going for new states and cities, they are now trying to get those that have already acted to broaden their definition of doing business in SA."

The definition sought by congressional sanctions leaders and lobbying organisations like TransAfrica and the American Committee on Africa would include all non-equity ties such as licensing and royalty agreements.

In addition, divestment is no longer the policy of choice. Activists want to see far more local selective purchasing laws to discriminate against firms with any kind of link to SA.

So far 21 cities but no states have such laws and, apart from two major exceptions, Los Angeles and San Francisco, most define doing business narrowly, either as direct investment or making sales to the SA government.

The definition issue was a major factor behind the recent furor over Ford's decision to inject $61m into Suncor even as it abandoned its equity in the company.
to Dropping Sanctions

UK Hint: Mandela Key

LONDON - The British Government has given its formal agreement to the dropping of further sanctions, following the announcement of the release of Nelson Mandela from prison. The move is seen as a significant development in the ongoing negotiations between the government and the African National Congress (ANC).

The decision to drop sanctions comes after a series of meetings between British officials and representatives of the ANC, who have expressed a desire to explore a peaceful resolution to the conflict in South Africa. The British government has previously been a strong advocate of sanctions as a tool to pressure the regime of the white minority government, but has now indicated a willingness to reassess its strategy.

Economic sanctions, which had been in place since the apartheid era, have been lifted, with the exception of restrictions on trade and travel with South Africa. The government has also announced plans to re-establish diplomatic relations with the country.

The move is likely to be welcomed by many as a significant step towards peace and reconciliation in South Africa. It remains to be seen, however, how quickly and effectively the sanctions will be dropped, and whether they will have a real impact on the situation on the ground.
168 new tycoons since US pullout — journal

JOHANNESBURG
Disinvestment by United States companies has seen the creation of 168 new South African millionaires in the 12 months that American sanctions have been in force, says the US Journal of Defence and Diplomacy (JDD).

The magazine says one of the major effects of sanctions has been to increase the concentration of wealth in hands of white South Africans.

The report, which is the result of several months of research in the US, Europe and South Africa, says local businessmen have benefitted from being able to purchase profitable concerns at bargain basement prices.

Although decisions to disinvest have had an effect on South Africa, it is barely felt on a macro-economic level, the magazine claims.

"US companies employ only an estimated 0.6 per cent of South Africa's economically active population and account for only 0.3 per cent of total new domestic investment."

Earnings of subsidiaries sold by US parent firms now remain in South Africa and are available for internal investment, the JDD says.

In some instances the US parent company actually provided loan funds for local management buyouts. This appears in economic indicators as a slight inflow of foreign capital.

Under current disinvestment methods, employment levels are being maintained by the new managements.

In one instance where this did not occur, however, was when Ford sold out to Sancon. Sancon decided to move its operation to Pretoria from Port Elizabeth, leaving about 4 000 unskilled workers unemployed. — DDC
Why the British
Sanctions will never work

We do not believe the British government is committed to ending the war in Ukraine. The sanctions imposed on Russia have not been effective in disrupting Russia's economy or compelling it to change its behavior. The sanctions have caused significant harm to the European Union and the United States, and have not had the intended effect on Russia. The British government is not transparent about the impact of its sanctions and has not been held accountable for the consequences of its actions.

The British government's approach to the war in Ukraine is shortsighted and misguided. It is based on a belief that economic sanctions will compel Russia to change its behavior. However, economic sanctions have not been effective in ending conflicts in the past. The British government should focus on diplomatic efforts to end the war in Ukraine and provide humanitarian aid to those affected by the conflict.

The British government should also address the root causes of the war in Ukraine. This includes addressing the grievances of the Ukrainian people, supporting democratic institutions in Ukraine, and working with the United Nations to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

We believe that the British government should focus on these issues rather than continuing to impose sanctions that have not been effective and have caused significant harm.

Sustainable energy policies are needed to address the climate crisis.

Sustainable policies are needed to address the climate crisis. The United Kingdom, as one of the world's largest economies, has a responsibility to lead on climate action. The British government should invest in renewable energy and energy efficiency, and work with other countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The British government has set a target to reach net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, but it is falling short of this goal. The government needs to increase its investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency, and to work with other countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

We believe that the British government should invest in renewable energy and energy efficiency, and work with other countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Sustainable energy policies are needed to address the climate crisis.
Ford pulls out first for negotiations

by HARRY JOFFE

Ford's official plan in terms of a formal company participation in a form of worker participation in the running of the company. We do not see this as the solution to the problems of the workers. There are other ways to involve the workers in the running of the company, such as better representation in the workplace and more participation in decision-making processes. We believe you can face collective bargaining with the Ford Motor Company.
CP Correspondent

TODAY, when the SA Motor Corporation’s factories close, workers will be receiving a cheque of R700 over and above their salary, according to Ford’s disinvestment agreement.

This agreement was signed on November 24, after 10 months of negotiations between Samcor, Ford Canada, Anglo American Corporation, Anglo American Industrial Corporation and the National Union of Metal Workers of SA.

The agreement provides for the establishment of three trust funds – a community trust in Port Elizabeth and Pretoria and employee trusts at Samcor factories.

Three worker directors to serve on the Samcor board of directors will be elected from the trustees of the employee trust according to the agreement.

Numsa signed the agreement after mass meetings with the workers. Shop stewards proposed three options for the workers. They could reject the employee trust, accept and divide the dividends paid directly to each worker or establish community trusts.

At both the Pretoria and Port Elizabeth plants, the community and employee trust option was unanimously chosen.

Each of the community trusts have been donated R6-million by Ford and the employee trust has been granted a 24% per cent share holding equity in Samcor. Dividends from these shares are to be used by the employee trust for projects deemed necessary by them.

The R700 to be paid to Samcor employees is not part of these trusts and is to be paid for “from past profits”, said Les Kettlechas, the Eastern Cape Numsa secretary.

The employee trust will be administered by seven trustees – five hourly paid and two salaried employees – all elected by fellow employees. Management will have no power of veto over decisions made by the trustees.

Each community trust will have eight trustees, four elected from Samcor employees and four community representatives.

Training will be provided to trustees and worker directors so they can represent the interests of workers adequately. Black employees will also be trained to upgrade the skills and qualifications of the work force.

- Pen.
US bid to drop SA book boycott

By Neil Lurasen
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A major American publishing association is urging US book publishers to abandon their profits-inspired boycott of South Africa.

And some prominent anti-apartheid activists have mixed feelings about the ban. Their chief fear is that the boycott denies modern ideas and educational information to blacks as well as whites.

Several leading American publishers have implemented — or plan to do so — embargoes on sales of their books in South Africa, in most cases because they fear losing business in US cities that refuse to deal with companies selling goods to South Africa.

The Association of American University Presses, a New York-based organisation that represents most of the major publishers of technical and scholarly books in the US, is strongly opposed to the boycott.

In a formal statement, the association said the mission of its members was to disseminate knowledge by publishing the results of scholarly inquiry.

There should be a free interchange of thought and expression across national boundaries and political barriers.

"We believe in the right to express unpopular opinions because we believe in the right of all people to hear those opinions," the association said.

While the statement does not specifically mention South Africa, a spokesman said yesterday that it was aimed at influencing members on the SA boycott.

"We sell few books in South Africa and there is not much money involved so it would be simple for us to join a boycott. We just don't think it the right thing to do," said the spokesman, Mr Robert de Ambra.

Another who is unhappy about the self-imposed ban is Professor Eleanor Holmes Norton, a law professor at Washington's Georgetown University and a leading black protestor against apartheid who has joined demonstrations outside the SA embassy.

"What we have to do is penetrate that system (apartheid), not engage in this kind of reflexive unthinking reaction," she said.

The ban is potentially serious for South African universities and medical research institutions. One of the companies that has joined the boycott is University Microfilm International, a subsidiary of Bell and Howell, which has sold its interests in South Africa.

Earlier this year, UMI stopped sending microfilms of medical and other research journals to SA universities and libraries that could not afford to subscribe to all the journals published in the US.

At Bell and Howell's corporate headquarters in Chicago yesterday, a spokesman said the microfilms contained the newest discoveries in medical research.

Asked if UMI was concerned that its action denied important information to blacks as well as whites, the spokesman said: "It is a plain fact that the company was faced by a number of sanctions here in the US that had a far bigger impact on the corporation."

Apart from losing sales to cities like Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington DC, the book company also received threats from some of their regular writers that they would send their work elsewhere if they continued to sell books to South Africa.

Among the companies reported to be joining the embargo are Simon and Schuster, McGraw-Hill, Macmillan-Scribner and distributor Baker and Taylor.
ULTURE BEYOND APARTHEID

Just a few months ago it seemed the political confusion over apartheid and culture might be resolved when it was agreed that progressive artists in South Africa would finally be heard. But the optimism proved premature... the obstacles have multiplied, not diminished.

By CHARLOTTE BAUER and IVOR POWELL

Culture may, in recent months, have successfully trickled into one of the top positions on the anti-apartheid agenda, yet confusion reigns as to how best to discern the cultural activity of a movement that is as deep and wide as the South African society. This has led to the creation of the UDF and its broadly sympathetic satellite, which seems to be the only clear hope for the future of culture in South Africa.

SELF RISING FLOUR CAKE FLOUR BREAD FLOUR NUTTY WHEAT

SNOWFLAKE

"too fresh to flop"
THERESE responsible forces have forced the fledgling national liberation to work, aneapolis of contradictions as an effort to gel to the other side with its support system intact.

The secretariat was set up with two specific objectives in mind to deal with issues related to the boycott, and to foster "people's culture." In essence, it has tried to emphasize the latter document dealing with the ramifications of the boycott. In the secretariat's objectives, the boycott is aimed at strengthening the primary role of the national liberation movement.

Although the cultural boycott was a successful one, it was decided to continue with the cultural boycott in order to bring about the cultural boycott. As a result, the cultural boycott was not made more difficult to articulate by any of the years that have not made a significant contribution to the culture of the "other South Africa" which is emerging.

The boycott is not to be seen as a temporary measure. At a broad level, the boycott is seen as an initial step towards economic sanctions. It is inevitable that Spanish and American trade unions will be heard in their defense and may extend the boycott.

If a boycott is to be effective, it should not only be based on the countries of the South Africa which are being boycotted but also the countries of the boycott are being exposed to sanctions by the boycotters.
WASHINGTON. — A university press association is decrying moves by some big-city school boards to boycott publishers that sell books to South Africa.

School boards in Pittsburgh and Detroit have ordered a halt to purchases from any company that has commercial dealings with South Africa, where under a system of apartheid a white minority controls the economy and the black majority is refused a voice in government.

E H Phillips, executive director of the Association of American University Presses, said publishers were “being urged in the name of common decency to join in a general boycott and to stop selling books to South Africa”.

“We believe that this is a misguided policy,” he said. “To us it makes no sense to deprive South Africans, black and white, of the opportunity to read, to be enlightened and perhaps uplifted by the printed word from across the seas.”

But Mary Frances Berry, a US Civil Rights Commission member and leader of the Free South Africa Movement, rejected Phillips’s reasoning.

“While we have freedom of expression in our society, they obviously don’t in South Africa,” said Berry, a professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania. She said sanctions have had an impact on South African leaders.

“What we’re talking about is stopping as many contacts as possible, not for the purposes of constraining free expression, but to bring home to them that South Africa will be deprived of the contacts you expect to have in a civilized society until they change the policy,” she said.

A number of university presses have already withdrawn from South Africa.

“Free interchange”

An administrator at the University of Cape Town’s Medical School said staff could not keep up without the latest US medical books and journals.

In a Statement of Principle Freedom of Thought and Expression, the New York-based University Press Association said it stood for “a free interchange of thought and expression across national boundaries and political barriers”.

“We believe in the unfettered right of access to whatever has been written. We deny that any man or woman has a right to decide what another might read and believe that books have no place in an embargo,” the statement said — Sapa-AP.
Government spending oversteps budget by 5pc

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Government spending for the first eight months of the fiscal year was 21.5% per cent higher than in fiscal 1986/87 — significantly higher than the budgeted increase of 12.6 per cent.

And revenue for the same period was 13 per cent up on last year, doing better than the budgeted increase of 12.6 per cent for the fiscal year.

But the deficit for the fiscal year to November was R7.094-billion, supporting the view that the budgeted deficit of R8.4-billion for the full fiscal year will be exceeded by about R2-billion.

"Spending for the fiscal year to November amounted to R20.664-billion while revenue was R23.65-billion, leaving a deficit of R7.094-billion which was financed by net borrowings amounting to R8.23-billion."

Volkas said in its December Economic Spotlight that the deficit for the current fiscal year would eventually rise to about R10-billion.

"If this happens, it will mean that the state will have to raise more than R5-billion in loan funds to help finance current expenditure."

"Thus government debt will rise sharply and the state will remain a substantial borrower on the capital market," Volkas said.

The Standard Bank, in its latest Economic Review, said government spending looked set to be about 5 per cent above budget during fiscal 1987/88.

"In nominal terms, spending in the current financial year is now likely to increase by some 20 per cent to 21 per cent," the review said.
Harder times ahead, says Rand chairman

Coal sanctions cost 800 jobs in mines

By Finance Staff

More than 800 people have lost their jobs on Rand Mines coal mines as a result of sanctions, chairman "Dammy" Watt writes in the group's annual report.

"Regrettably, instead of encouraging reform, the sanctions campaign has resulted in a hardening of attitudes in this country and in the sufferers have mainly been the very people who were supposed to have benefited from sanctions," he says.

The Rand Mines coal division has rationalised its operations and reduced production to operate more effectively under the difficult trading conditions expected in the export market in the short term.

Severely prejudiced

South African coal producers are also being severely prejudiced by the substantial increase in the cost of raling coal to Richards Bay for export.

"This increase could well put certain coal producers into loss and thereby cause further reduction of jobs in this industry for 1986," Mr Watt says.

"Sanctions were initiated by Denmark, adopted to some extent by France in 1986 and thereafter applied by the US. Political sentiment in certain other countries, where no formal sanctions have been implemented, has made it extremely difficult for South African exporters to expand sales."

Mr Watt says the position has been aggravated by the fact that some traditional overseas users of South African coal have voluntarily turned to other sources of supply.

In London a Labour MP has called on Home Secretary Mr Douglas Hurd to investigate the operations of the South African coal industry office.

The Star's London Bureau reports that Mr Richard Caborn, who represents Sheffield Central, is worried because Mr Robert Swain, director of the office, is said to be a former captain in British military intelligence.

"Swain admits he is closely monitoring the sanctions campaigns of the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the National Union of Mineworkers, and I regard this as spying," he said.

The office, funded by a group of mining companies, was opened last September, a week after the end of the South African gold and coal miners' strike.

Mr Swain said it was true he had not worked in the coal industry and that he had never visited South Africa. But he thought there were similarities between army intelligence work and his job.

"Both involve information gathering," he said.

The office has been supported by a group of Conservative MPs, led by Mr Michael Brown.

Sales of South African coal to France, Denmark and the United States have fallen because of sanctions.

Britain, which has resisted pressure for a coal ban, imported 725,000 tons in 1985 because of the British coal strike, but imports fell back to 186,000 tons last year and 37,000 tons during the first nine months of this year.

Mr Caborn believes that, with other markets cut off, South Africa is now hoping to increase sales to Britain.
ANC at Amsterdam festival: 
No easing of culture boycott

Mbongeni Ngema, Percy Mthwa and Barney Simon's Woes of Albert!

The music was noticeable for its exclusion of artists like Hugh Maseke-
la, Miriam Makeba and Ladysmith Black Mambazo. Some of South
Africa's best - inside and outside - were just not present. Said Dwendal,
"Masekela was invited, but didn't come. Makeba's name, he said, had
not come up at all, and Ladysmith Black Mambazo were not invited as
they had very recently done an extensive tour in Holland with a lot of
exposure.
The ANC's own group, Amanda, while better than many local offer-
ings, was caught in a musical time warp of Fifties and Sixties township
sounds, indicating the toil of decades of exile and cultural isolation.

For many Dutch residents (those few who were interested - there has
been little coverage of Casa in the press) there was an erroneous belief
that the art was "smuggled" out. The photographic exhibition billed itself as
"smuggling out censored images" - which is only partly true. In addition,
several of the films had been seen in Johannesburg at the Weekly Mail's
film festival.

An evening of readings of poetry and prose at the famous Sixties "drug
club" Paradiso, was marked by several hours of embarrassing poetry
before the advertised big names like Breyten Breytenbach and Nadine
Gordimer appeared. Among the long tracts of poetry were readings by Pat-
rick Fitzgerald and Marius Schoon, both ANC activists, and songs by an
ex-South African, Barry Gilder.

Breytenbach's appearance did not please everyone, but, as one organiser
put it, could not be avoided at a cultural event of such stature. Several
other notable contributors to "another culture", like Ray Phiri, Sipho Se-
pamla and Es'kia Mphahlele, seem to have been avoided.

The media section, consisting of a "colloquium" of selected South Afri-
can journalists, was followed by an ANC policy statement on the media
that left the waters as murky as ever. However an ANC representative did
say he would have preferred some more diversity of thought in the
meeting, and suggested that one or two Afrikaans journalists might have
been included.

The policy statement left the impression among several journalists that the
ANC itself had more respect for dissent and criticism than some of its
more sympathetic journalists at home.

During the media conference, an award was given to detained New
Nation editor, Zwelakhe Shabalala, and it was announced that attempts are
to be made to internationalise a "Hands-off the media" campaign.
Hit sanctions by easing apartheid, says Suzman

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

POSITIVE steps to dismantle apartheid could help defuse the sanctions and disinvestment campaign in the United States, says Mrs Helen Suzman.

The Progressive Federal Party's new national chairman said such steps could also help the British stance against disinvestment.

Mrs Suzman was speaking on her return from a visit to the US and Britain after a trip to Red China.

"Logical arguments against disinvestment do not cut much ice in US political circles."

"It is essential that the Government soon starts to defuse the campaign by making some moves which will have a fundamental effect on the whole apartheid structure — such as scrapping the Group Areas Act."

In Britain Mrs Suzman had talks on South and Southern Africa with Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister in the Foreign Office.

Offensive actions

"Although the British Government is firm on its attitude on sanctions it is essential that the South African Government helps it to maintain this attitude."

This could be done by taking positive steps to dismantle apartheid and by refraining from its more offensive actions, such as detention without trial and forced removals.

Referring to her election as National Chairman of the PFP while she was overseas, Mrs Suzman said she thought one of the reasons was the party wanted someone internationally-known in this prestige position.

Her election demonstrated that the party wanted a senior member to help rally the forces of moderation at a time when liberal values were endangered as polarisation between right and left increased.

"I see my new job as reinstating the basic liberal values for which Progressives have always stood."
Sanctions force US to rely on Soviets

By ALAN DUNN of The Argus Foreign Service in Washington

A SURGE in American imports of Soviet strategic minerals since the United States imposed tough sanctions against South Africa last year is troubling officials and politicians.

The US Secretary of the Interior, Mr Donald Hodel, and the presidential National Critical Materials Council he chairs, are probing reasons for the shift with officials from other government agencies.

This emerged last week at a Capitol Hill hearing on American dependence on South Africa for critical and strategic minerals. Official statistics cited show a marked increase in US imports from the Soviet Union in the last 12 months.

Supplies of antimony increased more than 4700 percent, chrome ore 157 percent, industrial diamonds up from two to 100 carats, ferro-silicon 377 percent, platinum bars 321 percent, rhodium 386 percent and platinum sponge 73 percent.

The swing started almost immediately after the US Congress imposed the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 on October 4 last year.

Politicians hearing these statistics expressed alarm and warned of dangers in the shift.

"Experts in the executive branch are trying to find out what is causing this and solutions for it," said Mr Bob Wilson of the White House's National Critical Materials Council. "The reasons are not clear at this time and they are probably the result of a combination of events," he said, noting that the situation merited continuous attention.

A resources expert at the State Department said there were a number of possible explanations, including Soviet needs for hard currency in the light of lower oil prices, increased Soviet minerals production and rapidly rising US demand for them.

SA minerals

"One thing is clear: The (sanctions) Act did not itself restrain imports of strategic minerals from South Africa in any way," he said. It was possible that the sanctions had fostered a climate of uncertainty and psychologically affected American buyers.

Mr Wilson, who said he had consulted metals dealers in New York, agreed that the sanctions seemed to have created an 'indirect chilling effect' on trade with South Africa.

Congressman Larry Craig, a Republican from Idaho and member of the House panel on mining and natural resources, said the increased purchases from the Soviet Union were a "phenomenal shift". He was amazed that the US seemed to be asleep to this, basking in the comfort of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

Meanwhile, American officials have warned lawmakers of devastating effects for the US if South African strategic minerals supplies were severed.

Administration experts on crucial materials noted the US's vulnerability in this area, stressing an urgent need to find mineral alternatives and different sources for them.

White House, State Department and mining specialists told the House Sub-Committee on Mining and Natural Resources last week that a cut-off from South Africa would halt manufacture of some important American products and send prices "going through the roof" on others.

It would also damage the US in international trade, they said.

"Our conclusion is that a unilateral ban by the US would have substantial negative impacts on our domestic economy," said Mr John Medeiros, acting director of the State Department's international commodities division.

US industry would bear "very substantial" additional costs. "Moreover, the risk that such a ban would have negative impacts on our national security is also significant," he said.

The Soviet Union was a major alternative source to South Africa and an end to minerals trade with South Africa would increase reliance on the Soviets, a "clearly undesirable" outcome, he said.

The US had to guard against misguided attempts to penalise the South African Government, ensuring it did not cripple portions of US industry, Mr Medeiros cautioned.

An official on President Reagan's National Critical Materials Council said free access to manganese, vanadium, platinum metals, gold, ferro-alloys and cobalt mined or transported through South Africa were "vital for the continuing US defence build-up and for industrial preparedness in the event of a national security emergency."

There would be substitutes for some of these metals, he said. But there were no alternatives to some applications of these metals, except from the Soviet Union and its allies. This could hardly be considered reliable "even with glasnost", he added.
Disinvestment polls 'wrong', says Information Bureau

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Disinvestment and sanctions will cause long-term economic disruption, resulting in unacceptably high personal sacrifice, says the Bureau for Information.

The bureau was reacting this week to "deceptive and contradictory" information on the attitude of black South Africans on sanctions and disinvestment.

During April and May this year the bureau launched a survey on the two issues and respondents comprised a representative countrywide sample of 4,500 urban and rural blacks, 500 coloured people from the urban areas of the Eastern Cape and 500 Indians from the Durban/Pinetown area.

They were asked about groups of people in South Africa and overseas who tried to encourage banks and companies not to invest in the country or to close down companies in South Africa. "Do you think this is a good thing; neither good nor bad; a bad thing — or you don't know?", they were asked.

The bureau said those who said "it was a good thing" were 12.9 percent of blacks, 13.8 percent coloured and 7.2 percent Indians.

Those who said it was "neither good nor bad" were 5.2 blacks; 16.4 percent coloured and 3 percent Indians.

Those who said it was "a bad thing" were 78.8 percent blacks; 69 percent coloured and 89.2 percent Indians.

The main reasons for the negative response were that unemployment would rise, companies would leave South Africa and the economy would collapse and crime would increase, the bureau said.

The bureau said, in a survey conducted by the HSRC, 29.6 percent of respondents agreed to sanctions, 59.4 percent said "no" and 11 percent did not know.

The bureau said in the Case Survey of August and September this year, 21 percent of a survey of 800 blacks supported the view that "sanctions should be enforced unconditionally until the government surrendered power".

The bureau said given that the questions involved a mixture of both sanctions and support for leaders, it was surprising that 26 percent of the respondents were willing to reject the sanctions option and by doing so position themselves in opposition to the views of prominent revolutionary leaders and organisations.

"It is highly likely that these compound questions resulted in many respondents supporting sanctions as they were not willing to reject the leaders and organisations linked to the sanctions issue."
UK campaign to free SA unionists
Construeive Involvement is Key

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Decision Stands to US Treasury's Fate

Judges may rule on go-ahead for merger

Upcoming decisions could result in go-ahead for sale of 7 million shares of FBS or could stave off the sale

Precedent of the Federal Reserve, Justice Department, and Securities and Exchange Commission, and approval of the merger by the parent company of FBS, could give the Federal Reserve the opportunity to intervene.

The decision could have far-reaching implications for the future of the financial industry, and could set a precedent for other mergers.

From Simon Barter

Washington, D.C.

*Image of Simon Barter*
SANCTION-BUSTERS

Good Year for the

It's been a very

Mick Collins

LAZARINE & CO.
Price Ford paid for the privilege of escape from SA

SIMON BARBER in Washington

That is how bête the process of survival SA has become.

A number of affected corporations did know about it in advance, for that is why they spent millions on Washington lobbying, but chose to remain silent, believing that to sound worried would only discourage Congress.

I was specifically asked by one executive not to make a big deal of it for that very reason.

The White House was ignored or took a similarly line. The former is more likely.

SA and you would do well to see this to yourself at least a 10% increase before breakfast each morning - it is now the brunt of Ronald Reagan's concerns.

But back to the Christmas present, for much of it has swallowed by the US companies still left in SA, in all probability come at even lower than forecast prices.

Indeed, if the recent Ford debacle is anything to go by, SA corporations will have to pay sharply for just to keep their hands on the company and SA Ford.

That, at least, is what it told both the US commerce and congress, and there's no reason to doubt it.

In essence, Ford has had to sell out at a cool US$2.4m to leave a company in which it has been trading for nearly half a century.

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Qantas has 'no choice but to restore SA link' 

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Australian national airline Qantas would have no choice but to resume direct flights to South Africa if it wanted to carry the extra holiday traffic between the two countries, informed sources said today.

South African Airways made additional offers to Qantas yesterday after the Australian carrier turned down an earlier suggestion that it terminate its special December flights at Mauritius so that SAA could provide connecting flights to South Africa.

Qantas, banned from flying to South Africa by the Australian Government, planned to terminate its special flights at Harare and it had requested SAA to put on special connecting flights from Zimbabwe.

SAA, banned by the Australian Government from flying to Australia, has now proposed that Qantas either fly directly to South Africa or that it extends its special flights from Harare to Johannesburg. A third option would be that SAA would lease the Qantas flights between Harare and Johannesburg.

Senior Government sources disclosed today that the Government was not prepared to accept an Air Zimbabwe offer to put on the extra flights between Harare and Johannesburg.

The issue had become purely political, they said. South Africa was not prepared to allow Qantas and Air Zimbabwe to be the only ones to benefit from increased traffic between South Africa and Australia.

The sources said if Qantas was obliged to fly to South Africa during the festive season, there being no other way to make connecting arrangements, then there was no reason why full air links between the two countries could not be restored.

Besides, there were always the SAA flights between South Africa and the Far East.

Human rights day service

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Council of Churches will hold a prayer service at Khotso House tomorrow to commemorate International Human Rights Day. — Sapa.
Bonn rejects sanctions solution

BONN. The West German government, condemned apartheid yesterday but rejected sanctions as a way to force South Africa to change its racial policy.

Mr Holmut Schaefer, a Minister of State in the Foreign Ministry, said during a parliamentary debate on South Africa that in the government's view "apartheid and racism are not capable of reform, they must be eliminated". But he said sanctions were not the solution because they would only harm South Africa's black population.

Spokesmen for the opposition Social Democrat (SPD) and Green parties, who forced the debate, said Pretoria's failure to keep its promises of reforms showed that sanctions were the only suitable way to stop apartheid.

The rightist Christian Social Union, a junior partner in the governing coalition, voiced Pretoria's only support.

Spokesman Mr Wolfgang Boetsch said the South African Government did not oppose reforms: It was in the process of creating a new order, based on democratic ground rules and recognition of the great racial diversity in South Africa. — Sapa-Reuters.
Flurry to kill anti-boycott bill

BRITISH trade unions, local councils, community organisations and the Anti-Apartheid Movement, have joined forces to campaign against a Bill now before British parliament that, if it becomes law, could break the country-wide Boycott South Africa campaign.

The Local Government Bill, debated in standing committee last week, seeks to prohibit local authorities from banning South African and Namibian products, and prevents them avoiding contracts with companies that have links with either country.

The Bill contains two controversial clauses — 17 and 18 — that would make it unlawful for any local government body to refuse to enter into any contracts for goods or services on non-commercial grounds.

A series of amendments to the Bill, which sought to delete references to the country of origin of the goods and services being boycotted, were defeated in last week’s debates.

The debates came amid a flurry of activity at Westminster aimed at getting the legislation abandoned.

By MOIRA LEVY, London

A public meeting addressed by representatives of the African National Congress, Swapo and local authorities, was followed by lobbying of members of the standing committee and the House of Commons. And a delegation led by Bob Hughes, Labour Party MP and the chairman of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, met the minister of state for local government, Michael Howard, this week.

The next step, according to campaign organisers, will be efforts to lobby the House of Lords when the Bill is debated in the higher parliamentary chamber.

If the Bill becomes law, say campaign organisers, it will affect 162 local authorities that already practise some form of boycott of South African products.

They argue that the Bill undermines the Race Relations Act, which demands that local authorities have a duty to promote sound race relations in their geographic area.
What the figures say is not what they mean

Politicians and academics tend to use surveys of black opinion in much the same way as Humpty Dumpty used words — they mean what they want them to mean.

Recently, Constitutional Development Deputy Minister Stoffel van der Merwe used a government survey showing that about a third of urban Africans support the African National Congress to argue that black people reject violence — and, by implication, back his version of reform.

Within days, others were using a survey by researcher Mark Orkin, whose findings on ANC support were much the same as the government’s, to argue that black people support sanctions.

Interpreting surveys to confirm your own view is not a solely South African game — but it takes on new dimensions here because surveys are the only test of black attitudes we have.

Black South Africans are in danger of becoming the most surveyed people in the world, and part of the reason is not hard to find.

If blacks enjoyed the right to free political activity — and, more importantly, the right to vote — there would be far less need for the government or academics to find out what they think. It would be reflected in the parties they joined or voted for.

For some, opinion polls seem to be seen as a substitute for black political rights. That they can never be.

But the plethora of polls does indicate progress of a sort.

The mere fact that the government — indeed, the white establishment — now believes it ought to find out what blacks are thinking is a change. It suggests that, at the very least, they are less confident about their ability to impose their own thoughts on black people unilaterally.

And the fact that both pro- and anti-government pollsters are producing findings on black attitudes which are roughly similar suggests that people are answering the questions truthfully, even though supporting the ANC or sanctions is illegal.

This suggests that black people are confident enough to express their views despite the security laws; they probably would have been far more cautious a few years ago.

Orkin’s survey illustrates the problem. He finds that about two-thirds of black people support sanctions — but only 14 percent do so if they will cause substantial unemployment. A clear majority, 60 percent, reject sanctions which will cause any job losses at all.

He tries to remove the apparent contradiction by arguing that blacks support the comprehensive sanctions which key anti-apartheid groups urge because they believe these would end apartheid quickly and so cause only short-term economic hardship.

But his interviewees don’t seem to be saying that — they say they want sanctions which won’t cause any job losses at all. Comprehensive sanctions which don’t cost jobs are about as common as wars which don’t kill people.

The more important point is whether there are any sanctions which would end apartheid quickly. The evidence so far suggests there aren’t. Even if sanctions did end apartheid, they would take years to do it and many jobs would be lost along the way.

The real question, for anti-apartheid strategists in particular, is whether black people are likely to support the second, more plausible outcome. The Orkin survey suggests that they wouldn’t.

Nor is it clear what interviewees are endorsing when they support sanctions or “pressure” against apartheid. Sanctions or “pressure” can include anything from a sports boycott to a trade embargo. They can be conditional, aimed at winning limited changes or they can be total, designed to last as long as the present system survives. People who support some sanctions may not support others.

The survey tells us that some 20 percent support unconditional sanctions until the government is removed. This suggests an overwhelming majority for selective, conditional pressure. It might be more important to know what specific pressures black people might support than their attitude to pressure in general.

All this does not mean that surveys conducted by anti-sanctioneers or by the establishment are any more reliable.
years ago.

Indeed, perhaps the most interesting feature of the surveys on issues such as sanctions and the ANC is that, whoever conducts them, their raw findings are similar, or at least compatible.

But the surveys should still be treated with care before we jump to any conclusions about what most blacks think.

Different interpretations are only part of the problem — the questions which the pollsters ask are probably a bigger one.

Sanctions are an example. Anti-sanctions academics tend to ask black people whether they are prepared to support sanctions which will cost them their jobs (they aren’t). Sanctioneers ask them whether they back sanctions which will end apartheid (they do).

Both questions are loaded because they assume that sanctions will have a particular effect: the assumption is the investigator and the surveyed are rarely invited to question it.

The result is that black people who want to keep their jobs but do not want to keep apartheid (the vast majority, according to the polls) can be enlisted to support the camps.

In this way, the surveys often conceal more than they reveal. Support for sanctions obviously depends on their likely effect — support on condition that they will achieve a particular goal is meaningless if they are likely to poll which concentrate on probable job losses only and then conclude that blacks reject all sanctions are equally misleading — and Van der Merwe’s shock finding that most black people reject violence (so, hopefully, do most other people) tells us nothing about their attitude to his government or its reforms.

Nor does it mean that the surveys are worthless — the fact that their raw data often agrees regardless of who carries them out suggests that they do provide valuable information.

The questions they raise also have a bearing on strategies for change.

Can, for example, anti-apartheid movements who demand unconditional sanctions retain black support if only one out of five black people support that sort of pressure? And, bearing in mind the majority opposition to job losses, might total sanctions not prompt a sharp rise in right-wing vigilantism rather than change?

These questions cannot be answered by surveys alone but they can provide some valuable clues.

But they will only do that if we analyse them more critically — if we go beyond the interpretations and attempt our own judgements of what the surveyed are really saying.

Steven Friedman
Six communities could make sanctions work

Sanctions are a tool of political pressure. They are used to exert influence on other countries or individuals, often as a form of punishment or to promote change. The effectiveness of sanctions can vary depending on various factors, including the nature of the sanctions, the target, and the international consensus on the matter.

COLLATERAL REPORT

Sanctions typically target key sectors of the economy to disrupt the target country's economy and reduce its ability to engage in economic activities. This can include measures such as trade embargoes, financial sanctions, and travel restrictions.

The goal is to create economic pressure that forces the target to make changes or cease its actions. However, sanctions can also have unintended consequences, such as harming innocent civilians or strengthening the resolve of those being sanctioned.

COUNTER-ANALYSIS

One approach to counteracting sanctions is to establish alternative trade relationships and economic partnerships. This can help to mitigate the economic impact of sanctions and support the economic growth of the sanctioned country.

SUSTAINABLE ACTION

Sustainable actions can help to reduce the economic dependence on sanctioned countries. This may involve diversifying the economy, developing alternative sources of energy, and investing in technology and innovation.

CONCLUSION

Sanctions are a tool that can be used to promote change or punish a country. However, their effectiveness depends on the target and the measures used. It is important to consider the potential consequences and to work towards sustainable solutions that support economic development and stability.
‘Disinvestment means shirking responsibility’

If Shell disinvested from this country it would smack of Pontius Pilate washing his hands, in the view of Shell South Africa chairman Mr John Wilson.

In his 1986 review, he said sanctions and disinvestment were likely to lead only to further repression and suffering. They would benefit most those whom they were aimed at harming, and harm most those whom they aimed at aiding.

Although there was often sympathy with those who saw sanctions and disinvestment as a last-ditch effort to exert pressure on the Government, the short-term boost which the South African economy would receive as a result of sanctions could serve to perpetuate for even longer the system they were meant to destroy.

And the unfavourable effects of disinvestment were already being felt by workers and other blacks throughout the country — the very people whom withdrawing companies alleged they were assisting.

Shift in policy

"Furthermore, Government appears to have undergone a shift in policy and the Damoclean threat of sanctions has given rise to a re-emergence of the fabled 'lager mentality', with speeches being made which almost lead one to believe that sanctions and disinvestment are being invited."

There were those who were convinced that the country could survive without the support of the rest of the world and that sanctions and disinvestment would be a tremendous boost to the economy. This made the threat of withdrawal of foreign companies counter-productive.

If the international sanctions and disinvestment lobby had achieved anything, it was to interrupt the change process and to force business and Government to work together for survival, said Mr Wilson.

However, he added, the time was past when business could hinge its justification for staying on the fact that by its presence it could act as a positive change by bringing pressure to bear on the Government.

But business still had a role to play, acting as the conscience of Government and a catalyst in trying to bring all parties to the negotiating table. It could also help build a sound economy, needed to fulfill the expectations and hopes of "today's oppressed".

"In post-apartheid South Africa, there will be a great need for skilled manpower resources if blacks are to fulfill their governing and managerial roles in the economy and in society. The contribution which business can make now is in the training of tomorrow's leaders."

There would be criticism that such efforts were being made with the eye constantly on profit, but there was no need to make excuses about this, said Mr Wilson. "Business not only takes from a community, but it also contributes to that community."

He said Shell's contribution to the process of change in South Africa was well documented. The company had publicly stated its condemnation of apartheid and had committed itself to doing all it could to eradicate "this oppressive system."

It had also called on the Government to negotiate with representatives of all shades of opinion within South Africa. The company itself followed this dictum by extensive contacts with unions and community leaders, especially in relation to its social responsibility programme. There had been a shift in the programme from imposing patronisation to seeking from the people their needs and requirements.

Areas of need

Major areas of need identified were education, social (through, among others, financial support for the Urban Foundation and Operation Hunger) and economic (job creation).

Mr Wilson said: "To withdraw from South Africa would be shirking our responsibility to our almost 4000 employees...The company would certainly not disappear...It would merely be taken over, voluntarily or involuntarily, by those who would see no necessity for maintaining Shell's employee conditions and social programmes."

Mr Wilson concluded that Shell's views on disinvestment were best summed up by the words: "Disinvestment is not moral rectitude. It is moral weakness."
Some gaps and silences in Cosatu's disinvestment call

**Cosatu's resolutions on disinvestment have ended media claims that an 'about-turn' is imminent, but there are still areas yet to be addressed. HILARY JOFFE reports**

In choosing support for comprehensive sanctions, Cosatu rejected the options of selective orurger sanctions which observers predicted might be on the cards. Against selective sanctions, the resolution argued that "as currently applied, they will not be effective against capitalist or the state can cause serious regional unemployment and often serve the interests of important states rather than the South African working classe.

But the policy may pose the problem for Cosatu that, with comprehensive sanctions already in operation, the federation will be hindered in shaping its ability to impose international campaign by isolating sanctions rather than others.

But the resolutions on sanctions and disinvestment are not just recital for consumption. More importantly, perhaps, they are attempts to address the problems which workers and trade unions have so increasingly been facing, particularly in relation to sanctions campaign.

And this has been major policy questions which have been reserved for the federation and its affiliates' attention.

The disinvestment resolution entered the policy mail at Cosatu's first national congress in 1983, that the federation is committed to ensure that the social wealth of South Africa remains the property of the people of South Africa, that of all people. But it does not suggest what forms of wealth holding might be acceptable.

Thus the most crucial clauses of the resolution is the call for disinvesting companies to "give Cosatu adequate notice of their intention to pull out of SA so that it can prepare negotiations can take place."

There is no mention of the notice period or the terms and conditions which the federation and its affiliates would favour.

This surprised observers since the original resolution did not set any terms and conditions. And two Cosatu affiliates, Numsa and CWU, have within the last year drawn up sets of demands for presentation to disinvesting companies.

There are at least two reasons for theuhes on these issues. Dealing with the situation is evidently now for the unions and some of them have even been directly confronted with it in the General Motors pullout and as in October last year was the of the railroad for the first time.

And the Ford pullout, which brought the question of share ownership to the fore.

The resolution on the federation and its affiliates have faced has probably slowed down the process of divestment.

The debate is relatively new, but against the 19.4, 1985 when groups have been more cautious in the equity state. Delegates agreed that there was a need for more vigorous discussion and there was sufficient time or information at the congress for this.

The actual terms and conditions of withdrawal are issues which must be negotiated by the affiliates, through Cosatu, but will be drawing up guidelines,

A statement of guidelines may well be the clearest dropped from the original motion. Demands included that companies should give 12 months notice of the intention to withdraw, that guidelines should be provided in full to unions, and that the new owners or managers should recognize and negotiate with existing workers.

The disinvestment process should be expanded on the set of demands outlined in November last year a year executive council of the three affiliates (Numsa, CWU and NMA) which includes the secretary of Metal Workers (Numsa), the secretary of COSATU's second inside (Numsa) and the 131 000 members. The clauses closely parallel the detailed set of demands drawn up by Cosatu's Working Group on disinvestment companies contained in a document drawn up by the 30 000 member Durban Chamber of Commerce's Metal Workers' Industrial Union earlier this year.

The question of share or equity companies often referred to workers by disinvesting companies (or to disinvest, local companies) is an even newer one for the workers and union leaders, and cautiously. While Cosatu is clearly making the case of workers' disinvestment, there is debate on which forms of share ownership would advance workers as workers.

The hardship in many of the share ownership schemes has been that, once workers decide to invest, it does not give workers any degree of control or influence over decision-making structures.

Nevertheless, he says, there is discussion in Cosatu on the various forms of share ownership for workers and the federation hopes to develop guidelines for affiliates.

Nadon would only say the issue would be rigorously discussed.

However, there has already been research and talking on the issue, and one proposal calculated within the federation earlier this year was that of a National Workers' Trust.

In terms of this proposal, workers would not sit on boards of directors but would continue to rely on collective bargaining power to improve their conditions. Shares would be treated similarly to interest-rate schemes and held in trust for workers collectively. The trust would receive money from, inter alia, shares acquired from divesting companies, and its beneficiaries would be Cosatu members and members of the Unemployed Workers' Union.

It could provide benefits such as financial assistance for the unemployed, the formation of shareholding companies, etc.

But this was only one of the options. Nadon next week. He said: "We will have to see what discussions are possible without creating any confusion or conflict, and in the meantime, we must continue to work towards a voluntary process."
Plan ahead for changes in SA

**THE SANCTIONS LIFE-CYCLE**

Phase 1: The gathering storm
Phase 2: The misleading boom
Phase 3: Time
Permanent deterioration

MANDY JEAN WOODS

**INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS:** Management can expect to be attacked on several fronts. Marketing strategies cannot ignore the potential impact of industrial unrest. In the past two years there has been a dramatic change in the distribution of goods to the black consumer. Google or a weakening of their business by directly competing for customers by increasing the possibility that buyers will precipitate action through lodging complaints with the Competition Board, by weakening the barriers to entry into certain industries, resulting in more new competition, and by influencing the attitudes of other regulators.

If the nature of the competition is going to change, make it change in your favour. New strategies require new strengths, including training managers and salesmen to live in a tougher, more competitive environment,” Perry said.

PERRY . . . “new strategies require new strengths”

in a step/go economy by keeping a small staff and buying expertise from the outside on a short-term basis, said Perry.

**TECHNOLOGY** The business leaders in technology were established before the collapse of the rand, therefore it is generally more expensive for technology followers to try and catch up than for the leaders to stay ahead. Thus, combined with sanctions and disinvestment, many keep leaders well ahead, so companies will have to find new ways to be competitive. Money spent trying to play “catch-up” might be spent in advertising and marketing developments.

While change creates opportunity, it also demands innovation. “Some SA businesses are already benefiting from the challenges of change, but it requires bold management action to make the most of the kinds of change we are seeing.” said Perry.