OAU - 1989
PARIS — The Brazzaville agreement on Angola will not in any way change the hostile policy of the Organisation of African Unity towards South Africa. (Associated Press)

OAU president Moussa Traore of Mali made this clear in an interview he gave to the Paris-based weekly magazine *Jeune Afrique* in his capital, Bamako.

He was asked “Will the Brazzaville agreement change the OAU’s policy towards South Africa?”

He replied “Not at all. The Southern African conflict can be broken up into three elements: South Africa’s intervention in Angola’s home affairs, the illegal occupation of Namibia, and apartheid.”

While the Brazzaville agreement constitutes a major hope for the solution of the first and second elements, it does not affect the third, apartheid.

“Consequently, the OAU’s views on South Africa are not affected. As long as apartheid is allowed to continue, there is no question of its government joining it.”

He regretted the meetings held by several African leaders with President P.W. Botha “because they show that the anti-apartheid front is not absolutely united and firm behind OAU resolutions.”

Asked why in that case he had not attacked these meetings, the OAU president replied “Because there is always the possibility that such meetings can help advance the views we uphold. But if we find that such moves, instead of leading to the dismantling of apartheid, end up in strengthening it, then we must put an end to such meetings as soon as possible.”
African students ask OAU for money

PEKING — A group of Africans studying in China made a direct approach to the OAU on Wednesday, asking for money to allow them to study elsewhere. A delegation of Malian students greeted OAU chairman and Mali president Moussa Traore when he arrived at Peking airport for a four-day official visit in the wake of violent clashes and mass anti-black protests in Nanking last month. They handed a protest letter to members of his entourage saying African students felt menaced by a climate of insecurity which was being implicitly encouraged by the Chinese authorities.
OAU plea to UN on peace in Namibia

AFRICAN Foreign Ministers have ended their annual conference with a request to the United Nations to ensure there is a formal ceasefire between South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organisation.

The request to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was in a formal resolution adopted in a Saturday night—long closing session of the Organisation of African Unity's Council of Ministers.

Another resolution declared "part and parcel of the territory" Walvis Bay, an enclave South Africa insists would remain under its control after Namibia's independence.

Walvis Bay is Namibia's only port.

The OAU has long recognised Swapo, which has been fighting to oust South Africa from Namibia since 1966, as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Elections

"Under an agreement reached in December, South Africa is to remove its troops from Namibia, which it has ruled since World War I. A U.N. peacekeeping force is to be sent to the country in April to monitor the withdrawal, Namibia's transition to independence and the ultimate elections.

The agreement was reached after U.S.-sponsored talks between Angola, Cuba and South Africa." — Sapa
Africa 'used as a dumping ground'

BASLE — African nations warned yesterday they would not sign a United Nations-sponsored treaty to control the trade in hazardous wastes unless the industrialised countries stopped using them as a "dumping ground." The chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, Mali's President Maoussa Traore, told a 107-nation gathering of ministers and officials that OAU members would not sign unless their interests were protected.

"The industrialised countries have not hesitated to use Africa as a dumping ground," Mr Traore said in a speech delivered by his Environment Minister. "We cannot sign a convention unless we are assured that our interests are safeguarded."

United Nations Environment Programme executive director Mr Mostafa Tolba urged delegates to agree on the document, due to be signed tomorrow, in order to control "this commerce of poison."

Ratification by only 20 countries would make the document official. If not properly handled, dangerous wastes such as dioxin and DDT can cause cancer, birth defects, cardiac arrest and miscarriages.

Western companies, facing tough restrictions at home, sometimes send dangerous substances to countries with more lax regulations, paying them substantial amounts to accept the waste. Environmental groups say the treaty has been dangerously watered down, asserting that a clause allowing bilateral agreements distinct from the Convention would allow the trade in hazardous wastes to continue.

UN officials say such agreements must be compatible with the "environmentally sound management" of wastes, but environmental groups have called for tougher and clearer language. — Sapa-Reuter.
ANC to continue armed war

OAU warns SA will recant on Namibian peace

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — None of the euphoria reported to exist in South Africa over peace initiatives and breakthroughs was evident at the meeting in Harare yesterday of the special OAU committee on southern Africa.

Instead there were repeated warnings that South Africa could not be trusted to implement the Namibian independence process and that it had launched a diplomatic offensive to try to divide African countries.

‘No dialogue’

President Mugabe of Zimbabwe said South Africa must be told there could be no dialogue with it until the leadership committed itself to peace in the region.

Pretoria must be seen to be working genuinely for the replacement of apartheid with a new democratic, just and peaceful order, he said.

South Africa had to stop supporting armed bandits in Mozambique and Angola and its cross-border raids of independent neighbouring states.

Until all these conditions were met, there should be no compromise, the international community should be urged to intensify its condemnation and isolation of the regime, demands for sanctions should continue and the oppressed must intensify the liberation struggle.

The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, said if South Africa tried to falsify the election results, "we will go back to the bush and fight the boers".

He claimed South Africa was infiltrating troops disguised as game wardens into Caprivi to set up a supply route to Unitas. He also claimed that whites in Namibia were being encouraged to stockpile weapons.

Mr Nujoma said the OAU must take steps to ensure the elections were free, fair and democratic. As long as they were, Swapo would abide by the decision of the Namibian people.

ANC sources said the organisation rejected speculation that it was about to abandon the armed struggle in favour of negotiation.

The ANC believed negotiations should not be conditional upon an end to the armed struggle. A ceasefire would come about as a result of negotiations, not as a condition for talks.
OAU gets
Pik invite

Political Correspondent
FOREIGN MINISTER Pik
Botha has invited the Organisa-
tion of African Unity to send observers to Namibia's
independence process.

Mr Botha said several
heads of OAU states had
played an important behind-
the-scenes role in facilitating
the end to SA's involvement
in the Angolan war; Cuba's
withdrawal; and setting
Namibia on the path to inde-
pendence.

This justified an OAU pres-
ence in the process, he said.

Mr Botha's invitation was
relayed through the Secre-
tary-General of the United
Nations, Dr Javier Perez de
Cuellar.
OAU in a dilemma over SA invitation

GERALD LANGE, editor of The Star's Africa News Service, analyses the somewhat agonising decision which faces the OAU following South Africa's invitation to send OAU observers to Namibia.

In the headquarters of the Organisation of African Unity in Addis Ababa officials are mulling over a decision which has major implications for South Africa.

The decision is whether or not to accept South Africa's offer to the OAU to send a mission to Namibia to observe the independence proceedings. If the invitation is accepted, it would indirectly boost South Africa's efforts to obtain official acceptance of the new regime in black Africa.

The final decision will be taken by the OAU president, Moussa Traore of Mali, probably in consultation with the OAU secretary-general, Mr Ide Oumariou of Nigeria, and members of the organisation's Council of Ministers.

It is an agonising one in some respects. Many OAU members would obviously like to have an observer mission checking on the implementation of the independence for Namibia for which they have campaigned for so long. But to accept an invitation from South Africa would imply greater recognition of Pretoria's dominant role than many OAU members would like.

And it would involve much more direct dealings with South Africa than many would like. The OAU mission would have to meet with the Namibian Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, if not with other South African representatives.

South Africa's case must have been greatly improved by the widespread international acceptance that South Africa has adhered scrupulously to its commitments, before and during the recent Swapo incursion, and by the Frontline States' private condemnation of Swapo's actions.

The South African offer was a clever move, for it projects an image of openness and good faith contrasting with the picture of mendacity and selfishness that has become a stereotype for the Republic in the OAU.

The offer, conveyed in a letter from Foreign Minister Mr P.K. Botha to General Traore, was couched in terms of Pretoria's projection of South Africa as an African nation whose future lies in this continent.

Mr Botha characterised the Namibian independence agreement as an olive of the African solutions to African problems that South Africa had long advocated. He said the Brazzaville protocol which led to the Namibian independence agreement was "a new beginning for Africa where South Africa played its role to the full and with the approbation of the rest of our continent. It is contact and dialogue we need, for otherwise Africa will tend to become marginal in world affairs".

Mr Botha said the Brazzaville protocol had ushered in "a new era in which we should stand together".

He believed that as Namibia was an African country an OAU presence there during the transition period would be appropriate.

He invited the OAU to send four observers.

It is possible that the OAU will simply ignore the invitation, or that it will try to send observers under the auspices of the United Nations rather than South Africa. But the fact that the invitation was issued has now been well publicised and if nothing else it will stand as evidence of South Africa's willingness to co-operate with the OAU.
UN rejects OAU
Namibia mission

HARARE — A three-man OAU team —
bound for Namibia to monitor the terri-
tory’s independence process — would re-
turn to Addis Ababa today without reach-
ing Windhoek because the UN would not
allow it to set up an observer mission
there, officials said yesterday.

Delegation chief Yilma Tadesse said in
spite of a request to the UN last February
and an invitation from SA to set up an
observer mission in Windhoek, the UN had
not given the OAU approval to do so.

He said: “In view of this attitude of the
SA government, I am baffled about the
silence of the UN secretary-general to our
request.”

Tadesse, OAU assistant secretary-gen-
eral in charge of political affairs, was ac-
accompanied by Brigadier Hashim Mbila.

executive secretary of the OAU liberation
committee, and Mensa Bonsu, chief of the
OAU decolonisation secretariat.

He said his team wanted to go to Nam-
ibia to assess the situation on the ground,
look into the question of logistics and meet
UN special representative Martin Austin
and discuss with him deployment of
the OAU observer mission’s personnel.

“We are racing against time. The sooner
we are allowed (to set up the mission) the
better and it will enable us to discharge
our responsibilities properly.”

The mission was important for the OAU
in its commitment in the decolonisation of
Africa.

Tadesse said the OAU viewed as “cruc-
ial” for the destiny of Namibian people

that the elections be conducted in confor-
mity with provisions of UN resolution 435

Reuter reports from Luanda that Swapo
said at the weekend that all of its guerril-
as remaining in Namibia could withdraw
to Angola by Friday if they were not ob-
structed by SA forces.

It reacted cautiously to SA’s statement
last Friday that it would confide its troops
in Namibia to their bases for 60 hours from
Wednesday, to allow Swapo fighters to pull
cut. A Swapo spokesman said “We are
waiting on the ground to see if that really
happens.” — Sapa
Mubarak to be next OAU chief

CAIRO — African leaders had agreed privately to elect Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak the next OAU chairman, African diplomats said yesterday.

An ambassador said "You can take it for granted that it will be Mubarak."

He and other officials said the decision still needed to be formally approved by OAU members at a summit meeting in Addis Ababa in July.

One said "There is no other candidate. It is already settled."

The move will kick off a year in which Egypt, a key player in Middle East politics, takes a more high-profile role on African issues.

Egypt will host an OAU conference on African debt at the end of August that will bring together officials from African and creditor countries as well as specialists from international financial institutions.

An Egyptian official said a separate conference in July would deal with the post-African and Latin American debt issues.

Also during the summer, Egyptian officials are hoping to receive prominent black Americans to discuss racial discrimination and apartheid.

African diplomats said Libya, a harsh opponent of Egypt's peace treaty with Israel, would not object to Mubarak as the head of the 51-member OAU. One said "At this point, nobody would listen to what came out of Tripoli anyway."

Mubarak, replacing Mali's President Moussa Traore in an annual rotation, will be the first Egyptian to head the OAU since Gamal Abdel Nasser took the chair at its first summit in 1964. — Sapa-Reuters
Mubarak to be next OAU chief

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Mubarak, replacing Mali’s President Moussa Traore in an annual rotation, will be the first Egyptian to head the OAU since Gamal Abdel Nasser took the chair at its first summit in 1964 — Sapa-Reuters
The Organisation of African Unity has threatened a boycott of sporting events involving Britain if UK rugby players play in South Africa.
THE Azman National Youth Unity has organised a service to mark the 26th anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity at the Dube YWCA tomorrow starting at 5pm.

OAU Day, commonly known as Africa Liberation Day, is commemorated in all African countries. The OAU is composed of African leaders from throughout the continent. Its main objective is the unification of Africa.

Various organisations including cultural movements have been invited to mark the significance of this day.

"Azanyu therefore calls upon the oppressed, exploited and the dispossessed to join thousands of other Africans throughout the continent to reeducate themselves to the goals envisioned by the sagacious leaders in the likes of Sobukwe, Lembede, Nkumah and many others," a spokesman said.
A top official at the Chinese Embassy in Washington, D.C., has confirmed that the Chinese government will not formally respond to the allegations made by some political figures in the United States.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said that the Chinese government does not comment on specific cases or individuals, but will take all necessary measures to protect the interests of its citizens.

The semi-official newspaper "Global Times" reported on June 7, 2023, that the Chinese government has already taken a series of measures to protect its citizens in the United States. The newspaper also noted that the Chinese government has been active in promoting the interests of Chinese people in the United States, including through the establishment of the Chinese Consulate in Houston.

The official said that the Chinese government is committed to protecting the safety and rights of its citizens abroad. He added that the Chinese government will continue to take proactive measures to ensure the safety and well-being of its citizens.

The official also said that the Chinese government has been in close contact with the Chinese Embassy in Washington, D.C., to ensure that the Chinese citizens in the United States are well taken care of.

The official emphasized that the Chinese government is committed to maintaining stable and friendly relations with the United States. He said that the Chinese government is willing to work with the United States to resolve any issues that may arise.

The official concluded by saying that the Chinese government will continue to take all necessary measures to protect the interests of its citizens in the United States.
Zephu urges aid for struggle

BY THEMBA MOLEFE

...
ADDIS ABABA — African Ministers meeting here ahead of the annual summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) are expected to seek tougher global action this week to force South Africa to scrap apartheid.

Despite peace moves in Namibia, Angola and Mozambique, and the meeting between President Botha and Mr Nelson Mandela, black Africa remains wary of Pretoria's intentions.

"The situation in South Africa itself and in the Frontline states is particularly serious," said one OAU source, echoing wide concern over what is seen as a South African threat of destabilisation.

Sources close to the secretariat of the 49-member body said a five-day meeting of Foreign Ministers starting today could also renew a four-year-old call for an international conference on Africa's $230 billion (about R220 billion) foreign debt.

The meeting will be followed by a summit from July 24-26.

OAU members will again face discord within their own ranks with tensions remaining between Mauritania and Senegal.

The problem began with a border shooting following a dispute over grazing rights last April, which in turn led to widespread rioting.

An answer has still to be found to the conflict over the Western Sahara which prompted Morocco to quit the OAU in 1984 when the organisation admitted the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic which controls part of the former colony.

But the chief focus of attention will be South Africa and the transition to independence for Namibia after 74 years of Pretoria's disputed rule over the mineral-rich territory, African diplomats said.

The OAU plans to send an observer force to mentor UN-supervised elections in Namibia in November but its Liberation Committee appears deadlocked over who should go.

The 22 Foreign Ministers on the committee nevertheless urged the United Nations last Wednesday to boost its peacekeeping force of 4,650 troops in Namibia to ensure free elections.

The sources close to the secretariat said the Ministers would appeal this week for more effective international sanctions on oil supplies to South Africa.

In addition they would consider possible action by their own governments against oil companies supplying the country.

They will call for international pressure against countries such as Japan and Taiwan which trade with the Republic.

The conference is also expected to consider a proposal for black Southern African states to sever all economic ties with their white-ruled neighbour.

But countries like Zambia and Zimbabwe, which rely heavily on such links, find this difficult.

Despite a flurry of international initiatives over the past two years to ease the burden of Africa's crushing debt, the Ministers will seek further relief.

Many African governments feel that efforts so far have barely dented the problem in fact it has got worse.

They are also expected to endorse the recent call of the UN Economic Commission for Africa for an alternative to conventional economic reforms.

This proposes gentler remedies for economic ills than those often prescribed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in return for aid.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is expected to succeed Mali President Moussa Traore as OAU chairman.

Niger's Mr Idriss Oumarou has said he wants another term as secretary-general, but faces a stiff challenge from Tanzania's Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim — Sapa-Reuters.
Tough action on SA looms

ADDIS ABABA — African ministers meeting here ahead of the OAU annual summit are expected to seek tougher global action to force SA to scrap apartheid. Despite peace moves in Namibia, Angola and Mozambique, and the Bush/Mandela meeting, black Africa remains wary of Pretoria's intentions.

The meeting, starting today, might also call for an international conference on Africa's $30bn foreign debt. — Sapa-Reuters.
OAU calls for mandatory oil embargo on SA

ADDIS ABABA — The OAU yesterday called for the imposition of a mandatory international oil embargo on SA to try to force government to end apartheid

"If a total oil embargo were to be imposed on SA, its reserves would last for only six to seven months," OAU secretary-general Ide Oumarou told African foreign ministers preparing for the annual summit of their heads of state next week.

"The application of the oil embargo on SA is very important, more especially because oil is one of the rare strategic commodities SA lacks," he said.

Oumarou sharply attacked international oil trading companies British Petroleum, Caltex, Mobil, Shell and Total, accusing them of flouting the non-binding, UN-sponsored oil embargo on SA.

The 49-nation OAU, brushing aside Pretoria's efforts to reform apartheid and in conceding Namibia's independence, is preparing to adopt a series of tough measures against the country to try to force radical political and economic changes.

Oumarou urged Western states to join a global effort to impose sweeping economic sanctions on SA and accused Taiwan, Japan and Hong Kong of moving their businesses into SA to replace US firms that had disinvested in protest against apartheid in the past few years.

Turning to Africa's $20bn foreign debt, the OAU chief, who is from Niger, renewed African calls for a international conference to work out ways of easing the burden on the world's poorest continent.

Western nations have repeatedly spurned the calls, saying they preferred to deal with each country's debt and not with Africa as a bloc -- Sapa-Reuter.

Iran signs two mining accords in east Africa

TEHERAN — Iran had signed agreements outlining co-operation in mining and production with the east African nations of Tanzania and Mozambique, the official Islamic Republic News Agency (Irna) reported yesterday.

Irna, in a report on the return of Minister of Mines and Metals Mohammad Reza Ayatollahi from visits to east Africa, said the agreement with Tanzania covered exchange of geological information and training of Tanzanians in exploration, geochemistry and geophysics.

In Mozambique, Iran agreed to help in the exploration and production of titanium, graphite and gold. It also agreed to train 20 mine technicians -- AP-DJ.
ANC fears Red-SA links

From STANLEY UYS
The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The "mass democratic movement," principally the ANC, UDF and Cosatu, is alarmed that some of its "closest friends" — including the Soviet Union and China — are supporting the moves towards "negotiations" between the South African government and the black liberation movement and that it could lose the initiative.

Accordingly, the three organisations hurriedly want to establish an all-Africa position that would be endorsed by the Organisation of African Unity at its meeting from July 29 to 31.

They see this as the only way to "pre-empt any other initiative".

This is disclosed in a document drawn up by the three organisations at a meeting in Lusaka on June 6 and 7 and circulated confidentially to leading members for study and comment.

The document betrays signs of panic over the "mass democratic movement" being forced to enter into negotiations with South Africa before it is ready for such talks.

The document refers to Zambia's "predisposition towards negotiation" and its plan to invite South Africa to a frontline summit this year.

(Report by S'Uys, 32-33 Hatton Gardens, London, W1)

● Full text — page 19.
ADDIS ABABA — The
Secretary General of the
Organisation of African
Unify said yesterday the
United States can make
"a decisive contribution"
to ending hostilities in
Southern Africa.

"The search for a
stable and definitive
solution to the situation
in Angola and in
Southern Africa in
general depends on the
United States," said Odi
Onnaru.  

He spoke on the
second day of the
Council of Ministers
meeting at the OAU's
headquarters in Ethio-
pia's capital, Addis
Ababa. The council will
draw up an agenda and
resolutions to be consi-
dered by a meeting of
African heads of state be-
ginning next Monday.

— Sapa-AP
Race begins for OAU leadership

ADDIS ABABA — Lobbying has already begun in an attempt to achieve consensus on the next Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity.

This will be one of the major decisions facing African heads of state when they meet in Addis Ababa next week for their annual summit (130).

The current Secretary-General, Mr. Idi Oumarou, is standing for a further term but the frontline states have put forward Tanzanian, Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister, Mr. Salim Salim as their candidate for the post.

It is understood the Frontline states and other countries supporting Mr. Salim Salim are still hoping for consensus before the summit — Sapa.
Two 'SA spies' to die

LISBON. — An Angolan tribunal yesterday sentenced two Air Force pilots to death for spying for South Africa, the Portuguese news agency Lusa reported.

Humberto Campos Abrantes and Jose Jorge Setas Ferreira face the firing squad for passing military secrets to Pretoria in 1984 and 1985 respectively, it said.

Abrantes was said to have passed on classified information, including the strength of the Air Force and arms it possessed.

Ferreira was charged with planning to divert a Soviet-made Mi-25 helicopter to South Africa, where he would have been paid $1 million (R2.7m) and given protection.

Judge Augusto Costa Cerqueiro said the two had sacrificed the country's interests for personal gain.

"The security of our armed forces, people and state were put aside for the interests of imperialism, particularly of South Africa and Unita."
Ministers discuss continental force

ADDIS ABABA — African ministers yesterday debated a controversial proposal to form a continental peacekeeping force costing more than $143m.

The establishment of the defence force, to serve mainly as an intermediary between warring African states, has been repeatedly thwarted by opponents within the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) who say it could be used to unseat legitimate governments. The issue has been on the OAU agenda since 1979.

OAU foreign ministers, meeting in Addis Ababa ahead of the annual summit of their 49 heads of state starting on Monday, were told the force would also be used to safeguard the territorial integrity of member states, especially those that were victims of foreign aggression.

Upkeep

That was an apparent reference to white-ruled SA, which has often been accused by its black neighbours of destabilising them either through direct military attacks or support for rebels.

Upkeep of the nearly 6,000-man force would cost $143.3m a year.

Political analysts question whether Africa, whose current $230bn foreign debt is still rising, can afford to maintain a peace-keeping force.

"Already several states have not paid up their annual OAU budget contributions. Where will they get this extra money?" one analyst said.

The debt is among key topics being discussed at the five-day conference which ends today — Sapa-Reuters.
African states threaten on SA debt

ADDIS ABABA - African states, rebuffing South African overtures, have urged international banks to halt rescheduling of Pretoria's foreign debt.

They called for sweeping mandatory sanctions on South Africa, accusing it of a reign of terror against political opponents.

Foreign Ministers of the 49-nation Organisation of African Unity preparing for the opening of a summit in Addis Ababa today, adopted the resolutions at the end of a week of talks that ended on Saturday night.

Heads of state and other dignitaries began arriving in Addis Ababa yesterday for the summit. - Sapa-Reuter
Condemn the action by rebels

ONE of the saddest reflections on human nature is when conquerors in a conflict attempt to settle their disputes, hostilities become fierce.

As president Joaquin Chissano of Mozambique and Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya discussed peace initiatives for Mozambique, the Renamo rebels increased their fight.

Rebels had attacked Renamo Garca a few hours after the National Party leader, Mr P W de Klerk held talks with President Chissano.

It was reported in South Africa that there was a massacre at Renamo Garca, an important railway station across the border from Komatsopost.

Many civilians were reported to have been killed by Renamo rebels.

The Renamo rebels are obviously anxious that peace talks between Mozambique, South Africa and other African nations should fail. They are wasting their time.

South Africa has now shown that it has no wish to support the rebels as these terrorists have been an embarrassment to them. The civil war between Mozambican rebels has destroyed large parts of Mozambique.

It is about time the international community condemned very strongly the acts by these rebels. They are taking peaceful talks off the table in that area but in the sub continent.

The Sowetan's cartoonist Len Nk is on holiday. His cartoons will reappear when he returns.
Africa’s debt is key OAU issue

ADDIS ABABA — African leaders opened an Organisation for African Unity (OAU) summit yesterday deeply worried that they may never settle the continent’s $230bn foreign debt.

“Chances for meeting the ever-increasing debt burden are nil under the present circumstances,” says an OAU report.

It revived the OAU call for an international conference on Africa’s external debt, and previous proposals which include a 10-year suspension on debt repayments.

Creditors

The report was requested by African heads of state at their summit last year after failing to win 15 European creditor governments over to the idea of such a conference.

Creditors favour a case-by-case approach rather than a conference.

The debt of individual African countries is tiny compared with the $1.12bn owed by Brazil, the Third World’s leading debtor.

The OAU estimates Africa’s current debt service obligations at about $31bn a year. Debt servicing swallows up more than 40% of many states’ export earnings, and in some cases exceeds them.

In addition to a 10-year moratorium on debt service payments, the OAU hopes a conference would agree on a total maximum level of debt service, which African countries would subsequently be expected to pay, as a percentage of exports.

The OAU report said attempts to resolve Africa’s debt crisis should reflect the fact that the continent was the world’s poorest.

The report noted African countries had suffered from trade protectionism, a drop in mineral prices and farm product exports, and a squeeze on much needed imports of manufactured and other goods.

It reported a continued decline or stagnation in investment and per capita output.

The UN Economic Commission for Africa said in the first half of 1989 economic growth was an annualised 2.2%, after 2.5% in 1988, lagging well behind population growth of about 3.1% — Sapa-Reuters
OAU's Mubarak vows to tackle SA debt

ADDIS ABABA — African heads of state opened their annual summit here yesterday with a fresh call for mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, taking over as head of the 49-member Organisation of African Unity (OAU), pledged firm action against Pretoria and Africa's crippling foreign debt.

Ethiopia's President Mengistu Haile Mariam, host of the three-day summit, said South Africa's apartheid policies could not be reformed and should be eradicated.

He dismissed recent constitutional reforms as cosmetic, and said they had been accompanied by ever more draconian steps against opponents of apartheid.

But President Mengistu also spoke of "a ray of hope" in southern Africa, with peace moves underway in Angola and Mozambique, and Namibia headed for independence.

United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar told the opening session he was confident elections due in November for Namibia's constituent assembly would go ahead as planned.

Resolutions passed here last week by OAU foreign ministers, demanding an end to loans to Pretoria, are virtually certain to be adopted. — Reuter.
ADDIS ABABA — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi yesterday called on South African liberation movements to overcome their differences and unite in the struggle against apartheid, Ziana, Zimbabwe's national news agency, reports.

"The time has come for different groups fighting apartheid to do away with their minor differences and unite," Mr Moi said in an address at the summit of the Organisation of African Unity.

He criticised African countries in arrears with their contributions to the OAU.

President Moi also said African leaders would never forgive themselves, or be forgiven by their children, if Namibian elections were not seen to be free and fair. — Sapa.
Namibia focus at OAU summit

ADDIS ABABA — For the second day running, the topic of Namibia dominated the Organisation of African Unity summit here yesterday. The OAU is calling for an increase in the number of United Nations troops deployed in Namibia to 7,500.

At the opening of the summit in the Ethiopian capital on Monday, UN Secretary-General Mr Perez de Cuellar and SWAPO head Mr Sam Nujoma displayed a divergence of opinion over the situation in Namibia.

Mr Nujoma appealed to the UN to increase its troop presence on the basis that this was the only way to stop South Africa from installing a puppet government there.

But while condemning police units for intimidation, Mr Perez de Cuellar avoided the issue of increasing the number of UN troops. Yesterday a Western diplomat here described Mr Perez de Cuellar’s criticism of the South African authorities as “muted”.

The chairman of the frontline states, Zambia’s President Kenneth Kaunda, described Namibia as a test case for South Africa itself. “Dismantling apartheid in the OAU’s only immediate task after Namibia,” he said. “It will be the most complex battle, not only of the bullet, but of wit. It will be the OAU’s final battle for liberation.”

Dr Kaunda warned that if the OAU — which has arguably played little or no role in settling the Namibia question — got left behind in the “fast-moving political developments” in Southern Africa, it would be “completely ineffectual to influence the direction of the final events in South Africa”.

He too urged the OAU to give SWAPO another lump sum “for the material help it so badly needs in the run-up to the November elections”. The OAU pledged SWAPO $5 million (about R13.5m) last February.

On Monday, President Mwai Kibaki of Kenya surprised everyone by mentioning his own war against the Eritreans, and the Sudanese leader, Lieutenant-General Salih Muhammad Bashir, has also referred to Sudan’s civil war.

Dr Kaunda — in an aside from his prepared speech — followed suit, asking the new OAU chairman, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, to dissuade Middle East countries from backing the rebels in Eritrea. Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Syria have all been suspected of funding various rebel factions.

Plessey ‘out to smash us’

THE Electrical and Allied Workers’ Trade Union has accused Plessey SA of trying to “smash” the union after more than 400 workers were yesterday lawfully locked out of the Pretoria electronics plant.

And at Renk, a subsidiary of the British-owned Plessey, about 100 EAWTUSA members yesterday downed tools for an hour in support of Plessey workers.

Union members at Plessey SA have rejected the company’s average increase of 17% and other benefits relating to conditions of work, instead demanding a 20% wage increase.

Plessey SA managing director Dr John Temple yesterday warned that the company would “soon” employ temporary labour.

EAWTUSA Western Cape branch secretary Mr Brian Williams yesterday said: “The lock-out has little to do with the negotiations and more with smashing the union.”
OAU feelings on reform mixed

ADDIS ABABA — African heads of state heard conflicting evidence yesterday on the merits of painful economic reforms, with some speakers saying they did not work and others masting there was an alternative.

In spite of difficulties posed by such reforms, "our peoples must not be given the impression that there are magical alternatives," declared Nigeria's Chief of General Staff, Vice-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu.

"To do so gives false hopes to the citizens, defeats the purposes of structural adjustment and underlines government efforts," he said.

Nigeria was swept in April by riots after the imposition of tough reforms endorsed by the IMF. More than 19 people were killed.

Other speakers praised an alternative strategy mapped out this year by the UN Economic Commission for Africa, which proposes gentler, longer-term remedies than those favoured by the IMF and World Bank.

"Africa needs a different approach," said Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who in May 1997 abandoned IMF-sponsored reforms after riots over moves to remove subsidies on the staple meal meal. The subsidies were later restored.

OAU secretary-general Ide Oumarou said tough austerity measures agreed with foreign donors in return for aid had missed their targets due to delays in the flow of supporting funds, a continuous erosion in terms of trade and the drain caused by repayments on Africa's $320bn foreign debt.

Africa had become victim to an increasingly open stranglehold of the IMF and other banking institutions on our economic options," he said.

Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi said stringent reforms usually failed to take account of the human dimension.

In spite of differences over economic reforms, delegates were unanimous in calling for substantially greater debt relief from creditors to enable Africa's economies to recover.

Aikhomu asked the summit to adopt a Nigerian plan urging creditors to cancel the official, bilateral debt of all African debtors and not just the poorest countries — Sapi-Reuters.
Tanzanian gets top OAU job

ADDIS ABABA — Tanzania's Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Salim Ahmed Salim was yesterday elected Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

He got 38 votes in a secret ballot conducted at the end of the OAU's annual heads of state summit, more than the two-thirds majority among the 49 member states he needed to win the post, an official said.

Mr Salim (47), a career diplomat for many years and one-time foreign minister, had been widely expected to win the contest against the incumbent, Mr Ide Oumarou of Niger.

Political analysts said Mr Salim's election showed that African states wanted to focus their attention on SA, which they accuse of destabilising its black-ruled neighbours.

Mr Salim has been an outspoken critic of SA, taking command over the years of key anti-apartheid committees at the United Nations and the OAU.

"Under Oumarou, the OAU appeared not to have enough teeth nor was it strong enough against South Africa at international forums," said an African diplomat at OAU headquarters in the Ethiopian capital.

Mr Salim is also a member of Tanzania's ruling party central committee and has been a journalist. — Sapa-Reuters.
Untagged force is 'inadequate'

ADDIS ABABA — African heads of state, ending a three-day OAU summit, yesterday said the size of UN peace-keeping forces in Namibia was inadequate to guarantee free and fair elections.

The Organisation of African Unity also told the UN Security Council to order South Africa to halt its alleged intimidation of voters ahead of Namibian elections set for November 6.

It demanded that the UN press South Africa to disband its counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, widely accused of intimidating voters.

It said the UN should force South Africa to release all Namibian political prisoners and detainees before the elections and called for a halt to what it said was a bias by South Africa's controlled media against Swapo. — Reuter.
Sanctions beginning to bite

By Robyn Chalmers

CALLS for stricter economic sanctions against South Africa are gaining momentum.

Indications are that sanctions and divestment are beginning to hurt the economy.

British Labour Party shadow foreign secretary Gerald Kaufman said in Johannesburg this week that he would increase his pressure for comprehensive sanctions to end apartheid.

Earlier this month, the Commonwealth was urged to adopt a new schedule of escalating trade sanctions against SA. The Organisation for African Unity (OAU) opened its summit with fresh demands for mandatory sanctions against SA.

Anti-apartheid groups plan to launch a worldwide campaign for sanctions. The Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cesatu) will intensify pressure for sanctions and the African National Congress (ANC) is developing strategies to prevent SA from renegotiating its $21-billion foreign debt.

Towards the end of last year, Trust Bank managing director Chris van Wyk conducted a macro-economic analysis in which he said the SA economy was still very much alive, but that rapid population growth coupled with poor economic growth was lowering living standards.

In analysing the adverse effect of sanctions and divestment, Dr Van Wyk calculated that the net cumulative loss of foreign currency would amount to about R30-billion by 1990.

"The cumulative net capital outflow of R20-billion in the form of disinvestment and debt repayments since mid-1984 will probably rise to about R25-billion by 1990. "Add to this an estimated cumulative export loss of R10-billion, subtract a saving of about R5-billion in interest and divident payments, and you will arrive at the R30-billion figure."

CSIR president Chris Garbers said that the erosion of SA's finance was also reflected in foreign debt, which grew from R10.1-billion in 1975 to R55.5-billion by 1987.

American Chamber of Commerce executive director Adrian Botha says SA has lost 196 US companies through divestment. Although the short-term effects are not big, the medium- to long-term effects are frightening.

"There has been a minimal effect on the economy from divestment so far because there has really only been a change of ownership. However, new companies wanting to invest in SA no longer have the knowledge that old, reputable organisations are confident enough to remain."

"Possibly the worst effect of economic sanctions is that they have stifled economic growth in the face of an escalating population and growing unemployment."

Community Agency for Social Enquiry (Case) director Mark Oehl said at last week's MegaTrends conference in Johannesburg that sanctions were unexpectedly efficient.

"The effectiveness of economic pressures is evident in recent political developments - the ending of influx control and SA participation in the Angola-Namibia accord."

"Equally, the real impact of divestment is medium-term forgone investment. In the short term, the queue for foreign currency to pay departing parent companies has helped depress the financial rand to levels reminiscent of 1985, and the long-term trend is only downwards."

Witwatersrand University Centre for Policy Studies director Lawrence Schlemmer says the Gallup Poll funded by the Chamber of Mines makes it clear that all South Africans, but especially blacks, are seriously concerned about job opportunities in the light of sanctions.

"Sanctions as an issue is likely to become increasingly controversial. Obviously, sanctions must have some effect on economic growth. If they did not they would hardly be plausible as a political strategy."

"The most valid argument for sanctions is that the SA Government will yield or collapse under moral and economic pressure. Historically, sanctions have a poor track record."

"A logically sound reason for further sanctions, however, is that in weakening the economic base of the Government one weakens its strategic resources, and through trade boycotts, weakens its international links."
A statement by the Department of Foreign Affairs last night confirmed the meeting.

It said the meeting was a continuation of talks with President Kaunda initiated by President P W Botha.

President Kaunda, after a one-day meeting of the six Frontline states in Livingstone yesterday, held a news conference yesterday in which he said he had met Mr de Klerk in Livingstone.

President Kaunda had offered to meet Mr de Klerk to discuss ways of ending apartheid.

Mr de Klerk, expected to succeed President Botha after the elections in September, has said he is committed to dismantling racial segregation.

He has promised to bring South Africa’s 30 million blacks into the central government, where they have no voice.

But he insists that race classification remain the basis of the political system and that blacks should not dominate whites.

President Kaunda asked if the Frontline states — Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana — believed the time was now right to negotiate with Pretoria, said the summit had taken a decision. But he declined to say what it was, adding that the Frontline states would report to the Organisation of African Unity committee on southern Africa, which will meet in Harare on August 21.

Leaders of the ANC had privately opposed a meeting between President Kaunda and Mr de Klerk.

Their conditions for dialogue were that the South African Government must free political prisoners, lift the state of emergency and ban political organisations.

President Kaunda said President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola had briefed the summit on efforts to end the civil war in Angola between government forces and the Unita rebels.

He said the eight African nations which launched the Angolan peace process in May would meet in Harare on August 22 to review progress.

He added that the mediator in the Angolan peace process, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, had sent a message telling the leaders of new developments “favourable to the Angolan people.”

Angolan government and Unita officials have been meeting in Kinshasa to try to salvage a peace plan and ceasefire agreed by President dos Santos and Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi in June.

Each side has accused the other of breaching the ceasefire.

Angolan diplomats said President dos Santos was expected to travel to Kinshasa today to discuss the peace process.

In Livingstone, President Kaunda said the Frontline summit had supported efforts by President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique to negotiate peace with right-wing Renamo rebels.

President Chissano briefed the summit on talks in Lusaka between Renamo and Mozambique church intermediaries acting for the government.

Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, told the conference of Namibia’s progress towards independence.

President Kaunda said that issue would also be discussed at the OAU committee meeting in Harare.

Mr de Klerk visited Mozambique three weeks ago and called on Renamo to abandon the 14-year-old war.

In June he toured five European countries to try to halt sanctions — Sapa-Reuters and Political Staff.
LUSAKA. — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the frontline states, yesterday said he would meet Mr FW de Klerk on August 28 in Zambia.

After a one-day summit here of leaders of the six frontline states, Dr Kaunda told a news conference: "I have briefed my colleagues that I am meeting Mr De Klerk in Livingstone (Zambia) on the 28th of this month."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Pretoria confirmed last night that Mr De Klerk and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha would meet Dr Kaunda on August 28.

Asked whether the frontline states — Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana — believed the time was now right to negotiate with Pretoria, Dr Kaunda said the summit had taken a decision on that issue.

But he declined to disclose what that decision was, saying the frontline states would report to the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) committee on Southern Africa which would meet in Harare on August 21.

ANC leaders had privately opposed a meeting between Dr Kaunda and Mr De Klerk. They said they needed proof from Pretoria that it was ready to end apartheid.

Their conditions for dialogue were that the government should free political prisoners and lift a state of emergency and a ban on political organisations.

Dr Kaunda said Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos had briefed the summit on efforts to end the civil war in Angola between government forces and Unita rebels.

He said the eight African nations which launched the Angolan peace process in May would meet in Harare on August 22 to review progress.

Angolan government and Unita officials have been meeting in Kinshasa to try to salvage a peace plan and ceasefire agreed on in June. Each side has accused the other of breaking the ceasefire.

Mr Dos Santos was expected to travel to Kinshasa tomorrow to discuss the peace process with Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko, mediator in the Angolan peace process.

Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, told the leaders of Namibia's progress towards independence. Dr Kaunda said this issue would also figure at the OAU committee meeting in Harare. — Sapa-Reuters and Political Staff
Zimbabweans are hopeful that next week's meeting held by leaders of 14 African countries of the OAU Special Committee on Southern Africa will see the adoption of a new strategy to end apartheid in South Africa.

Zimbabwe worked hard to get the Tanzanian diplomat, Mr Salim Saliu, elected to the post of Secretary-General of the OAU in the belief that he will concentrate the organization's attention on South Africa.

President Mugabe said after his return from the OAU summit in Addis Ababa last month that it was agreed a programme should be drawn up to which African states could adhere and help the people of South Africa get rid of apartheid.

On Monday, August 21, the ad hoc committee will discuss a programme of action which, if agreed to, could be taken to the United Nations for endorsement.

Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira has said the strategy should set the ground rules for resolving the situation in South Africa just as UN Resolution 435 had been accepted as the international strategy for setting Namibia on the road to independence.

According to Zimbabwe's national news agency the 14 countries which will be represented at next week's meeting are the six Frontline States of Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania, together with Egypt, Mali, Niger, Algeria, Senegal, Cape Verde, Congo and Ethiopia.

The Egyptian President Mr Hosni Mubarak, current chairman of the OAU, will preside over the Harare meeting.

The ANC, the PAC and Swapo will have delegations.

Last week the Frontline States met in Lusaka to agree on their stance and considered an ANC document concerning negotiations with Pretoria.

The Zimbabwean view is that the South African debate will dominate the proceedings, but the leaders are also expected to hear progress reports on the settlement moves in Angola and Mozambique.

Observers had expected Zaire to be present because of President Mobutu's role as mediator in Angola but apparently Mobutu is not expected.
Southern Africa on Harare 230 agendas

Conference centres and hotels in the Zimbabwean capital are in for a hectic few days, reports ROBIN DREW of The Star's Africa News Service.

HARARE — Crucial southern African issues will come under the spotlight next week at a series of top-level meetings in Zimbabwe.

Harare is the venue for four summit conferences starting with the meeting on Monday of heads of government from 14 African countries from the Organisation of African Unity ad hoc committee on South Africa.

This will be followed by a meeting of the special committee of the OAU concerned with the Angolan settlement moves, which will hear a report on progress in bringing Unita and the MPLA together.

Midweek will see a meeting of leaders of Portuguese-speaking African countries and finally there will be a get-together of heads of government from the nine Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference member-states.

Official sources in Harare say Zimbabwe will put no obstacles in the way of Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi attending the Angolan committee meeting, to be chaired by President Mobutu of Zaire.

At the ad hoc committee on South Africa meeting, regarded as the main event, interest will focus on whether the committee favours taking a programme of action on SA to the United Nations for endorsement.

Pretoria would rather see this question remain one for the OAU than one for the UN.

At a recent news conference, however, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe said he saw no immediate prospect of the OAU talking to Pretoria.

The emphasis will be on getting negotiations going in an atmosphere of peace between Pretoria and anti-apartheid bodies including the ANC.

An ANC document laying down its known conditions for negotiation is on the table for discussion.

Zimbabweans are hopeful that the meeting will see the adoption of a new strategy to hasten the advent of negotiations, failing which punitive measures should be applied with United Nations approval.
**HARARE - African states and liberation movements, closing ranks against a South African diplomatic offensive, will try today to draw up a common strategy on negotiations to end apartheid, African diplomats said.**

The document expected to emerge from the meeting in Harare of the Organisations of African Unity (OAU) ad-hoc committee on Southern Africa will be Africa's response to mounting international pressure for a negotiated settlement.

"It will set out the path for negotiations if the South Africans are interested," one diplomat said.

The OAU initiative would test the renunciation of earlier statements by South African leaders that they were ready to discuss apartheid.

**ANC**

The African National Congress (ANC), the main guerrilla group fighting to end white minority rule in South Africa, will be represented at today's 13th session meeting.

The Lusaka-based ANC is hoping the OAU will back its negotiating position.

The OAU's resolution document is expected to maintain the ANC's demand that South Africa should show it is serious about ending apartheid by entering the right channel for negotiations.

The ANC says Pretoria can do this by ending the existing state of emergency, releasing political prisoners, lifting a ban on political groups and withdrawing troops from black townships.

In defining its strategy, the OAU is expected to address the issue of who should negotiate with the South African government when negotiations begin over what they would discuss and when.

**Focus on apartheid**

OAU draws up an answer to Pretoria

Angola — A 14-year-old conflict...  

**SAFARI**

In HARARE

The international community could play a positive role in ending apartheid and facilitate the formation of a transitional government in South Africa, diplomats said.

**Frontline**

Expected at today's OAU meeting are the leaders of Egypt, OAU chairman; the five frontline states — Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia — and Algeria and South Africa.

Present will be

- Eight African leaders — from Angola, Congo, Mozambique, South Africa and Tanzania — will meet tomorrow in Harare to review the progress of efforts to end apartheid in South Africa.

**Review**

- The OAU's resolution document is expected to set out the path for negotiations if the South Africans are interested.

**Ceasefire**

Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe is expected to brief the meeting on the current state of the ceasefire and the tension over plans agreed between Angola, President José Eduardo dos Santos and the South African leader F.W. de Klerk to end hostilities in June.

- Mugabe will appeal for South Africans who are not expected to attend, diplomats said.

On Wednesday, the five Portuguese-speaking African states — Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe — might also get together in the Zimbabwean capital to discuss their own efforts to end apartheid.
HARARE — A master plan for ending apartheid in South Africa will be discussed at today's meeting here of 14 African states which form the ad hoc Committee on South Africa established by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The master plan suggestion is the theme of an editorial in a Zimbabwean newspaper, The Sunday Mail, which says the lack of a binding common approach by African countries has allowed Pretoria to make diplomatic forays into Africa, dividing and weakening the OAU.

Zimbabwean government sources see the meeting as vital to the proposal to create a common approach to South Africa which will allow Africa to speak with one voice.

Members of the OAU secretariat have been busy over the past week drawing up a document which incorporates the views of the ANC and the PAC on how best to go about ending apartheid.

A well informed source said the document would deal not only with the process involved in dismantling apartheid, but also with the transition to majority rule.

The meeting will be chaired by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, current chairman of the OAU, and will be formally opened by President Mugabe. Delegations from the ANC, PAC and Swapo will attend.

Frontline states' leaders agreed last week on their approach to what has been termed "a new strategy" on South Africa after discussing an ANC position paper. But the document which will go forward for consideration by the ad hoc committee is said to contain other views as well and should not be seen as an ANC scheme put forward for approval.

Egyptian spokesmen have said it is likely that, if the document is approved, it will go to the September summit of the 101 nation Non-Aligned Movement in Belgrade as part of the process of obtaining international approval for the strategy.

Among the leaders present will be President Chissano of Mozambique. Observers here believe his contribution to the debate will be important in helping to shape an all-Africa view towards Pretoria's peace overtures.
HARARE. — The Organisation of African Unity yesterday took a tough line on South Africa and adopted the ANC's preconditions for negotiations with the government.

Before any dialogue can begin, Pretoria must lift the state of emergency, free political prisoners, lift a ban on political groups and restrictions on individuals, withdraw troops from black townships and end political trials and executions.

The nine-page document clearly backed the known negotiating position of the African National Congress.

Based on a draft drawn up in Lusaka by the ANC, Cosatu and the UDF in June, the document does not spell out who will represent black South Africans in the projected talks.

In its suggested agenda for negotiations, the OAU said the government and liberation movements should discuss a ceasefire and a new constitution to be drawn up by an interim government which would also supervise elections.

**Step up support**

To force South Africa to the negotiating table, the OAU would step up its support for guerrilla movements and its campaign for mandatory sanctions against the South African government, seek to prevent the rescheduling of South Africa's foreign debt and work for the introduction of a mandatory international embargo on oil sales to the Republic.

A separate final communique adopted by the OAU ad hoc committee stressed "with regret" that South Africa had not yet shown any serious intention to eliminate apartheid.

"The committee condemns and rejects all recent manoeuvres by the South African authorities aimed at deceiving world opinion, since their real aim is to perpetuate apartheid," it said. "Apartheid cannot be reformed but must be eliminated."

MICHAEL HARTNACK reports that President Robert Mugabe, long considered the most adamant of the frontline leaders in his opposition to talks with South Africa, gave his blessing to projected negotiations.

Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, newly-elected chairman of the OAU, told the meeting of 13 African heads of state and representatives of Swapo, the ANC and the PAC that Africa "cannot work in isolation from the atmosphere of rapprochement on the international scene."

**Embarrassing moments**

There were embarrassing moments when the 75-year-old president of the PAC, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, was invited by Mr Mubarak to address the opening session "on behalf of the liberation movements." Mr Mothopeng was first introduced as "president of the ANC," but his longstanding rival, Mr Oliver Tambo, was yesterday still in London receiving medical treatment.

Contradicting the whole purpose of the gathering, he asserted "At this stage I say that the question of negotiation is out."

ANC spokesmen later dissociated themselves from his remarks.

Mr Mothopeng, who appeared confused during a rambling address, said negotiations could not be attempted until black South Africans had put themselves on at least equal footing with the government through the "armed struggle."
OAU adopts ANC plan for settlement in SA

From JOHN RYAN
Argus Africa News Service
HARARE — The Organisation of African Unity has adopted the African National Congress’s settlement plan for South Africa, which could now become an international blueprint for peace.

An ANC spokesman confirmed last night that the organisation hoped the OAU-endorsed document would be presented to organisations such as the Non-Aligned Movement, and so solidify into a statement of ultimatum in the same way United Nations Resolution 435 became the accepted charter for independence in Namibia and Angola.

The result would be to put the South African government under even greater pressure to negotiate. Among other things, the plan accepted by the OAU aims at intensifying the “liberation struggle” through greater financial sanctions.

At the same time, however, an ANC spokesman conceded that his movement did not believe Pretoria was ready to negotiate. But he said it was important for the ANC to take the initiative at a time when the international community seemed to want a negotiated settlement in South Africa.

It is certain now that the ANC-OAU document will be tabled for discussion when President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia meets acting State President F W de Klerk in Livingstone next Monday.

In a surprise development at the OAU ad hoc committee meeting here yesterday, the Pan Africanist Congress rejected negotiations with South Africa.

The PAC’s position is that the struggle must continue as before. Ironically, its statement was made minutes after the OAU chairman, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, expressed the wish that the ANC and PAC develop a single strategy for change in South Africa.

In a preamble to the ANC proposals it accepted, the OAU said “all the necessary measures” had to be adopted now to bring a speedy end to the apartheid system.

The ANC plan, widely leaked before yesterday’s meeting, proposes that talks should take place between the “liberation movements” and the South African government to suspend hostilities through a mutually binding ceasefire.

The parties should then establish a base on which to adopt and put into effect a new constitution.

But before any of this happened, measures should be taken to “release all political prisoners and detainees unconditionally, unban all restricted people and organisations, remove all troops from the townships, end the state of emergency and repeal all repressive laws and end all political trials and executions.”

Thames searched for bodies after disaster
Peace prospects are improving — OAU group

Angola and Unita reach for a solution

By John Ryan, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Angola's shaky settlement plan received a boost yesterday when the eight African nations assigned to monitor the peace proposals issued a communiqué suggesting differences between the MPLA government and Unita were on the point of being ironed out.

The chairman of the group, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, indicated at a press conference that Zairean leader President Mobutu, mediator in the negotiations, had undertaken to deliver by September 18 Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi's signed agreement on a lasting ceasefire, and a date for his temporary retirement.

The eight nations have agreed to hold their next summit in Kinshasa on September 18.

A ceasefire was accepted in principle but not formally endorsed when Dr Savimbi and President dos Santos of Angola met in their historic encounter in Zaire on June 22.

But since then there have been allegations of breaches of the agreement, mainly from Angola. In the past month, Angola has charged Unita with shooting down three aircraft and executing a group of Cuban soldiers.

Asked how settlement plans were proceeding, President Kaunda said: "Wait until September 18. It is very near. This summit is not daunted. It will continue until we succeed."

A report from Rabat in Morocco said Dr Savimbi was offering the MPLA government a permanent ceasefire in exchange for certain assurances.

Asked if this offer had been discussed at the eight-nation meeting, President Kaunda said the only suggestions on the matter of a ceasefire had come from President Mobutu.

Key elements

In answer to a question on whether the Unita leader had agreed to retire as part of the Zaire deal, President Kaunda said: "He was a bit difficult, but eventually he agreed."

"It was hard work, but that's how it happened. The South African leaders were involved and accepted it."

The eight nations of the monitoring group are Zaire, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Gabon, Congo, Mozambique, Angola and Sao Tome and Principe.

The key elements of the peace plan were an amnesty for Unita members, an end to hostilities, the integration of Unita members into Angolan society and institutions, and the recognition by external powers of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of Angola.

Speaking after the group communiqué was presented, President Kaunda said there had been "ups and downs" in maintaining the ceasefire.

"But we have given advice to our mediator, and the objective is for something more effective"
ANC's vision for South Africa gets the nod from OAU

The OAU special committee on southern Africa this week adopted an ANC document outlining guidelines for a negotiated settlement in SA. This is the full text of the draft declaration.

We believe that, as a result of the liberation struggle and international pressure against apartheid, as well as global efforts to liquidate regional conflicts, possibilities exist for further movement towards the resolution of the problems facing the people of SA.

For these possibilities to lead to fundamental change in SA, the Pretoria regime must abandon its abhorrent concepts and practices of racial domination and its record of failure to honour agreements, all of which have already resulted in the loss of so many lives and the destruction of much property in the countries of southern Africa.

We reaffirm our recognition of the right of all peoples, including those of SA, to determine their own destiny, and work out for themselves the institutions and the system of government under which they will, by general consent, live and work together to build a harmonious society.

The OAU remains committed to doing everything possible and necessary to assist the people of SA, in such ways as the representatives of the oppressed may determine, to achieve this objective. We are certain that, arising from its duty to help end the criminal apartheid system, the rest of the world community is ready to extend similar assistance to the people of SA.

The Pretoria regime must abandon its abhorrent concepts and practices of racial domination and its record of failure to honour agreements, all of which have already resulted in the loss of so many lives and the destruction of much property in the countries of southern Africa.

We make these commitments because we believe that all people are equal and have equal rights to human dignity and respect, regardless of colour, race, sex or creed.

We believe that all men and women have the right and duty to participate in their own government, as equal members of society.

No individual or group of individuals has any right to govern others without their consent.

The apartheid system violates all these fundamental and universal principles.

Correctly characterised as a crime against humanity, it is responsible for the death of countless numbers of people in SA.

It has sought to dehumanise entire peoples.

It has imposed a brutal war on the whole region of southern Africa, resulting in untold loss of life, destruction of property and massive displacement of innocent men, women and children.

Thus scourge and affront to humanity must be fought and eradicated in its totality.

We have therefore supported and continue to support all those in SA who pursue this noble objective through political, armed and other forms of struggle. We believe this to be our duty, carried out in the interests of all humanity.

While extending this support to those who strive for non-racial and democratic society in SA, a position on which no compromise is possible, we have repeatedly expressed our preference for a solution arrived at by peaceful means. We know that the majority of the people of SA and their liberation movement who have been compelled to take up arms, have also upheld this position for many decades and continue to do so.

The positions contained in this declaration are consistent with and are a continuation of those elaborated in the Lusaka Manifesto two decades ago. They take into account the changes that have taken place in southern Africa since that manifesto was adopted by the OAU and the rest of the international community.
Thami Mazwai, senior assistant editor of Sowetan, was in Harare for Monday's meeting of the Organisation of African Unity's ad hoc committee meeting on Southern Africa.

In this article he gives the ANC's views on the adoption by the committee of its blueprint for negotiations with the South African Government. The blueprint was first presented to the Frontline States on August 10. After it was accepted by the Frontline States Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda fine-tuned it for Monday's meeting. It has now to be ratified by the full summit of the OAU next July and it will then be forwarded to governments and international organisations.

"We also consulted with various organisations in the country such as the MDM, Cosatu and the churches.

"As far as we are concerned the ball is now in the OAU's court, but we wanted what is now the OAU position: Our memorandum represents an initiation by South Africans themselves and we do not have an imposition from the world's capitals.

"But, it must be understood, we have not announced a winding down of the armed struggle or of the sanctions campaign. It is 'Abantu Mntuwa' as usual," he said.

"All shall have the right to form and join any political party of their choice, provided that this is not in furtherance of racism," it continues.

The declaration talks of an "economic order which shall promote and advance the well-being of all South Africans."

The South African Government is then called upon to create a climate for negotiations by removing all troops from the townships, lifting the bans and restrictions on all proscribed and reconstituted organisations and people, releasing all political prisoners and detainees unconditionally without any restrictions imposed on them, ending the state of emergency and all security legislation such as the Internal Security Act designed to circumscribe political activity, and the ceasing all political trials and executions.

The declaration says it is necessary to ensure that the people themselves participate in the process of remaking their country.

According to the guidelines for the process of negotiation, discussions should take place between the liberation movements and the South African regime to achieve the suspension of hostilities and the adoption of a constitution based on the philosophy described in the principles.

The parties will de-
explored the concept of negotiations particularly as it was being spoken about in various capitals in 1987 and 1988 and there was a real danger of the European countries taking it upon themselves to set the agenda for negotiations. We had to take it out of their hands.

"When South Africa was finally forced to comply with 435 it was evident that they wanted to use this as a foot in the door into the rest of Africa. There were sudden talks that Pretoria wanted to term the role to be played by the international community.

The programme of action commits the OAU to informing governments, the Non-Aligned Movement, the United Nations, the Commonwealth and other international organisations of the declaration and getting their support.

An appeal is made to the world to support the declaration to ensure the liquidation of apartheid and transformation of Government creates a climate for negotiation it will be business as usual," a leading member of the organisation said.

"The armed struggle and sanctions campaigns will be intensified."

"Our memorandum focussed on continental and international action and was designed for the OAU," another said.

"It is quite evident that Monday's adoption of its document is the first step in a process which will culminate in the adoption of a

● To Page 9
ANC plan will not upset SA, says Pik

THE South African Government will not be upset if President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia presents the ANC settlement plan for discussion during his talks next week with Acting State President F W de Klerk.

This was made clear by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha following the adoption by a conference of the Pan African Unity of the ANC plan as its blueprint for peace.

The South African Government would not be upset, Botha said, even though Kaunda had announced former President P W Botha was being considered to represent the ANC in South Africa.

Handling

If the document did come up for discussion, it would be handled in the same way as any difficult problem which would be discussed in meetings with foreign powers such as the Russians, Angolans and Cubans.

"We will handle that in the manner in which we handle any difficult problem which would come up in meetings with Russian, Angolans and Cubans.

"We will handle that in the same manner in which we handle any difficult problem which would come up in meetings with Russian, Angolans and Cubans."

ANC view

An ANC spokesman confirmed yesterday that the organization hoped the OAU-endorsed document would be presented to governments such as the non-aligned movement or the United Nations and as a statement of the OAU's position.

The result would be to put the South African Government under greater pressure to negotiate with the movement.

Aims

Among other things, the plan accepted by the OAU seeks to end the "liberation struggle" through greater financial sanctions.

The spokesman concluded his statement...
An African National Congress document outlining guidelines for a negotiated settlement in South Africa was first adopted by the Organisation of African Unity special committee on southern Africa. Here is the text:

**PREAMBLE**

The people of Africa, singly, collectively and acting through the OAU, are determined to establish and maintain peace throughout the continent by resolving all conflicts and to participate in the determination of the principles of justice and peace for all.

We are aware that our correction, which history confirms, that where colonialism and apartheid exist, there can be neither peace nor justice.

We accept, therefore, that while the apartheid system in SA persists, the people of SA cannot be a nation as a whole who cannot achieve the fundamental objectives of justice, human dignity and freedom. Both are crucial in themselves and fundamental to the stability and development of Africa.

With regard to the region of southern Africa, the evidence is vitally important that the present situation is leading to the complete and genuine independence of Namibia, as well as the restoration of Algerian and Zambian, should succeed in the aim of ending colonialism.

Equally, Africa is deeply concerned that the destabilisation by SA is misleading the region, whether through direct aggression, sponsorship of subversive, economic intervention or other means, will undermine the commitments of the OAU and SA will be held responsible.

We acknowledge that the reality that permanent peace and stability in southern Africa can be achieved only when the apartheid system in SA is dismantled and SA transforms itself into a democratic and non-racial country.

**Speedy end**

We therefore reiterate that all the necessary measures should be adopted and implemented to bring about the speedy end to the apartheid system, in the interests of the future of all the people of southern Africa, our continent and the world at large.

We believe that, as a result of the liberation struggle and international pressure exerted on the government of southern Africa, our continent and the world at large, we cannot delay action to bring about the speedy end to the apartheid system, in the interests of all the people of southern Africa.

**STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES**

We believe that a conjunction of circumstances exists which, if there is a demonstrable readiness on the part of the apartheid government to engage in negotiations genuinely and seriously, could create the possibilities necessary for the negotiation and settlement of the questions and problems between the parties.

Every such undertaking would be an expression of the long-standing preference of the majority of the people of SA to arrive at a political settlement.

We therefore encourage the people of SA, as part of their overall struggle, to get together to negotiate an end to the apartheid system and agree on all the measures necessary to transform their country into a non-racial democracy.

We support the position held by the majority of the people of SA that these objectives, and not the amendment or reform of the apartheid system, should be the aims of the negotiation.

**CLAIRE FOR NEGIOTATION**

Together with the rest of the world, we believe that it is essential, before any negotiations can take place, that the necessary conditions for negotiations be created.

The apartheid regime has the urgent responsibility to respond positively to the universally acclaimed demand and thus create a climate.

Accordingly, the present regime should, at the very least:

- Release all political prisoners and detainees unconditionally and refrain from imposing any restrictions on them.
- Lift all bans and restrictions on all and restricted organisations and persons.
- Remove all troops from the towns.
- End the state of emergency and repeal all legislation, such as the Internal Security Act, designed to circumvent political freedoms.
- Cease all political trials and political executions.

These measures are necessary to produce conditions in which free political discussion can take place and an essential condition for ensuring that the people themselves participate in the process of re-making their country.

The measures listed above should therefore precede negotiations.

**GUIDELINES TO THE PROCESS OF NEGOTIATION**

We believe it is necessary that a new inter-governmental movement that upon the creation of this climate of confidence, negotiations should commence along the following lines:

- Discussions should take place between the liberation movement and the South African government in order to achieve the suspension of hostilities on both sides, or agree to a mutually binding ceasefire.

**New constitution**

Negotiations should then proceed to examine the principle of the adoption of a new constitution by agreeing on, among others, the principles contained in the following:

- Having agreed on these principles, they shall determine the necessary mechanisms for drawing up the new constitution.
- The parties shall agree on a program for an interim government to supervise the process of engaging from the adoption of a new constitution, governance and administration of the country, as well as on its relationship to a democratic order, including the guarantees for its functioning.
- After the adoption of the new constitution, all armed forces will be disarmed.
- For its part, the international community will work on the actions that have been imposed against SA.

The new SA shall qualify for membership of the OAU.

**PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

In conclusion, this paper presents the guidelines as stated in this document, the OAU hereby commits itself to bring about the speedy end to the apartheid system and to the restoration of a democratic and non-racial South Africa.

**Step up campaign**

- Step up all-round support for the liberation movements and campaigns in the rest of the world for the achievement of the objective.
- Intensify the campaign for mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against SA until a democratic SA. In this regard, immediately mobilise against the rescheduling of SA’s foreign debts and work for the imposition of political sanctions and other pressure for the removal of its armed embodiment.
- Mandate the Frontline states, acting as representatives of the people of southern Africa, to support and request the urgent implementation of a political resolution of the South African question.

**Noble effort**

They constitute a new challenge to the Pretoria regime to join in the noble effort to end the apartheid system, an objective to which the OAU has been committed from its very birth.

Consequently, we shall continue to work within our power to help intensify the liberation struggle and international pressure against the system of apartheid.
effort to civilize the African continent, an objective to which the OAU has been committed from its very birth.

Consequently, we shall continue to do everything in our power to help intensify the liberation struggle and international pressure against the system of apartheid until this system is ended and South Africa is transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country, with justice and security for all its citizens.

In keeping with this solemn resolve, and responding directly to the wishes of the representatives of the majority of the people of South Africa, we publicly pledge ourselves to the positions contained hereunder. We are convinced that their implementation will lead to a speedy end to the apartheid system and therefore the opening of a new dawn of peace for all the people of Africa, in which racism, colonial domination and white minority rule on our continent would be abolished for ever.

II. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLE

We believe that a compacture of circumstances exist which, if there is a demonstrable readiness on the part of the Pretoria regime to engage in negotiations genuinely and sincerely, could create the possibility to end apartheid through negotiations. Such an eventuality would be an expression of the long-standing preference of the people of South Africa for self-determination and independence.

III. CLIMATE FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Together with the rest of the world, we believe that the measures listed above should therefore precede negotiations.

VI. GUIDELINES TO THE PROCESS OF NEGOTIATION

We support the view of the South African liberation movement that upon the creation of this committee, the process of negotiations should commence along the following lines:

1.1 Discussions should take place between the liberation movement and the South African regime to achieve the suspension of hostilities on both sides by agreeing to a mutually binding ceasefire.

1.2 Negotiations should then proceed to establish the basis for the adoption of a new Constitution by agreeing on, among others, the principles enumerated above.

1.3 Having agreed on these principles, the parties should then negotiate the necessary mechanism for drawing up the new Constitution.

1.4 The parties shall define and agree on the role to be played by the international community in ensuring a successful transition to a democratic order.

1.5 The parties shall agree on the formation of an interim government to supervise the process of the drawing up and adoption of a new constitution, govern and administer the country, as well as effect the transition to a democratic order including the holding of elections.

Peace plan puts ball in Pretoria's court

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VI. GUIDELINES TO THE PROCESS OF NEGOTIATION

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21.5 The parties shall agree on the formation of an interim government to supervise the process of the drawing up and adoption of a new constitution, govern and administer the country, as well as effect the transition to a democratic order including the holding of elections.

South African government faces the task of bringing an end to apartheid and initiating a process of peace not only in South Africa but in the entire Southern African region.

This emerges from comments on the joint Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and ANC blueprint for peace in South Africa, received several weeks ago from a South African source.

The blueprint, released this week in Harare by the OAU Ad hoc Committee on Southern Africa, on the question of South Africa, places the emphasis on ending South Africa's colonial policies firmly on Pretoria's shoulders.

Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the new executive of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, said the OAU/ANC negotiation document was a "pre-emp tive action" on the part of the ANC - in collaboration with the OAU and the Frontline States - to make it clear that any peace in South Africa must be based on a negotiated settlement.

"Our responsibility together with the rest of Africa will be to negotiate a peaceful settlement, in anticipation of any move the South African government may make after the election," he said.

He said after the election, the governments would be on the watch for signs of a new Pretoria regime.

The South African Institute for International Affairs, Gary van Staden, said the OAU declaration highlighted South Africa's "fairly close links" with destabilization in the Southern Africa region.

"Once the problem of apartheid in South Africa is resolved, attention can be turned to those regions," he said.
MDM praises OAU over SA peace plan

By CONNIE MOLUSI

THE Msa Democratic Movement has praised the Organisation of African Unity’s adoption of the ANC plan to achieve peace in South Africa.

At a press conference this week, Murphy Morobe of the UDF said the OAU summit made history when it adopted “what we believe to be a detailed plan for a process to achieve peace in South Africa.”

“The position adopted in the declaration complements our stated position on negotiations,” he said. “Since the declaration has become a document of the OAU, it is the responsibility of the MDM, together with the rest of Africa, to ensure that the declaration becomes a truly people’s document.”

But he added “From the assessment of the current situation, negotiations are still far in the future and thus it is imperative to intensify campaigns against apartheid.”

The UDF-Cosatu delegation which attended the OAU summit also held private briefings with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

“President Kaunda took the opportunity to inform us that the Zambian government had no intention of kicking the ANC out of Zambia.”

Morobe said the declaration would fit well into the current debate within MDM structures on the issue of a negotiated settlement.

The plan has only been adopted by the OAU ad-hoc committee on Southern Africa. This means it still has to be formally adopted by the OAU heads of state in January next year.

It makes the same demands that have been put forward by the MDM and follows the unifying perspective to be developed at the October conference for a democratic future.
It's still a long road to peace in our time

by John Barrett

Director-General, SA Institute of International Affairs

It's still a long road to peace in our time.

This current peace move in Southern Africa is not an isolated occurrence in today's changing world. In many regions there are discussions to resolve long-standing conflicts. There has even been talk of a global 'outbreak of peace.'

Behind this hopeful new mood is the burgeoning rapprochement between the two superpowers, a product of the 'new thinking' of the Soviet Union since the advent of Gorbachev in 1985.

In our own region we have seen a remarkable change of direction, including the agreement on Namibian independence, the Cuban and South African withdrawals from Angola, the beginning of talks between Unita and the MPLA, exploratory talks on a reconciliation between Frelimo and Renamo in Mozambique, efforts of the Frontline States, the ANC and the OAU to formulate an initial negotiating position for South Africa's domestic conflict, and now the surprising visits of Acting State President FW de Klerk to Presidents Mobutu and Kenneth Kaunda.

However, a serious note of caution is required. In spite of the new and hopeful international mood, including our region of Africa, one has to recognize that not one of the regional conflicts in different parts of the world has yet been resolved. Euclidian linear mapping is not the road ahead for this independence process. Look reasonably good, even if the post-independence outlook is less clear.

In Angola the two competing parties are still far apart, the ceasefire agreed at Gbadolite is proving very fragile. The Savimbi factor has not yet been resolved, and the Soviets are still supporting the MPLA and the Americans Unita.

**Essential**

Prospects for Namibia after independence depend largely on peace in Angola, and the independence process itself could even be delayed if the civil war resumes in earnest and the Cubans halt their withdrawal.

Mr De Klerk's hurried visits to Zaire and Zambia in the midst of election campaigns were therefore essential to prevent the Angolan talks from collapsing completely, and to gain time to find a way to deal with South Africa's problem of how to persuade Mr Savimbi to come to terms with the new realities of the region.

For this problem has by no means yet been resolved, and Savimbi may find after our elections — if he has not done so already — that Pretoria's 'new thinking' on its regional relations no longer includes even talking, let alone military, commitment to him and Unita or to fit in with the ANC.

Presidents Mobutu and Kenneth Kaunda do not want to do anything to embarrass Mr De Klerk before the election, and are looking towards South Africa's relations with Unita or in apartheid and the same may hold for negotiations with the ANC.

This was in spite of the current domestic unrest. They know they will have to deal with him in the future, and for the time being they, like the major Western leaders, seem prepared to 'give FW a chance.'

Who would have expected that these two African leaders and Dr Chissano of Mozambique would combine with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Kohl of West Germany in giving Mr De Klerk and his party such a boost in the election campaign by their meetings with him?

He has thus been able to demonstrate to his largely international electorate much more quickly than his predecessors could.

But he must know that these high-level meetings in Europe and Southern Africa — important as they may have been in opening lines of communication — have not resolved any substantive issues.

These issues remain to be dealt with after Wednesday's vote has been counted. While the new State President and his government will come under a harsh international spotlight, he will be judged more by his actions rather than his words. Apart from the unsettled Angolan conflict and the related question of ensuring that Namibia is successfully launched into independence, there is the equally vital issue for southern Africa of bringing peace and development to the region.

Our relations with Zimbabwes, which have been directly affected for most of the 90s from the chaos in Mozambique, will also stand little chance of improvement, and Malawi will continue to suffer from being cut off from its natural routes to the sea and from the influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees.

**Credibility**

A high level of priority has already been given to Mozambique in Pretoria, and Mr de Klerk has been clear in his past year to repair the damage of earlier actions. This has been recognized internationally and in the region, but it remains an unresolved issue.

Above all, if the momentum of peace process in Southern Africa and the Government's credibility in this process are to be maintained, the issue of a negotiated settlement within South Africa will have to be realistically faced.

All the major external powers, including the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, Germany, France and Japan are now promoting the concept of negotiations for a political settlement. As vague and unspecific as this concept may still be, it is still seen as an alternative to escalating violence and to ideas of a revolutionary change within southern Africa. The ANC has been permitted to produce a declaration on its negotiating position.

The negotiation position has been endorsed by an OAU committee, including the Frontline States, and it will not be approved by the OAU as a whole.

Although Mr De Klerk and the National Party are openly committed to negotiations for a new constitution, the ANC has, in the international context, stolen a march on them.

Its declaration may make some demands which no white government could realistically be expected to consider seriously, but the ANC has the platform to give Mr de Klerk the initial position on the table.

Pretoria will be expected to respond and to acknowledge that the ANC is one of the parties which will have to be involved in any realistic negotiations in the future.

This issue cannot be put off until all other regional issues are resolved, because Western governments, as much as those in southern Africa, will now be looking for a new government to provide substance to the expectations which Mr de Klerk has aroused.

Unless he has hidden plans to be divulged after Wednesday's vote, the ANC has already learnt that, as with other regional conflicts, there is still a long way to go before Southern African peace is assured.

However, for the time being, the region appears to at least be going in the right direction.
NAM adopts ANC policy document on SA

BELGRADE — The Non-Aligned Movement has adopted the ANC document which accepts peace negotiations provided the SA Government complies with a number of conditions.

The NAM yesterday also condemned Pretoria's current diplomatic offensive, saying it was "meaningless and deceitful", the Zimbabwean news agency Ziana reported.

The ANC document, adopted by the Organisation of African Unity in Harare last month and now official OAU policy, was adopted by the NAM political committee, and NAM leaders were expected to endorse it by the time the summit ends today.

In a one-sentence paragraph, the NAM said: "The heads of state or government endorsed the declaration of the Organisation of African Unity ad hoc committee on southern Africa on the question of South Africa adopted in Harare, Zimbabwe, on August 21, 1989 and adopted it as a non-aligned declaration on South Africa."

DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE

The NAM declaration on southern Africa also expressed concern that "the SA regime has embarked on a diplomatic offensive designed to protect the image of an apartheid South Africa ready to live in peace with its neighbours and reform apartheid, which is a ploy designed to lessen international pressures against the regime".

It said Pretoria refused to have genuine dialogue with authentic leaders of the oppressed majority of South Africa.

The NAM cautioned the international community against contacts with South Africa, the outcome of which it said was against the interests of the oppressed people of the country.

It rejected "the euphoria with which some Western news media have accepted and projected the racist regime's acting President Frederik W de Klerk as a man of change" — Sapa.
SA in diplomatic accord

LISBON — SA and the West African island state of Cape Verde would shortly establish formal diplomatic relations, a report here claimed yesterday.

The move would represent a breakthrough in Pretoria’s 35-year isolation from the great majority of its black African fellow states.

The specialist weekly Lisbon paper Africa, citing Cape Verdean and SA sources, said discussions about exchanging envoys had been completed and a formal announcement was expected in the near future.

But DANIEL SIMON reports that Foreign Affairs spokesman Madeleine Gercke said last night reports that formal diplomatic ties would be established were untrue.

There was immediate Cape Verdean reaction in Lisbon.

The island’s President Aristides Pereira, an African moderate, has boldly advocated encouraging SA to dismantle its apartheid policy through closer contacts with other African states.

His views are contrasted by hardliners at the OAU who insist on isolation and sanctions. Diplomats here say a move to open embassies in the two capitals could be followed by similar gestures from the Ivory Coast and Mozambique. Such a development would be a clear sign of support for F W de Klerk.

Cape Verde, a former Portuguese colony, is an important refuelling stop for SAA flights to Europe and post-independence relations between SA and the island have been cordial.

It was the scene of the first formal contacts between SA and Angola which paved the way for the Brazzaville peace deal on Namibia.
Leadership tussle for Commonwealth

Who will take over as Commonwealth secretary-general next June when Shridath Ramphal retires after 15 years? There are two strong contenders for what is considered one of the most powerful jobs in the world, and the election could test the Commonwealth's tradition of taking decisions by consensus. DEREK INGRAM reports:

CHOOSING a successor for Commonwealth secretary-general Shridath Ramphal is proving a major headache for the 48-nation body.

After months of speculation and campaigning, the issue may only be resolved when the organization holds its summit in Kuala Lumpur this weekend.

Many countries, especially the host country, Malaysia, had hoped that the election of a secretary-general would be settled well in advance of the summit so that the leaders merely had to rubberstamp the appointment. It is not turning out that way.

After several possible candidates were named earlier this year, only two remain: Former Australian prime minister Malcolm Fraser is being backed by his country, while Nigeria is sponsoring Ramphal's deputy secretary (political), Chief Eneka Anyaoku.

Anyaoku appears to have most support, but one or two major member countries, most notably Britain, are not showing their hand. The Australians claim that on a head count they are leading.

The situation has no real precedent. Since the Commonwealth secretariat was formed in 1965 there have been only two secretaries-general, the Canadian diplomat Arnold Smith, who served two five-year terms, and Ramphal, whose third five-year term ends in mid-1990.

Ramphal has told governments he does not intend to stand again.

Smith was chosen out of seven candidates. At the 1965 summit in London when Commonwealth countries totalled 22 against today's 48, the British conducted the discussion in a committee of officials.

The official chairing the meeting finally asked the representatives of each country to write on a piece of paper which candidate they preferred. Smith was the easy winner.

For the Commonwealth, the procedure was unusual. The tradition is never to vote on any issue but to decide by consensus.

In 1979 a minor challenge to Ramphal's second term was brushed off at the Lusaka summit and in 1983, when the question of a third term was discussed by the leaders in New Delhi, Ramphal was quickly given it — two years ahead of time.

This time there has been a real contest, with both candidates lobbying governments, including prime ministers and presidents, around the world for several months.

Fraser began his campaign more than two years ago. Although he is a political opponent of the present Australian government — his Liberal government was defeated by Labour in 1983 — Labour prime minister Bob Hawke has given him the government's full support.

Anyaoku entered the arena late because he wanted to be sure that Ramphal did not intend to stand again. When he did declare himself, a candidate he set about seeking support in a typically thorough way.

Question marks have remained over the position of Canada, Britain and even India.

The fact that the issue seems likely to go to the summit meeting shows that the traditional consensus system has not yet worked.

Some British officials still seem to be hoping that another candidate might emerge, but there is no sign of this happening.
Hawke seeks harsh sanctions

COMMONWEALTH
Optimism at Commonwealth

EVERYONE felt a little up - beat when they took their places for the Commonwealth summit in Kuala Lumpur this week.

Firstly, it is being hosted by a prime minister who personally has not only a few years ago been casting doubts on the worth of the Commonwealth. Secondly, among them is a man who has done much for the Commonwealth.

Another new face is that of Pakistan, which is being represented by Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. Pakistan has been a member of the Commonwealth since 1965.

A new face is also that of Solomon Islands, which is being represented by a new prime minister, Peter Komoloi.

Other leaders agree to disagree on SA

The Commonwealth leaders are divided over South Africa, but they will not agree to disagree. The leaders are unhappy with the policies of South Africa's new government. They are concerned about the human rights situation in South Africa, and the leaders are calling for a boycott of South African goods and services.

The Commonwealth leaders are also concerned about the economic situation in South Africa. They are calling for a reduction in the budget deficit and a more equitable distribution of wealth.

The Commonwealth leaders are also concerned about the political situation in South Africa. They are calling for a free and fair election, and they are calling for the release of all political prisoners.

The Commonwealth leaders are also concerned about the role of the United Nations in South Africa. They are calling for a stronger role for the United Nations in South Africa, and they are calling for the United Nations to be involved in the negotiations between the government and the opposition.

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UN agrees on route to a new SA

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations General Assembly adopted a unanimous resolution yesterday declaring apartheid a "crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind."

But South African Foreign Minister Mr. P. W. Botha today criticised the declaration as fundamentally flawed and unacceptable to the South African Government.

He said it was also bizarre, coming at a time when the SA Government was moving rapidly and resolutely towards creating a climate for negotiations.

The adoption of the declaration is interpreted as pointing the way towards a non-racial society in South Africa.

The declaration was the first time that all UN members, including South Africa's major trading partners, agreed on a framework of guidelines and principles they hoped South Africa would follow in becoming a non-racial, democratic nation.

The Assembly called on South Africa to negotiate seriously "the future of their country and its people... in an atmosphere, which by mutual agreement between the liberation movements... would be free of violence."

ISOLATION

Although the 159-member assembly has adopted countless resolutions against apartheid, the new declaration concludes a special session on the subject in which most members spelled out their views on South Africa's political and economic isolation from the world community.

The declaration calls for peaceful negotiations, leading to a democratic "non-fragmented South Africa on the basis of universal, equal suffrage under a non-racial voters roll."

It also calls on South Africa to institute a legal system guaranteeing equality of all before the law and an independent, non-racial judiciary.

"We believe acceptance of these fundamental principles could constitute the basis for an internationally acceptable solution that will enable South Africa to take its rightful place as an equal partner among the world community of nations," the declaration said.

In suggesting guidelines for negotiations, the Assembly said it was urgent to create a favourable climate for such talks. — Sapa-Reuters
The impact of past agreements and past treatment towards all is not only important but could have been so much improved if the parties concerned could have cooperated better. Any agreement of this nature that is reached must be equitable and fair to all concerned.

FrameworK for Progress

NN in unique pact

on guidelines for SA

PART DIVERSE

EDUCATION
Pik puts blame on East Europe

By MANDY JEAN WOODS

FOREIGN Minister Pik Botha yesterday called on local leaders and organisations "still committed to the outdated policies of Eastern Europe" to show their willingness to change.

Reacting to a New Year's message by Organisation of African Unity secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim, Mr. Botha said the South African Government had already provided ample proof of its commitment to remove obstacles in the way of negotiation.

Regimes

But he said the process was being delayed by certain organisations which had, over the years, had close contacts with the recently deposed leaderships of certain Eastern European countries.

He said it was the political policies and economic programmes of those Eastern European regimes which made those countries poor and their people oppressed. These programmes are, surprisingly, still encouraged by some groups and parties inside South Africa.

Free

"We hope they will come to their senses and realise what consequences it will have for all South Africans," he said.

"The essence of the message of Eastern Europe's ideological revolutions was power sharing," he said. The Government was committed to creating a new SA based on free and just constitutional, social and economic systems and to removing obstacles.

"The aim is to get rid of all discrimination. Apartheid is no longer the policy of the SA government," he said.
Frontline states to review SA developments

HARARE — Frontline states leaders will meet in Harare tomorrow to review developments in SA, says Zimbabwe's Foreign Ministry.

The summit meeting will be followed on Thursday by a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ad hoc committee on Southern Africa.

In a statement, the ministry said leaders of SA’s “liberation movements” would attend the summit.

It was likely that the situation in Angola and Mozambique, where peace talks were being held, would be discussed.

The OAU ad hoc committee meeting, to be chaired by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, would also discuss the latest developments in southern Africa and map out strategies for the future.

It was expected to come up with a position paper on southern Africa, which would be presented to the UN and other international organisations. — Sapa
OAU likely stand firm on sanctions

HARARE — Leaders of the seven frontline states, plus Nigeria's President Ibrahim Babangida, Mr Nelson Mandela and PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu, will today ask the Organisation of African Unity to formally endorse their position on the continuance of sanctions against Pretoria.

Today the 10 leaders are due to finalise a communiqué which will be presented immediately to the OAU ad hoc committee.

The OAU is expected to seek the adoption of the communiqué as the United Nations' formal stance on the maintenance of sanctions and the sporting and cultural boycotts.

Observers see the discussions as crucial to the OAU's ability to continue in a commanding position on the decision on when to lift sanctions.

If the ad hoc committee takes a hard line and insists that sanctions remain in place, there was a likelihood of African opinion being ignored and Western nations reopening their diplomatic and trade links with South Africa, observers said.

An indication of the significance of the meeting was the presence on the dais of Mr Babangida and OAU secretary-general Mr Salim Ahmed Salim. — Sapa
HARARE — African countries will call for the lifting of trade, sporting and cultural sanctions against South Africa once political prisoners have been released, exiles returned, and apartheid abolished.

This was said yesterday by sources at the meeting of the Organisation of African Unity's ad hoc committee on southern Africa in Harare.

The OAU is expected to back the ANC call for a constituent assembly and the establishment of an interim government.

It was suggested that ties with SA could be re-established once political prisoners have been released and apartheid laws removed.
Africa may phase out sanctions

HARARE - African countries will call for the phased lifting of sanctions - but not yet, according to sources at yesterday's meeting of the Organisation of African Unity special committee meeting.

Frontline heads of state resumed in closed session after failing to complete their business yesterday.

Once they have finally agreed on a communiqué this will go to the OAU committee for endorsement.

Conference sources said the Frontline State's position would not be made known officially until the OAU committee has agreed to it.

However it is understood that the demand will remain for the release of all political prisoners, the return of exiles and the removal of certain security laws before any sanctions should be lifted.

The communiqué is expected to back the ANC call for a constituent assembly and the establishment of an interim government.

The suggestion is that trade, sporting and cultural ties could be re-established once political prisoners have been released and the apartheid laws removed from the statute books, as promised by Mr De Klerk.

But the removal of all and financial sanctions, and the establishment of diplomatic and political ties, would have to wait until a later stage.

Sources said the communiqué would generally follow the stand taken by the ANC which has urged western countries not to lift sanctions at this stage.
OAU applauds unity moves

HARARE — PAC leader Clarence Makwetu received rousing applause yesterday when he told an OAU meeting that "positive steps" had been taken during unity talks between his organisation and the ANC.

"We will intensify the search for unity ... across a broad base of the oppressed," he said, but delegates to the OAU ad hoc committee meeting on southern Africa expressed concern over continuing township violence.

OAU chairman and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni said: "The black people of SA should restrain themselves from action that makes them shoulder the blame for slowing the process towards the end of apartheid."

Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe added that black-on-black violence "poisons the atmosphere for dialogue."

— Sapa

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OAU committee supports sanctions

Museveni said: "The mere intention is not enough." He said one-man, one-vote elections should have already taken place.

The closing communiqué said Pretoria had only indicated an intention to meet the conditions for reacceptance into the world community which were set out in the 1989 Harare Declaration on the eradication of apartheid.

The communiqué said the SA government had so far failed to release all political prisoners and had failed to allow the unconditional return of exiles.

The OAU committee expressed "grave concern" at the escalation of violence in SA and accused Pretoria of being reluctant to bring it to an end.

It also commended President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola for their efforts to negotiate peace agreements with the Renamo and UNITA rebel movements.

Sapa-Reuters reports that Japan welcomed reform moves in SA but would not lift sanctions until the US did, officials and diplomats said in Tokyo yesterday.
CALLS for the formation of a broad united front of South African liberation movements or anti-apartheid organisations have come and gone unheeded countless times in the past decade.

The calls, which tended to originate mainly from bodies such as the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and some African countries, were directed mostly at the two oldest liberation movements, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan African Congress (PAC), in the foreign capitals from which they operated.

The calls for a united front have been seen as a wise strategic move to enable the liberation movements to speak with one voice on black aspirations and exert maximum pressure on Pretoria to ditch apartheid and give way to a new democratic order. Various African leaders, including Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, have expressed support for such a front.

These persistent calls, however, have largely been ignored by the two organisations, and accusations and counter-accusations have abounded as to which organisation has constantly scuttled the calls, thus effectively ensuring that the front was still-born.

Top PAC leaders interviewed in Harare in September pointed accusing fingers at the pre-February 2 ANC leadership, which was based in Lusaka, saying it had constantly poured cold water on plans to form a united front. This, the PAC leaders said, was because the ANC believed itself invincible at the polls and therefore saw no reason for a united front. ANC leaders have denied these allegations, and since his release on February 11 this year, ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela has been consistent in his calls for the formation of a broad front to speak with one voice at the negotiating table. Mr Mandela, who paid a tribute to PAC acting president Clarence Makwetu, made this call again before African leaders of the state in Swaziland last month.

Mr Mandela told the Swazi land conference that since Mr Makwetu took over from the late Siphamile Mthethwa last month, prospects for unity between the two organisations had never been brighter. Mr Makwetu rose to the occasion, telling the conference that he was in favour of a joint approach with the ANC to President de Klerk's reform initiatives and that the PAC would decide at its second national congress in Johannes burg next month whether or not to join the ANC in a united front.

But until calls for a united front emanate not only from the leaders but also from the different organisations themselves, the proposed united front will not take off. Significantly, while Mr Mandela's position in the ANC is quite secure and he is quite likely to assume the ANC presidency when Oliver Tambo bows out of active politics next year, the same cannot be said with certainty about Mr Makwetu.

The PAC leader stands on shaky ground, and there is the December 7-9 PAC national congress which will determine whether he will be confirmed in this office. In spite of the uncertainties, the leaders of the different organisations, including the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), are optimistic that such a front will get off the ground. The ANC's Gill Marcus said her organisation had repeatedly stated that "to move forward, we have to get the oppressed together". It was for this reason the ANC had held talks with a number of organisations, including homeland leaders.

Miai Marcus said all organisations which stood for peace, democracy and "the transfer of power to the majority" would be welcome in such a front, and thus did not exclude the ANC's arch enemy, the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), if it subscribed to the same ideals.

PAC general secretary Philemon Tefu was equally optimistic. The PAC, he said, had always stood for "unity in action" among the oppressed, and it now welcomed Mr Mandela's pronouncements on the need for a constituent assembly and an interim government.

Like Mr Tefu, Azapo president Professor Itumeleng Mosia said his organisation had "always been pushing for unity among the oppressed". This was the reason Azapo had constantly called for a consultative conference of all the liberation movements, and he hoped the foundation for the formation of the united front would be laid at the meeting convened last week by Archbishop Desmond Tutu in Cape Town. The successful outcome of that meeting will strengthen those hopes.

Despite the optimism expressed by the leaders, the united front's success will depend on its acceptance at grassroots level.

The three organisations are all aware of this, and have pledged themselves to selling the idea vigorously to their followers.

The other serious issue, presently dividing the potential partners is the question of negotiations with the Government. The ANC fully endorses negotiations and takes pride in having initiated the "peace process", but Azapo has rejected the Government's invitation to enter into exploratory talks, and the PAC has yet to announce its response to the invitation. Unless these organisations adopt the same position on negotiations, the planned united front could be short-lived.
AFRICA experienced International Human Rights Day on Monday with reason to hope that the human rights of its people will be respected by its governments.

Most Organisation of African Unity (OAU) countries have ratified the African Charter of Human and People's Rights.

Mr Richard Carver, research director of Africa Watch, a recently-formed non-governmental human rights monitoring organisation, believes the human rights situation in Africa remains bad, although there are some welcome improvements in the past decade.

The 42nd anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was observed last Monday. NOEL BRUYNS reports on human rights in Africa:

His views are expressed in the latest issue of the US journal, "Topic".

"In Uganda, after the period of the Amin regime and appalling massacres and torture by the Obote government, the coming to power of the Museveni government was a welcome development," says Carver.

"In Togo, a national commission on human rights has been set up in response to international criticism, particularly from Amnesty International, on the state of human rights in Togo."

Carver also mentions South Africa, saying "the phase that we're in now is a positive one, after the extremely bad period of widespread emergency detentions" Prominent prisoners had been released and death squads exposed.

Vigorous

"What has remained underreported are abuses of human rights in the homelands and in the rural areas," he says.

An ad hoc committee on human rights was formed in Ghana. Nigeria also had a vigorous civil liberties organisation.

Some situations remained bad, especially in the Horn of Africa.

The Somali government had essentially declared war on its own people, with widespread massacres and bombings of the civilian population.

"The Ethiopian regime looks increasingly unstable, but maintains the style of extreme repression as it has throughout the decade," says Carver.
Rowena Whelan reports from Addis Ababa on the chances of Africa getting its economic act together

Kicking and screaming into the next century

AN African Economic Community by the year 2000? One Finance Minister laughed at the prospect, advocates said it was possible and economists began arguing.

Bureaucratic, overlapping and underfunded, about 200 regional organisations have so far failed to weld Africa's fragmented economies into a viable market.

So can Africa, after 30 years of talking, meet the challenge of greater integration by the dawn of the new millennium?

"If you base your answer on what happened in the past, the answer is no," said Adebayo Adeyemo, under-secretary-general of the United Nations and head of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

"But there is a growing awareness among African governments that there is a need for them to show greater political commitment."

"Nothing is unrealistic if the political commitment exists."

But African trade and finance is still overwhelmingly linked to Europe, home of its former colonial powers, despite pledges at independence in the 1950s and 1960s that forging economic links across the continent was a priority.

The World Bank calculates that intra-African business, as a share of the continent's total trade, remains at the level it was 20 or more years ago - despite such potential benefits as economies of scale in industry or greater food security if surplus grain producers could ship freely to famine areas.

"Some people blame underdeveloped economic systems left behind at independence and unfair world trade practices. Others note that the continent is still riven by wars and therefore has a long way to go to establish the political stability essential for regional development."

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is finalising a draft treaty for an African Economic Community for signature at a summit next June.

It says it wants to build on the achievements of regional groups such as the Preferential Trade Area (PTA), which links 18 southern and eastern African nations, and the 16-member Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

"The OAU will try to knit together at a continental level what is happening in the PTA, ECOWAS and other regional groupings," said Brownson Dede, OAU assistant secretary-general.

Under the 1990 Lagos Plan of Action, sub-Saharan nations were divided into three groups: west Africa, central states, and eastern and southern countries.

Each was to create a free trade area by ending internal tariffs, then set a common external tariff, and establish an economic community.

But many groups, including the PTA and ECOWAS, are still facing an uphill struggle toward greater cooperation.

"There is no way you can harmonise the economies of the continent if you are unable to harmonise those of its regions," said Kadre Ouedraogo, ECOWAS's deputy executive secretary.

At a PTA summit in Swaziland in November, some Western donors said there was little chance for large-scale funding for its regional development plans.

PTA finance ministers had earlier diluted a scheme for full monetary union by the end of the decade, saying harmonisation of economic and monetary policy would be essential first.

Plans to make ECOWAS currencies convertible - a key step to boost trade - have been put back two years to 1994.

"If you cannot achieve something at the level of 16 nations, you cannot achieve it at the level of 54," said Mr Ouedraogo, who is in charge of economic affairs.

Those who are optimistic that regional and pan-African efforts now stand a greater chance of success than in past decades point...
OECD does not expect global recession

LONDON — The good news in the latest half-yearly Economic Outlook from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is that the OECD does not expect, anything like a global recession next year.

The bad news is that all the risks surrounding its forecast are on the downside, and that is before taking account of possible dangers arising from the Gulf crisis.

For the 24 industrialised nations of the OECD, the outlook projects 2 percent real growth in 1991 and 2.5 percent in 1992.

Overall inflation is expected to accelerate to an annual rate of 5.2 percent in the first half of 1991, from around 4.5 percent at present; Unemployment is forecast to rise to 6.2 percent of the industrial world’s working population by the end of 1992 from around 5.3 at present.

The risks in the outlook were acknowledged by David Henderson, head of the OECD’s economics and statistics department. He said gloomy economic news from the US over the past month meant the OECD’s projections for US growth in the present half of 1990 and the first six months of 1991 were too optimistic.

The OECD believes the latest oil price shock will pass rapidly through the economies of the industrialised world and do less damage than the shocks of 1973-74 and 1979.

Against a generally gloomy picture, some worries that plagued the OECD for years are now of less concern.

Recent exchange rate changes and widening growth differentials among the main economies should mean that by 1992, the US current account deficit and the Japanese and German surpluses may have narrowed to around 1 percent of gross national product in each case. — Financial Times.
Sanctions being ’eroded’

ADDIS ABABA — An OAU official yesterday expressed deep concern over what he termed the “gradual erosion” of the international consensus on sanctions against SA.

“In the recent past, we have witnessed actions by countries, both within and outside Africa, that tend to undermine the collective position decided upon by the international community and the OAU,” said OAU secretary general Salim Ahmed Salim.

In a New Year message, Salim said until there was evidence of an irreversible move to dismantle apartheid, sanctions against SA should be maintained.

Salim did not cite any country he claimed had undermined the international consensus.

He said the violence in which hundreds had been killed this year undermined the fight against apartheid and the unity of liberation movements in SA.

“I would therefore like to renew my urgent appeal to all the anti-apartheid forces and to all the oppressed peoples of SA to put an end to this bloody and fratricidal violence,” he said — Sapa-AP-Reuters.
Sanctions ‘erosion’ slated

ADDIS ABABA — An Organization of African Unity official this week expressed deep concern over what he termed the “gradual erosion” of the international consensus on sanctions as a weapon against South Africa.

“In the recent past, we have witnessed actions by countries, both within and outside Africa, that tend to undermine the collective position decided upon by the international community and the Organisation of African Unity,” said OAU secretary general Salim Ahmed Salim.

In a New Year message, Salim said that until there was evidence of an irreversible move to dismantle the apartheid system of racial segregation, sanctions against South Africa should be maintained.

Salim did not name any country or cite the actions he claimed had undermined the previous international consensus. South Africa says it now trades with every state on the continent except one, despite the ongoing calls for sanctions.

Besides, the European Community has lifted a voluntary ban on new investment. Recent events in South Africa have generated a “mood of optimism hardly imaginable a few years ago,” conceded Salim.

He expressed deep concern and regret at the continued township violence and urged the anti-apartheid forces “to put an end to the bloody fratricidal conflict.” — Sapa-Associated Press.
Plans for an African Economic Community

ADDIS ABABA - An African Economic Community by the year 2000? One finance minister laughed at the prospect, whereas said it was possible and economists began arguing.

Bureaucratic, overlapping and under-funded, about 200 regional organisations have so far failed to weld Africa's fragmented economies into a viable market.

So can Africa, after 30 years of talking, meet the challenge of greater integration by the dawn of the next millennium?

Answer

"If you have your answer or what happened in the past, the answer is "No," said Ademayo Ojukwu, chairman-secretary of the United Nations and head of the Economic Commission for Africa.

"But there is a growing awareness among African governments that there is a need for them to show greater political commitment. Nothing is unattainable if the political commitment exists."

But Africa's trade and finance is still overwhelmingly linked to Europe, home of its former colonial masters, despite pledges of independence in the 1950s and 1960s that forging economic links across the continent was a priority.

The World Bank calculates that one African business as a share of the continent's total trade remains at the level it was 20 or more years ago - despite many potential benefits of economies of scale in industry or greater food security if surplus grain producers could ship freely to famine areas.

Some people blame underdeveloped economic systems left behind in underdeveloped and unstable world trade practices.

Others note that the continent is still ravaged by civil and border wars and therefore has a long way to go in establishing the political stability essential for regional development.

The Organisation of African Unity is finalising a draft treaty for an African Economic Community for signature at a summit next June.

Groups

It says it wants to build upon the achievements of regional groupings such as the Preferential Trade Area, which links 18 southern and eastern African nations, and the 11-member Economic Community of West African States.

"The OAU will try to knuckle together at a continental level what is happening in the PTA, ECOWAS and other regional groupings," said.

SAPA / REUTER

Businessmen, OAU, and ECOWAS are considered seriously.

Under the 1980 Lagos Plan of Action, African countries were divided into three groups: west Africa, central Africa, and eastern and southern countries.

Each country was supposed to create a free trade area in the next three years, then set up a common external tariff, and finally establish an economic community.

But many groups, including the PTA and ECOWAS, are still far from setting up an economic community as foreseen.

"There is no way you can harmonise the economies of the continent if you are unable to harmonise the rules of the regions," said Dr. Ademayo Ojukwu, ECOWAS' deputy executive secretary.

Summit

At a PTA meeting in Soweto in mid-November, some Western donors mentioned there was little chance for large-scale funding for its regional development plans.

PTA finance ministers had earlier diluted a scheme for full monetary union by the end of the decade, saying harmonisation of economic and monetary policy would be essential first.

Plans to make ECOWAS currencies convertible - a key to boost trade - have been put back two years in 1994.
Africa after the Second World War (1939-1945)

Students should focus on the following questions when reviewing the movements towards independence in Africa, the initial problems facing independent countries and the activities of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), namely:

- How was Africa affected by the Second World War?
- What were the main problems faced by African countries after they attained independence?
- How did the OAU examine the achievements and failures of the OAU?
- What was the role of the OAU in promoting peace and stability in Africa?

The era of British rule in Ghana saw the emergence of Kwame Nkrumah, the first president of the new independent republic, who paved the way for the establishment of the OAU.

The OAU was the major organisation to fight colonialism. It opposed the British colonial government and called for African independence. The OAU also played a crucial role in the struggle against colonialism and racism.

The OAU helped to secure independence for many African countries, and its success contributed to the end of colonialism in the region.

Major problems faced by independent African states

- It was difficult for many African countries to solve their problems of national sovereignty and economic development.
- The OAU was unable to provide a unified voice for the continent.
- The Cold War divided the continent, with countries aligning with either the Soviet Union or the United States.

Exercises

1. Explain the following concepts (a) Colonialism (b) Self-determination (c) Nationalism
2. What were the five major aims of the OAU (5 x 2 = 10)
3. On which date do we commemorate Africa Liberation Day? (a) 21 March (b) 1 May (c) 23 May
4. Where is the headquarters of the OAU? (a) Addis Ababa (b) Nairobi (c) Pretoria
5. What was the main achievement of the OAU? (a) The establishment of a continent-wide body for African unity (b) The promotion of economic development (c) The promotion of democracy and human rights

Answers

1. (d) the struggle for independence (e) the role of the OAU in promoting peace and stability
2. (a) 21 March (b) 1 May (c) 23 May
3. (a) Addis Ababa
4. (c) 10 September
5. (a) The establishment of a continent-wide body for African unity

The OAU was formed in 1963 and its main objectives were to promote peace, security, and economic development in Africa. It also aimed to end colonialism and achieve full independence.
Africa after the Second World War (1939-1945)

Students should focus on the following questions when reviewing the movements towards independence in Africa, the initial problems facing independent countries and the activities of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), namely:

- how was Africa affected by the Second World War?
- what were the major problems faced by African countries after they attained independence?
- examine the achievements and failures of the OAU.

Africa and the impact of the Second World War

By 1940, countries within North and North-East Africa had become directly involved in the Second World War. Fighting was taking place on African soil, for example, within Abyssinia (now Ethiopia). Colonial countries, particularly Britain and France, had instated African to fight in a volunteer army. 80,000 Africans were fighting in British and the French. 200,000 SA soldiers were fighting for the British and British soldiers that were fighting for the freedom of their colonial countries against Nasser, whereas in Italy, the same colonial powers demanded African colonies the same freedom and rights. Throughout the war years, Africa's sea- routes, airfields, and natural resources were of strategic importance.

During the war years, the movements towards independence and freedom gained greater momentum and the educated people within the African colonies became critical of the domination by colonial powers within Europe. To give air to such grievances, political parties were formed. Political leaders realised that the government of rural workers had to be linked to those of urban workers who tried to gain the support of the masses in the struggle to end colonial rule in Africa. Strikes, boycotts and demonstrations were some methods used to demand independence.

African nationalism i.e. the desire to ensure that the interests of the country and its people are above those of an individual or foreign power gained support. African nationalism was a protest against foreign control and domination and a demand that all people are equal.

In 1956 the Cold War (now Ghana) became the first British colony to gain independence. Independence struggles were sometimes peaceful and achieved through negotiation or violence depending on the reaction of the colonial populations. Liberation wars were features of some colonial countries to gain independence, for example, in Angola and Mozambique. Warfare was largely responsible for the economic problems faced by independent African countries after liberation had been achieved.

Major problems faced by independent African states

It is difficult to generalise as each African country had different problems to solve upon independence. However, it is important to note that colonisation had been responsible for the underdevelopment of all its colonies. I.e. the economies of most African colonies had been developed to support the needs of the colonial power and not the needs of the African people.

Partly, most African states had been ruled in the same way as western, European countries. Often, such administration was unsustainable to the African way of life. Often, one political party became dominant and its leader became Prime Minister. A group of people were forced to live in poverty while the laws were allowed and the country's laws could be determined by the whim of one person. Some leaders used their authority to ensure that the interests of the people were acknowledged, whereas some became very authoritarian and imposed harsh penalties if people disobeyed or protested against their leadership.

Economically, Africa had been built on the exploitation of the continent and the wealth of the continent was not shared. The African continent was used as a source of raw materials and a market for European goods. The African continent was used as a source of cheap labor for European industries.

In 1964 the African Development Bank was founded to finance projects within Africa. Many has been loaned for the Tansui railway line between Tansui and Zambesi, for irrigation schemes in Tansui and foranganese projects in Biafra. This enabled African states to remain independent from overseas finance.

The OAU suffered some setbacks and difficulties when it came to the promotion of independence.

Exercises

1. Explain the following concepts: (a) Colonisation (b) Self-determination (c) Nationalism (d) Uthura (e) Pan-Africanism

2. What are the three major aims of the OAU? (5 x 2 = 10)

3. On which day did the Commonwealth African Liberation day? (a) 21 March (b) 1 May (c) 25 May (d) 16 June (e) 12 September

4. Fill in the missing words: (a) The President of Ethiopia, ........., was invited to the capital, Addis Ababa, to discuss the formation of the OAU. The two important bodies of the OAU are ......... and ......... The OAU was formed in the year, ......... The issue on which many OAU members disagreed was on direct ......... intervention to end colonial rule in ......... Rhodesia, now the independent country of ......... The ......... remains non-aligned to the capitalist west and the socialist east.

Name three non-violent methods used to gain independence.

Answers

1. (a) by the union of countries and by political independence (b) to the country of interest (c) to the country of interest (d) by the country of interest (e) by the country of interest

2. Unity, non-racial, non-violence, the removal of colonialism and the attainment of human rights.

3. 3.25 May

4. Haile Selassie; the Council of Heads of State and Council of Ministers; 1963; military; Zimbabwe; OAU

5. Strikes, boycotts and demonstrations.
OAU pleads for starving Africans

ADDIS ABABA - The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) yesterday appealed for more money to help 17 million Africans left destitute by war and said the continent faced a human disaster if aid was not forthcoming.  

Wars on the continent had left more than five million refugees and 12 million displaced people, the OAU said in a statement.

"The majority of these destitutes are women and children who are particularly vulnerable to the hardship imposed on them due to lack of food, health care, shelter and protection," it said.

Civil and border wars have ravaged all corners of Africa, and the OAU said the main responsibility for tackling the causes of the refugee crisis lay with Africa. But it said more international funds were also needed.
Two changes have taken place that will fundamentally weaken Africa's future world role. One is the Soviet Union's withdrawal, where possible, from regional rivalries with the United States. This means governments will no longer be able to play the superpowers off against each other, that the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc are bowing out of the donor game and that the West, effectively, will be left calling the tune in Africa. The other change is that with the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, an entirely new zone has opened up to Western investors - countries with skilled workers who live adjacent to the European Community and will become an extension of it.

In the circumstances, some investor, noted recently, an investor would have to be a philanthropist to invest in Africa. So Africa will be doubly affected. The West will call the tune, but will not necessarily be putting much of an extra financial stake into Africa.

**Muscle**

One can almost feel the West flexing its muscle in Africa. Listen to Herman Cohen, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs: "The bulk of our economic assistance is now performance-based and is contingent on a government's support for economic reform and its recognition of human rights."

Britain is saying the same thing. British aid, said Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd recently, would depend on African governments moving away from "the inefficient authoritarian models of the past."

The World Bank's 1989 report on sub-Saharan Africa's post-colonial performance set the framework.

At the root of Africa's development problems, it said, was a crisis of governance. In other words, it was all very well to blame external factors, but the real problem lay in Africa itself. Thus also was the conclusion reached by 500 delegates at the Conference on Popular Participation in Development held in Tanzania last February.

In the words of a United Nations publication, the delegates "explicitly identified the lack of participatory processes as the primary cause of Africa's unyielding, decade-long economic catastrophe."

So the disease has been diagnosed, and the remedy prescribed: Africa must democratise its political systems and liberalise its economies.

As the West sees it, Africa is in intensive care — and it has placed the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in charge as head physicians while it looks for richer pickings elsewhere.

Here lies the rub. Cries of anguish are going up in Africa that the World Bank and IMF represent the return of colonialism.

Julius Nyerere has described the IMF as "a gang of robbers and an instrument of neo-colonialism", and the Organisation of African Unity Secretary-General, Salim Ahmed Salim, while agreeing that Africa must democratise, protests that "Our efforts will be hamstrung by the non-democratic international economic system in which we operate and which militates against our development."

"No matter how many political parties an African state has, that will not alter its economic fortunes. It will not change the price of coffee, cocoa, cotton, saalis or copper."

The charge against the West is that the "structural adjustment" policies it has prescribed for Africa are re-enacting the old colonial relations upon which African economies were an extension of Western Europe. As a result, the West has failed to avoid the re-enactment of an old colonial past.

To return to the theme of this column, the dilemma is this: if Africa's economic, political and social reforms are to be genuine, it must be clear that there is no turning back to an imperial past. This means that African leaders must find ways to reconcile their internal political differences, to work out a programme of economic reform, and to give the continent what it needs: a new, independent vision of itself. This, in turn, means that Africa must find a way to live with the changes that are already underway, and to make the best of them.

The challenge is for Africa to move beyond a crisis of governance, to develop a political and economic system that can accommodate the continent's needs, and to find a way to live with the changes that are already underway, and to make the best of them. This means that African leaders must find ways to reconcile their internal political differences, to work out a programme of economic reform, and to give the continent what it needs: a new, independent vision of itself. This, in turn, means that Africa must find a way to live with the changes that are already underway, and to make the best of them. This means that African leaders must find ways to reconcile their internal political differences, to work out a programme of economic reform, and to give the continent what it needs: a new, independent vision of itself. This, in turn, means that Africa must find a way to live with the changes that are already underway, and to make the best of them.
Breaking the Logjam in the Oil

President FDY de Klerk

Editorial: talks with former President de Klerk to reveal the secret of the "logjam" in the oil sector. De Klerk's previous efforts to resolve the issue have been rebuffed by various stakeholders, including the South African government and the oil companies.
OAU chief tells SADCC to back delicate SA talks

GABORONE — Organisation of African Unity head, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, appealed to African leaders this weekend to back delicate talks aimed at ending apartheid in South Africa.

“Our united action in support of the negotiations between the ANC and the Government is needed now more than ever before,” he said.

President Museveni was speaking on the final day of the two-day annual summit of the 10-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

The SADCC was set up in 1980 to isolate South Africa politically and lessen the region’s economic dependence on it.

The OAU chief said recent political developments in South Africa provided a sense of hope. But he cautioned “We cannot fall into complacency and believe that the ANC and all the democratic forces inside South Africa can succeed in these negotiations without our united resolve to support them.”

During the two days of talks and festivities, other SADCC leaders also condemned the South African violence which has claimed more than 500 lives in the past two weeks.

The SADCC leaders said international pressure should be maintained on Pretoria until there were irreversible democratic changes.

“Only a democracy South Africa is acceptable in our midst,” said Botswana’s President Quett Masire.

The SADCC leaders also called for greater economic co-operation and integration among members. President Masire noted that the foreign debt of the 10 members, with a total population of 74 million, amounted to $25 billion (about R65 billion).

President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique said his government was determined to remove obstacles to peace in his country.

He denounced what he described as the delaying tactics of the rebel Renamo movement in talks with his government — Sapa-Reuters
OAU summit on changes
ADDIS ABABA - The Organisation of African Unity annual summit next week is likely to be dominated by concern over the impact on African states of the sweeping changes in Eastern Europe and South Africa in the past year.

These issues emerged as African foreign ministers met to prepare the agenda for the four-day meeting in the Ethiopian capital, OAU officials said. (230)
End sanctions, says OAU head

ORGANISATION of African Unity chairman, Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, is thinking of relaxing sanctions against South Africa -- contrary to the wishes of liberation movements and most African countries, the Zimbabwian news agency Zana reported on Friday.

Explaining why Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira was not with him on his state visit to Uganda, President Robert Mugabe said Shamuyarira had gone to the OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Ethiopia to push Zimbabwe's position that sanctions against South Africa must be maintained.

"My minister drew my attention to the fact that our current chairman has different views about relaxing pressures against South Africa," Mugabe told his host, Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni.

Zimbabwe, other Frontline States, and the ANC -- whose deputy president Nelson Mandela is also in Uganda -- say sanctions should be maintained until apartheid is eradicated. They argue that the pillars of racial segregation and oppression are still in place in South Africa.

Mubarak's term of office as OAU chairman ends after next week's summit meeting in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa, where the OAU has its headquarters.

Mugabe said he was glad Mandela was in Uganda to brief him, Museveni and Mozambique's Joaquim Chissano on the situation in South Africa and how their countries could help end apartheid -- before the three leaders (and Mandela) leave for the OAU summit today.

He said they could also discuss other issues, such as the MNR rebels in Mozambique and the economic crisis facing Africa.

At a function held by Museveni in his honour Mandela said talks with the South African Government resume on July 18.

He added that he believed "in the near future" political prisoners would be released, the pillars of apartheid dismantled and the state of emergency repealed.

Commenting on his world tour, Mandela said Western governments had decided to maintain sanctions and help repatriate ANC exiles.

"We can say that the international alliance against apartheid in South Africa has continued to grow in strength." -- Sapa
‘SA will be free soon’ Mandela tells OAU

ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela told the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) yesterday that South Africa — the last country on the continent still subject to white minority rule — would soon be free.

The ANC deputy president attended the 36th heads of state summit of the OAU in Ethiopia which he had been invited to address on behalf of the liberation movements in Africa.

Entering the African Hall in the United National Economic Commission for Africa (Uneca) building shortly before the opening of the year’s summit the ANC leader was loudly applauded by the 51 heads of states and their delegations.

Mr Mandela and his wife, Winnie, were led to special seats reserved for observers.

Special mention was made of President Sam Nujoma of Namibia, the youngest country of the OAU after its independence this year.

Stampede

While Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile-Miriam was delivering his opening address in Arabic, hundreds of journalists caused a stampede outside as they were forbidden by security officials to enter the huge empty press section inside the hall. After having waited about 20 minutes of the three-hour opening session on closed-circuit television without translation facilities, they were allowed in.

After President Mengistu’s opening address, President Nujoma was invited to respond on behalf of all the member countries.

He vowed that his country would strive to promote economic co-operation in Africa, encourage peaceful resolution of political conflict and would vigorously oppose foreign interference in the domestic affairs of all African states.

In his address, Mr Mandela — hailed by several speakers as an heroic son of Africa and a symbol of hope to the entire world — said the independence of Namibia had signalled the further collapse of colonial and imperial domination in Africa.

Days are numbered

South Africa, the last country on the continent still struggling for freedom, would be free “sooner rather than later”.

He said: “Nothing can stop the process of the emancipation of our people. The days of the apartheid crime against humanity are numbered.”

Mr Mandela expressed the hope that a post-apartheid South Africa could soon be able to take up its rightful place in the OAU and would thus be enabled to contribute to economic and political stability and co-operation in Africa, the maintenance of peace on the continent and the establishment of improved relations in the rest of the world.

In his speech, President Mengistu welcomed the reforms introduced by State President F W de Klerk, but added that the unbanning of political organisations, the release of political prisoners and partial lifting of the state of emergency had “in no way affected the structure of the inhuman system of apartheid.

The OAU had drawn “immense satisfaction” from Mr Mandela’s release and the political progress which had been made had strengthened their determination to struggle for the speedy removal of apartheid.

Closer ties

The OAU would encourage the process of negotiations between the Government and other political organisations. For negotiations to proceed it was essential that the Government meet the preconditions stipulated in the Harare Declaration. It was thus essential that sanctions be maintained and the OAU carried a huge responsibility for ensuring that sanctions be implemented.

While Mr Mandela’s presence and the political developments on South Africa was given much attention, several speakers highlighted the main goal of this year’s summit — the forging of closer economic ties between African states to overcome the continent’s pressing socio-economic problems, particularly in view of the world’s shifting attention to Eastern Europe.

OAU President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, sketched a bleak picture of soaring foreign debt, poverty and illiteracy on the continent.

The continent’s foreign debt of 257-billion dollars was 230 percent of the value of African exports.

Ugandan president Yoweri Museveni was yesterday elected the new chairman of the OAU, a position he will hold for the next year.
Mandela joins OAU leaders for summit

By Esmer, van der Merwe
Political Reporter

ADDIS ABABA — African heads of state arrived in Ethiopia at the weekend for the 52nd Organisation of African Unity summit, which is expected to focus on the continent's dismal economic future, massive foreign debt, prospects for closer economic co-operation and joint strategy to put pressure on the South African Government to abolish apartheid.

For two African leaders this year's summit will be a first — Namibian President Sam Nujoma and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela — who both received a red carpet welcome at Bole Airport yesterday.

Mr Mandela, who will deliver an historic address at the summit, travelled from Uganda with President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni who is tipped to take over the OAU chairmanship.

Absent from the summit is Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda who is trying to restore order in his country after last month's attempted coup.

Pressure

Mr Mandela yesterday told a press conference the ANC would welcome increased pressure on Pretoria by the African states.

He publicly supported President Museveni's support for the OAU chairmanship and added that a post-apartheid South Africa would become a member of the organisation.

Speaking in Kampala yesterday, President Museveni confirmed that ANC military camps were now operating from Uganda.

But Mr Mandela, addressing a press conference on the last day of his state visit to Uganda, refused to comment on whether camps had been established in Uganda after having being forced to move from Angola in exchange for Cuban withdrawal from Angola in terms of Resolution 435.
African leaders to focus on economics and ending apartheid

Summit to start...
Mandela addresses OAU heads of state summit

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

ADDIS ABABA — ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela was to address a closed session today of the heads of state summit of the Organisation of African Unity.

Mr. Mandela delivered a speech on Monday on behalf of all liberation movements on the continent and yesterday attended the morning session.

The ANC and PAC occupied reserved observer seats in the Africa Hall where the OAU's 51 member countries are seated.

Among the ANC observers are foreign affairs director Thabo Mbeki, deputy foreign affairs director Stanley Mabizela and Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Joe Modise.

Apart from the summit, Mr. Mandela is in Ethiopia as part of a six-week international tour and is constantly engaged in meetings with presidents, diplomats and dignitaries.

He has met representatives of the Frontline states, southern African heads of states, including those of Botswana and Swaziland, and yesterday he met former US president Jimmy Carter.

"OAU can now focus on fighting apartheid"

Political Reporter

ADDIS ABABA — The independence of Namibia would allow the Organisation of African Unity to focus all attention on efforts to eradicate apartheid in South Africa, OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed said yesterday.

Presenting his annual report to the 26th heads of states summit of the OAU, he said political and economic pressure against South Africa should be maintained until the process leading to democratic, non-racial society had become irreversible.

He said the struggle against apartheid was entering a more delicate stage, with the opening of negotiations between the ANC and the South African Government, and Africa was "duty-bound to continue supporting the oppressed people of South Africa".

Unity and cohesion, he added, was imperative if Africa wish to maintain "international consensus as well as pressure on the Pretoria regime — two elements that are clearly pivotal for the struggle of the South African people."
OAU underlines its opposition to apartheid.

From ESMARÉ van der MERWE, 11/7/80
Political Staff 230

ADDIS ABABA — The independence of Namibia would allow the Organisation of African Unity to focus attention on eradicating apartheid, OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed said.

In his first annual report to the OAU summit here yesterday, he strongly reaffirmed Africa's support for the people of South Africa and its belief that pressure against the government should be maintained until "the process leading to the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial society" had become irreversible.

Africa and the international community had welcomed reforms introduced by President De Klerk, but apartheid remained intact.
OAU summit promises Africa more democracy

ADDIS ABABA — Africa's leaders, buffeted by calls for change on the impoverished continent, yesterday pledged more democracy for their restless peoples.

"We reiterate our commitment to democratise our societies and consolidate democratic institutions in our countries," they said in a declaration adopted at the end of the annual Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit.

Heads of state, prime ministers and foreign ministers also pledged to co-operate to end the numerous civil wars and conflicts between states hindering development of the continent.

Changing world

"Peace and stability on our continent will lead to reduced spending on defence and security, and free extra resources for social-economic development," the declaration of the 33-member body said.

The summit in Ethiopia was dominated by debate on how Africa should respond to a changing world and meet the demands of people for better lives.

The summit rejected Western pressure for East European-style reforms, and stressed the right of each individual state to determine "in all sovereignty" its own democratic system.

African leaders have become concerned that Western nations will tie future aid to liberal reforms.

The summit took place against a background of rioting and calls for change sweeping Africa.

Delegates said there was a new realism among African leaders that things had to change, but added that the final declaration masked deep differences between member states.

Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida said Africa had failed to meet challenges.

"Ever since the majority of our countries became independent in the 1960s we have conducted our lives as if the world owes us a living."

He called for a continent-wide effort to solve Africa’s debt crisis "as it is of profound concern that while we should be building, we are busy destroying. Instead of collaborating, we are engaged in meaningless and futile antagonisms."

But Sudanese Foreign Minister Ali Sahliou told Reuters that the OAU had made a mistake in appearing to give in to pressure to link the issues of aid and democracy.

"It is encouraging certain circles in the West to make it a condition Democracy will eventually come as living conditions improve."

— Reuter.
NAIROBI — A tired and ill Mr Nelson Mandela was taken straight to Nairobi's central hospital on arrival here yesterday.

After preliminary tests, the 71-year-old ANC deputy president was whisked off for a rest at Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi's personal apartment at State House.

Last night the ANC confirmed that Mr Mandela has a slight case of pneumonia, adding that he had left Ethiopia because of altitude problems.

Mr Mandela has just completed an exhausting tour of Europe and the United States. It is believed he caught a cold in Ireland which has now developed into pneumonia.

Yesterday he cut short his planned visit to Ethiopia and delivered an unusually short speech — 15 minutes — to the Organisation of African Unity summit before flying to Nairobi.

Last night Mr Mandela's doctor, Dr Nhato Motlana, said he had spoken by telephone from Johannesburg to Mrs Mandela in Nairobi.

She had told him a slight case of pneumonia had been diagnosed.

"His doctors, I am assured, say it is not serious at all and that he may continue with part of his official itinerary," Dr Motlana said.

It is reported that Mr Mandela looked unwell on arrival in Nairobi.

Accompanied by his wife Winnie, he walked slowly down the stairs to the runway, clutching the stair rail.

After greeting President Moi and his cabinet, and waving to a small crowd of airport workers and security officials, Mr Mandela and Mr Moi climbed into the president's limousine and were driven away.

Winnie left in a separate vehicle.

Mr Mandela wore a black overcoat and fumbled as he took it off.

Kenyan officials declined to discuss Mr Mandela's health, but Mr Bethuel Kiplagat, the per...
Africa's two giants who tower above the rest

In the growing vacuum of credibility among Africa's rulers, two big men—Salim Ahmed Salim and Adebayo Adedeji—emerge as outstanding leaders of a bankrupt continent.

By VICTORIA BRITAIN

A YEAR ago, when Dr Salim Ahmed Salim was proposed as secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity, his friends divided into two camps.

Some said he was being rescued from political death in a bureaucracy in Addis Ababa from which none emerged with a future.

Others argued that he was the only man in Africa with the personal prestige, intellectual calibre and dauntless optimism to return the organisation to its 1960s status as leader of a continent then wrestling its way out of colonialism, and now mired in such deep economic, social and political crisis that talk of rehabilitation as inevitable has become commonplace.

History probably had Salim leaning towards the pessimists. The first secretary general of the OAU, Guinean High Court judge Mr Justice Diallo Tell, is the only one of his six predecessors remembered today. And that is less for his distinguished record in Addis Ababa than for the invitation to dinner from President Sekou Toure which followed his return to Guinea and led to his death in Camp Boiro prison.

Fifteen years ago—before the African crisis struck—Professor Adebayo Adedeji's friends similarly warned him that he was stepping into an abyss by accepting Kurt Waldheim's request to head the United Nation's Addis Ababa-based Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) So little importance did Nyerere's heavy-weight politicians attach to the job that

To PAGE 3

Adebayo Adedeji and Salim Ahmed Salim: The exceptions to the helplessness with which African rulers confront the continent's economic crisis
The two giants of the African continent tower above the rest

By Anwar Caan

The two giants of the African continent tower above the rest in terms of their political influence. These two nations, despite being landlocked, have managed to maintain their dominance in the region. The status quo, however, is changing as new political leaders emerge. The future of the continent remains uncertain, but it is clear that these two nations will continue to play a significant role in shaping African politics.

If this small illusion intrigues you, imagine what Spellbound will do to you
Mandela again moves to diminish white fears

No solution can be found in South Africa if political forces are driven by a spirit of revenge and hatred, Nelson Mandela was to have told heads of African states this week. Political reporter ESMARE VAN DER MERWE reports on the speech he was to have delivered to the OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

ADDIS ABABA — The success of a political settlement in South Africa depended on a spirit of reconciliation and a commitment by all the political forces “not to pursue the narrow-minded and destructive aim of gaining political advantage over one another”, Nelson Mandela’s message to the 20th summit of heads of state of the Organisation of African Unity in the Ethiopian capital. His speech was distributed at the summit after he had been flown to Nairobi on doctors’ advice to be treated for pneumonia.

The ANC deputy president’s conciliatory speech was clearly aimed at convincing any still sceptical African states of the sincerity of both the Government and the ANC to reach a political settlement. He noted that many South Africans who had suffered under apartheid instinctively wanted to seek revenge for past and current wrongs. On the other hand, some whites wanted to block political reform by using maximum force.

To overcome this, the ANC proposed that a new dispensation, should not be based on colour, should not contain white "veto rights" and should not discriminate against whites.

Constitution

A constituent assembly which would be entrusted with the task of drawing up a new constitution should not be formed on the basis of mandates from racial and ethnic groups.

The ANC was in favour of a self-determination system of one person, one vote and a Bill of Rights to guarantee the cultural, linguistic and religious rights of individuals. This should sufficiently address white fears “to the extent that they preclude the possibility of discriminating against whites and their domination under a new apartheid system”.

The ANC was very conscious of white fears and was prepared to discuss such fears with the white political parties.

The ANC was prepared to agree on such measures as may be necessary to address the question of these fears, provided this does not undermine the democratic system and result in the reintroduction of apartheid.

Briefing the OAU on the progress which had been made at the Grootfontein meeting between the ANC and the government, Mr Mandela said that both parties had agreed that “nothing should be done to give the apartheid system even one more day of existence”.

Minority

This implied that efforts should be made to ensure that the process of negotiations was not used to legitimise a white minority government to buy time for apartheid, nor should a new constitution empower a black majority and disenfranchise a white minority.

“The democratic principle of majority rule is a political majority, not a racial majority,” Mr Mandela told the OAU.

He noted that the ANC did not doubt the government’s willingness to remove the obstacles to negotiations as had been set out by the Harare Declaration.

Elaborating on the reasons for having adopted the armed struggle, Mr Mandela commented “There are many uncertainties which derive from the resolve of sections of the white population to block a settlement by drowning our people in a bloodbath”.

“Thus imposes on us the requirement that, should white South Africa ever deny us the possibility to bring about change by peaceful means, we must have the means to continue the struggle by means that would be dictated by the eventuality, which we do not desire.”
Stop aping foreigners, says OAU’s new leader

By SHAFAT-AHAD KHAN

THE new Organisation of African Unity (OAU) chairman, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, is a leader with a strong sense of African pride.

When he was unanimously elected to succeed President Hossni Mubarak of Egypt at the annual summit of the 27-year-old OAU last week, the new chairman noted: “A society which does not feed itself or clothe itself, and which survives at the mercy of other societies, is a society in crisis.”

Four and half years ago, his National Resistance Army ousted military leader General Tito Okello and he became President of Uganda.

Along with his concern for the welfare of the African continent is a sharp awareness of the cultural, socio-political and moral pitfalls he thinks have made inroads into the continent.

At the recent East African Social Science Conference in Kampala, Museveni, 46, chided black Africa for aping foreign political and cultural notions.

“Some (African countries) blindly imitated the West while others blindly imitated the East. Domination of Africa by foreigners has propelled us into the present position where Africa is the most backward continent,” he lamented.

“Whenever Europe sneezes, Africa coughs. Whenever Europe plays a tune, Africa dances.

“The cultural subjugation of Africa reached absurdity when African women started destroying their pigmentation and the texture of their hair in order to look like white women.”

Foreign practices, he noted at the conference, had ripped African society apart. He added that “foreign concepts should always be sieved to filter out the negative elements”.

In another recent speech at St Paul’s Cathedral in Nambutembe, Kampala, he said the spread of AIDS in Uganda — which, according to the World Health Organisation, surpasses other African countries with more than 12,000 cases reported in the last eight years — had to be attributed to decadent sexual practices.

“People are rotten morally and, as a result, AIDS has spread very fast. We need to solve the problem of decadence and immoral living, because, unless we do so, it will affect efficiency in production, health and other work.”

Notwithstanding that, President Yet Museveni’s political agenda for Africa is clear. He has appealed to African countries to cooperate, particularly in the areas of mutual defence and security.

On the eve of the OAU summit in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, which was attended by ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, Museveni confirmed that ANC military operatives were being given access to his country.

His promise as new OAU chairman is to take steps to solve Africa’s acute crisis of not being able to adequately support itself.

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OAU chairman Yoweri Museveni ... “Foreign practices have ripped African society apart.”
Hypocrisy at OAU summit

A SAD picture was painted at the annual meeting of the Organisation for African Unity (OAU), says Die Burger in an editorial.

"While the retiring chairman, president Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, highlighted increasing foreign debts, poverty, health problems and illiteracy in Africa, other speakers were concerned that Africa would sink deeper into the morass because of increasing attention given by the Western world to Eastern Europe.

"In the near hopeless circumstances in which Africa finds itself, one could expect that African leaders would go out of their way to seek realistic solutions for the oppressive problems of the continent. Unfortunately, it does not appear to be the case.

"The doors are still closed to South Africa – the one country that could make a large contribution to improving the lot of the millions of inhabitants of the continent.

"Admittedly, a few friendly noises were made about the recent reforms of President FW de Klerk, but in the same breath it was said the OAU had a responsibility to ensure sanctions against South Africa were maintained because the 'apartheid system' was still in full swing."

What hypocrisy to ask for sustained sanctions while the large majority of African countries surreptitiously trade with South Africa, Die Burger says.
Democracy: Can it grow in Africa?

By GRAHAM LINSCL

Who could disagree with the proposition of OAU secretary-general Alimes Salim that, just as revolutions cannot be exported, so democracy has to be developed and rooted in local cultures?

Africa has been cursed by attempts to impose either Western European democratic models or "revolutionary" cultures exported from the Soviet Union or Communist China.

Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda lead a long list of the former. Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia are glaring examples of the latter.

Namibia is a promising example of a new course in which a head-count majority was not able to impose its will on the rest of the population. It is a promising example but, of course, Namibia still has to prove itself.

Attempts to graft Westminster democracy on to countries such as Zambia led to one-party rule, inefficiency and corruption.

Their people are a diversity of ethnic and regional interests. A gulf separated the masses from the small nationalist elites which took over from the colonial powers.

One-party rule seemed the only way to hold things together, and to an extent it worked — but only to an extent. There are today serious rumblings against it in Ivoiy Coast, Zambia and Kenya, representing both Francophone and Anglophone Africa.

Vanguard

In countries such as Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia, resistance to militarised rule by revolutionary vanguard parties is only too devastatingly obvious.

It seems, as Mr Salim suggests, that Africa needs to develop its own models of democracy, realistically rooted in local realities. How can this be achieved?

Consensus government seems the most feasible route, a drawing in of all interest groups to the decision-making process. It would be a great sophistication on one-party rule or permanent power versus permanent opposition.

But there are those involved who seem to forget notions of "representing the will of the people" or "representing the forces of history". They have to be prepared to compromise, recognise the legitimate rights of others.

Of course, South Africa is also on that list of failed attempts to graft Westminster democracy on to Africa. In spite of the fine democratic traditions of Parliament, the system has shown itself incapable of absorbing the entire population of the country without threatening the rights of important groupings.

Mr Salim and the OAU will no doubt look on with more than passing interest as negotiations get under way. South Africa has the opportunity to produce a democratic model with a relevance far beyond its borders.

Nelson Mandela tells the OAU summit that apartheid and racial segregation are about to disappear into history.

If he is right, why does South Africa insist on retaining sanctions and why does the continued rhetoric of the armed struggle persist?

One appreciates the reluctance to publicly abandon bargaining positions. But economic recession and continuedespousal of the armed struggle in certain ANC quarters is working wonders for the right wing — who would like nothing more than to derail the whole process of negotiation.

It is the parliamentary recess and people are taking holidays. But could the Cabinet not take a slightly higher profile in projecting a positive future, at a time when right-wing bombs and farm murders are otherwise dominating the public consciousness?

Has President de Klerk considered the equivalent of President Reagan's fireside chats?

A terrible vacuum seems to be developing, and all kinds of mischief-makers could fill it.
Africa shouldn't cough

When Europe sneezes,
Democracy 'no panacea for Africa'

LAGOS - Organisation of African Unity (OAU) head Salim Ahmed Salim believes multi-party democracy is not a panacea for economic ills in Africa, and Western nations should not make it a precondition for giving aid.

"Africa is increasingly being told to establish multi-partyism as understood and practiced in Europe, or face the possibility of what effectively would be economic sanctions," OAU Secretary-General Salim told a lecture audience in Lagos. African nations should resist this attempt to have European forms of democracy imposed on them as a condition for receiving financial aid, he said.

It was an oversimplification to suggest that multi-partyism was a solution to the problems of African nations, which needed to find their own paths to stable democratic systems taking account of the cultural peculiarities of their societies.

Salim expressed fears that changes in global economic relations, particularly in Europe, could sweep Africa aside.

"In the final analysis, it is Africa which can make itself relevant or irrelevant," Salim said. - Sapu-Reuters
OAU is urged to tackle economics

TRIPOLI — African economic ministers want the OAU to put economic development on the top of its July summit agenda, officials at a UN-sponsored meeting held at the weekend said.

"The main problem for Africa isn't political, it's economic," said one senior delegate at the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) conference.

"We've got to take issues like the African economic matter to a higher political level," the official said.

Progress that has been made on central OAU political concerns such as apartheid race laws in SA and independence for Namibia could leave a vacuum at the next heads of state meeting.

ANC leader Nelson Mandela, addressing the ECA meeting on its final day on Saturday, noted that the economic crisis could block political progress.

"Economic problems all over the world can corrode political rights," he said.

Delegates said if OAU leaders turned to Africa's economic plight, they could build political pressure ahead of talks with donors nations in Paris in September on fresh aid for the world's poorest states.

For Africa's least developed countries (LDCs), the priorities are relief from mounting debt, more development aid and higher commodity prices.

"If nothing is going to be done on these three areas, you can count the least developed countries out in the 1990s," said the conference's LDC committee chairman, Mustafa Nyang'anyi of Tanzania.

But in private conversations, some delegates said the ECA had failed to set clear priorities, with the wide range of reports presented in Tripoli covering the same ground as previous conferences.

Despite African concerns about being pushed further to the margins of the world economy by the opening of a single European Community market after 1992, progress in opening up intra-African trade remains sluggish, delegates said.

The need for self-help would become more acute as industrialised nations helped Eastern European states pay for their shift to market economies — Sapa-Reuter
Africa's unfinished business

In his first interview with an SA publication, OAU Secretary General Salim Salim spoke to the FM's Amarnath Singh in Windeck last week.

FM: What does Namibia's independence represent for the OAU?

Salim: A tremendous triumph, first for the people of Namibia, secondly for the African countries which for years supported their struggle for independence, and for international co-operation and understanding. Will Namibia be a Frontline State member?

It's logical, almost a foregone conclusion. Is this Africa's last unfinished business?

From the point of view of classical decolonisation, yes—aside from pockets of colonial possession. But the real unfinished business as far as the struggle is concerned is, of course, the situation in SA itself.

Is the OAU optimistic about SA now in view of President De Klerk's measures?

I am hopeful about the evolution of the situation in South Africa, not primarily because of the measures taken by Mr De Klerk, which are welcome and positive, but because of the evolution of the situation itself. What is happening in SA is essentially as a result of the resilience of the people of SA, both blacks and whites, in attempts to create a more just and democratic society. A combination of factors, including international support, have contributed to the situation as it now evolves.

Is there still a need for sanctions against SA?

As long as the fundamentals of the system of apartheid haven't changed, and until there is an irreversible process towards change, there is no hurry for the international community to rethink its position.

What is the OAU role?

The OAU's position has always been that in the final analysis it's for the people of SA to decide their future. We will look very closely at the envisaged preliminary talks on April 11, which would set the stage for a meaningful substantive negotiation. Those are encouraging developments. But we will continue to provide the necessary support to the ANC and other anti-apartheid organisations in SA. We will continue to maintain international pressure for the purpose of change. And we will be more than happy to see this change take place in an atmosphere of reconciliation and understanding. For as long as the indignities committed against black people in SA continue, all of us feel affected.

Beyond that, the OAU ad hoc committee's monitoring group will follow the implementation of the General Assembly Declarations adopted last December. And we are hopeful. My experiences in Namibia have reinforced my belief that fundamental change in SA is inevitable—before the decade is out.

Will the OAU try to bring the ANC and PAC together?

We continue, as we did in Lusaka, to call on the anti-apartheid movement in SA generally to recognise the imperatives of the hour, and the need for a united position. What about the peace process in Angola?

It is our hope that saner forces will prevail. The Angolan government trusts in the mediation efforts of President Mwenga, and we have no reason not to support those efforts.

But, frankly, the sooner the US recognises the legitimate government of Angola, the better the position it will be in to make a constructive contribution to national reconciliation. Now, I'm afraid to say, the Americans are in a position to be influential, on the one hand they want to be the people who are reconciling, on the other, they are absolutely committed to supporting Unita. Should Angola hold free and fair elections?

I think so. The government is quite prepared to, but how do you hold free and fair elections under such conditions? First and foremost, there must be an end to the destruction, which is made possible by external factors—the continued support which is being rendered to Unita. Especially after eastern Europe, shouldn't Africa aim for multiparty democracies?

The events in eastern Europe certainly have had far-reaching impact on our continent—economic and political, and concepts which were valid in terms of international relations no longer are. I think we should aim at the democratisation of our continent, and every society should be in a position to determine how this can be achieved. Increasingly, I think the trend will be towards multiparty democracy, but not simply because it's happening in eastern Europe.

What about its impact on African socialism?

Rhetoric apart, I know of no African country which has really established a Marxist state. In our African setting, the trend has been towards creating an egalitarian society, which some call African socialism, democratic socialism, or even scientific socialism. But the basis for creating an egalitarian society has not been shattered simply because of the events in eastern Europe.

But perhaps the economic mechanism to achieve that may lie in free enterprise. I think it may lie in both. Because even in the freest of free enterprise societies there is some aspect of state control. The question is how to balance the private sector with the public sector. But the issue in Africa has not been so much that African governments have not allowed the private sector to flourish. In reality, and it's a reality we will have to face increasingly, in order to develop our countries we need the necessary investment and capital. This has not been forthcoming for a number of factors partly the political situation, but essentially the realities of the economy. Almost every African country welcomes foreign investment, but foreign investment has been limited. Why? Essentially because the investor would like to go where he can make a quick buck, where the necessary infrastructure and technology are in place. So now there's another problem for Africa and maybe for the Third World. The trend will be more to focus investment in eastern Europe by virtue of the existence of the infrastructure, and its relative economic advancement compared to Africa.

We must not stifle private initiative. But I'm not sure that simply that will be the panacea for Africa's problems. Because this has been the policy of the seven countries in one way, or another. But the necessary reciprocal responses from the would-be partners of Africa have not been that forthcoming. The last World Bank report on Africa was pretty pessimistic. Are things changing?

The Chinese have a saying, that for every negative thing, there's something positive. I believe that maybe, just maybe, these events in eastern Europe, the dramatic transformation of the international situation, may force us to recognise the importance of Africa working together, in co-operative interaction, to take the issue of economic integration more seriously, as well as issues of industrial rationalisation and food sufficiency. We can only do so by pooling our resources.

I personally believe that Africa's second and more fundamental, economic liberation, can come about only by a co-ordinated, concerted inter-African action. Therefore, we have to support very seriously groups like the SADCC, the PTA, ECOWA, and so on. Short of that it's extremely difficult to think how we can get out of the present crisis.

It is true that some of the problems are the result of our own policies. But it is equally true that we are going through an extremely hostile international economic environment. This cannot simply be pooh-poohed. The conventional wisdom tends to say, if only Africans work harder, if only you get your act together things will be better. But in truth Africans are working hard, people should go to the villages and see for themselves. As a result, many African countries are producing more than they consume, but are getting less than they used to before they increased production. This is compounded by the indebtedness which hangs like an albatross on Africa's neck.

If countries in Europe feel the urge and necessity to unite in order to become a force, can African countries become more united and even more imperative?
WINDHOEK—South Africa has made a major diplomatic breakthrough in a hectic round of talks in Windhoek and its relations with the outside world will broaden, according to President F W de Klerk.

Speaking at a Press conference in Windhoek shortly before he left for Cape Town following the Namibian independence celebrations he said that "many good results" would flow from the discussions in Windhoek.

In an earlier interview, President Kaunda of Zambia, who met Mr de Klerk yesterday, said that their talks had been "extremely useful" and he indicated that tensions between South Africa and the rest of Africa could be reduced.

Mr de Klerk said today that part of the reason why South Africa's diplomatic relations would broaden was because its good faith was being accepted in the world.

It was accepted that drastic change was coming and that the South African government was serious when it said it wanted to negotiate a new constitution.

**Important role**

It was also accepted that South Africa could play an important role in the development of Southern Africa— which was in need of this.

There were prospects of a developing South African region as a market for Europe.

The atmosphere at the talks was "positive and constructive".

It was clear that high expectations had been raised but there had also been realisation and an understanding of the complexity of the situation in South and southern Africa.

South Africa had extended a hand of friendship to its neighbours and was ready to play a central role in bringing about peace in the region.

Mr de Klerk said that in the talks he emphasised that, with its technological expertise and developed infrastructure, South Africa had much to contribute to the development of the region.

**Lifting of sanctions**

The lifting of sanctions was not discussed as this was not regarded as a pawn in improving relations with the world.

Mr de Klerk saw a large number of foreign representatives in the two-day diplomatic flurry in Windhoek.

They included President Sam Nujoma of Namibia, United Nations secretary-general Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt who is chairman of the OAU, President Dos Santos of Angola, President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria, President Kaunda of Zambia, President Drouzeck of Yugoslavia who is the chairman of the non-aligned movement, President Traore of Mali, and the Prime Minister of the Cape Verde Islands, Mr Pedro Pires.

He also met the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, Ireland, Finland, West Germany, Sweden and Spain as well as ministers from Italy, France and Norway.

There were also meetings with the international committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Commission for Refugees.

**Walvis Bay**

President de Klerk pledged that, whatever happened in discussions about Walvis Bay, South Africa would assure the "accessibility and use" of the enclave port for Namibia.

He said in Windhoek today that the issue still had to be discussed fully between his government and the incoming Swapo administration in Windhoek, but that South Africa understood that the port was of "extreme economic importance" to Namibia.

Mr de Klerk noted, however, that Pretoria's stand was that the status quo in the enclave would remain unchanged and that it would stay part of South Africa.

He said the Walvis Bay issue had not come up for serious discussion between himself and Mr Nujoma during the brief meeting they had in Windhoek. This was because both he and Mr Nujoma were "extremely busy" over the past few days.

Much of the talks centred on "practical day-to-day issues"— such as the continued use of the rand as currency and border control arrangements—and a number of "bilateral agreements" would flow from the discussions.

The question of whether the two countries would have full diplomatic relations in the future had not been discussed, and talks between Namibia and South Africa, Mr de Klerk said.

Swapo has in the past said that, like Zimbabwe and other African countries, it would not have full diplomatic relations with South Africa after independence. However, political observers have noticed a marked warming in the relationship between Swapo and South Africa during the transition to independence, and the warm welcome accorded President de Klerk at the independence celebrations— together with the changing climate in South Africa— has fuelled speculation about diplomatic contact between the two countries.

Dr Kaunda "getting to know PW better"—page 3

Diplomatic breakthrough for South Africa—page 19
**Bumper year expected for unit trusts**

Liz Rouse

The unit trust industry was heading for a bumper year in the wake of the Budget, dividend and interest tax concessions, Old Mutual assistant GM for unit trust and sales development Bastiaan van der Westhuizen said.

Disclosing yesterday that the total assets under management by Old Mutual unit trusts rose to R2.6bn after reaching the R2bn mark four months ago, he said government’s decision to make dividends tax-free would improve the attraction of unit trusts.

“If one consders that apart from dividends being tax-free, the Minister has doubled the interest exemption from R1,000 to R2,000 and further interest concessions are likely, unit trusts are a tremendous investment.”

“Investors in unit trusts will not pay any tax on dividends received from their units. This will help to maximise capital growth, particularly where investors reinvest the tax-free dividends to purchase further units. Previously this could have created cash-flow problems as a result of tax paid on money not physically received, but reinvested.”

**Haven**

Non-residents who did not carry on business in SA were liable for non-resident tax (NRST) on all dividends received from a SA source and would continue to pay NRST of 15% on dividends received from unit trusts.

“The Minister also announced a so-called sale haven for listed shares on the JSE held for a period of more than 10 years. This means that any profit on the realisation of these shares will not be taxed. This sale haven does not appear to apply to unit trusts.”

“The normal rules of capital and revenue are applicable, but in most cases where an individual sells units they are not subject to income tax.”

“It should be noted that the R2,000 interest exemption was announced as an interim measure while the government investigates the feasibility of substituting a final withholding tax. This tax which will be levied at a low rate will presumably apply to unit trusts as well.”

He said Old Mutual’s Investors’ Fund — the largest unit trust — was performing well.
Detention costs: 'No figures'  
By DANNY STERK  
Political Staff

The costs of Mr Nelson Mandela’s 15-month stay in a house at Victor Verster Prison near Paarl were not readily available, the Minister of Justice, Mr Koos Coetsee, said yesterday.

But, he said, Mr Mandela had paid all costs relating to the entertainment of visitors, who visited him at their own expense.

Mr Coetsee, who was replying to a question tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr A P Osthoph (CPL, South-East), said Mr Mandela was detained “in a comfortably equipped and properly secured house” at Victor Verster between December 7, 1985, and February 11 this year.

The daily cost involved, as well as the daily cost of an ordinary prisoner, was “not readily available” as the per capita cost per prisoner per day differed from institution to institution.

OAU to make contact with govt

LUSAKA — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) agreed yesterday to begin direct contacts with the South African government in an effort to find a peaceful and impartial solution.

The ad hoc committee has supported strongly the programmes pursued by the ANC that include talks with President P W Botha.

The committee is to set up a monitoring group, composed of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Until now the African National Congress has not identified any direct contact with Pretoria.

The committee took note of political changes introduced in South Africa but said more needed to be done to build a climate for negotiations leading to democracy.

ANC goal to cut gap in wealth

Political Staff

The ANC regarded its isolation as a means, not a goal, to remove or reduce the differences between the white and non-white. It was a form of co-operation with the ANC in the country.

The former leader said the ANC was often “unhurried” and that it had a “settlement” strategy.

Once they understood they were not hostile, they treated them as a human.

By fostering their friendship, prisoners could get conscripts, such as extra blankets bequeathed in return, be help the guards with their legal problems.

CP MP is ‘coloured man’

The Conservative Party had sent a coloured man to represent the KwaZulu constituency.

He said during the vote on the same subject that it was impossible that Mr Jan Nico Kappe, the coloured MP, could be white, as his ancestors were not black.

Mr Kapa said yesterday.

The party was not interested in the colour of the House.

The ANC also said it did not have a colour policy.

Sent home

The government has received 36,752 complaints about the ANC, but Mr Mandela himself was not acting as a political figure.

He was replying to a question tabled in the House of Assembly.

NP: Natal violence ‘illogical’

The violence in Natal had become illogical and something had to be done to improve the basic quality of life for blacks.

Mr Johannes Maree (NP) yesterday.

It was necessary for people to be socially unified.

The youth were not accepting and more than they were not seen as a community.

The conflict in the region was due to many reasons, one of which was ideological differences, he said.

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By fostering their friendship, prisoners could get conscripts, such as extra blankets bequeathed in return, be help the guards with their legal problems.
LUSAKA — The Organisation of African Unity has agreed to start direct contacts with the South African government to find a peaceful end to apartheid.

Diplomats said the move aimed to co-ordinate Africa's contacts with South Africa and prevent direct diplomatic approaches by Pretoria to moderate African states.

The decision was taken by leaders of 13 OAU members, constituting an ad-hoc committee on southern Africa, at a one-day summit in Lusaka yesterday.

There was no immediate response from Pretoria.

The OAU move followed a recommendation by the African National Congress to set up a group to maintain contact with all parties to the South African political dispute.

"The ad-hoc committee has supported strongly the programme put forward by the ANC that includes talks with President De Klerk on April 11," Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda told a news conference after the summit.

The committee is to set up a monitoring group, consisting of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe to watch peace moves recently set in motion by Mr De Klerk.

The group, to be based in Lusaka, will be the first direct communication channel between the OAU and Pretoria.

Yesterday's summit took note of political reforms introduced in South Africa but said more needed to be done to build a climate for full negotiations leading to democracy.

A diplomat commented, "They (African leaders) want to isolate South Africa but they realise that is now very difficult. So they are seeking a way of controlling any contacts if and when they happen."

Sapa-Reuters

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TRIAL: Former Rumanian Communist Party boss Emil Bobu (right) confers with his lawyer after appealing against his life sentence for genocide, while Manea Manescu (far left) speaks to Ion Dinca. The men, who wore suits in their original trial, appeared in court with shaved heads and in prison uniforms.

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East German minority party spurns coalition

EAST BERLIN — Social Dem. — a member of the three-party
ANC plan for OAU to deal with Pretoria

Argus Africa News Service
LUSAKA — The African National Congress will today ask the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to open direct contacts with the South African government in search of a negotiated end to apartheid.

The proposal is contained in an ANC report to be presented to an OAU ad hoc committee on Southern Africa due to hold a one-day summit in the Zambian capital today.

The plan, expected to be accepted by the summit, aims to co-ordinate black Africa's contacts with South Africa and prevent direct diplomatic approaches by Pretoria to moderate African states.

In the past Pretoria's diplomatic initiatives have tended to throw black Africa's policy on South Africa into disarray.

Heads of state

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia is expected to brief the other heads of state attending today's meeting on his talks with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi last week.

Representatives of Algeria, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Mali, Nigeria, Cape Verde and the six frontline states will attend today's talks which will be chaired by the current OAU chairman and Egypt's President Mr Hosni Mubarak.

The leaders of the frontline states (Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and Zimbabwe) yesterday met in Lusaka to discuss today's talks. No details were released.

Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Eduard Shevardnadze will arrive in Zambia today and is expected to be briefed by President Kaunda on today's OAU meeting.

Mr Shevardnadze, who tomorrow travels to Namibia, is also expected to hold talks with the ANC in Lusaka today.

Last week President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique was in the United States and Britain for talks on the current situation in Southern Africa.

Garner Thomson of the Argus Foreign Service reports from London that Mr Nelson Mandela has again warned that the ANC "will become impatient" if progress towards solving South Africa's problems is not apparent soon after discussions with the South African government begin on April 11.

He told BBC TV interviewer Joan Bakewell in Heart of the Matter, a documentary screened here yesterday, that patience would run out "if a solution is not likely within five years".

Speaking in Stockholm shortly before returning to South Africa on Friday, he added "We are not prepared to risk the same dangers which faced us as far as Namibia was concerned, where it took 12 years to reach a settlement."

The Argus Correspondent in Pretoria writes that ANC leaders yesterday repeated a call for discipline during South Africa's political transformation.

Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Ahmed Kathrada and UDF's Mr Patrick Lekota addressed an ANC rally in Lenasia.

Call for unity

Mr Sisulu called for unity among all South Africans, saying this goal could be achieved by joining the ANC's ranks.

He said "We have to ensure that the transition to a new South Africa will be a disciplined and an orderly process. We must unite to build one nation, in one South Africa. We in the ANC call on all communities to become actively involved in shaping a new nationhood."

Mr Lekota meted out harsh criticism against people who tried to make political gain out of the freedom struggle, claiming that much violence was committed in the name of the ANC by people who wanted to portray the organisation as a threat.

He warned that senseless killings would scare off white people, who were needed to build a non-racial South Africa and who could best encourage the government to move forward on the road to reform.
‘Surprise’ Mandela visit to Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA. — Mr Nelson Mandela switched plans yesterday and flew here to thank Africa’s ambassadors to the Organisation of African Unity for their support.

Interrupting what was to have been a six-day visit to Tanzania, the new deputy president of the African National Congress hastily rearranged his itinerary in an apparent effort to kill a flock of birds with one stone.

Western diplomats here said the visit came as a “total surprise.”

Mr Mandela, in the midst of a 17-day African tour in his effort to win support for the anti-apartheid movement, had in fact been invited to Ethiopia last month, said OAU spokesman Mr Ibrahim Daga.

But his decision appeared ad hoc.

Mr Mandela has received invitations to visit dozens of countries since his release from prison four weeks ago.

By interrupting his schedule to address ambassadors accredited to the OAU, which is headquartered in Ethiopia’s capital, Mr Mandela found a way to thank the entire continent for its support of him and his organisation.

His speech to the ambassadors was scheduled for this morning, following a meeting with OAU officials. Then he was to fly back to Tanzania to visit a number of ANC guerrilla-training camps before leaving on Sunday for Sweden, where ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo is recuperating from a stroke.

Diplomats said Ethiopia’s Soviet-backed government, pressured by recent military defeats in a civil war and a new famine in the north of the country, was anxious for Mr Mandela’s support to bolster its shaky position.

Although the Tanzanian government has never officially acknowledged them, there are at least six ANC camps housing between 3 000 and 4 000 guerrillas in the country. Some of the first black South Africans to take up arms against white rule were trained in the camps nearly 30 years ago.

Mr Mandela flew to Addis Ababa from Zanzibar, the semi-autonomous island off Tanzania’s east coast, where he spoke at a public rally and laid a wreath on the tomb of Abeid Amani Karume, Zanzibar’s first president. At the rally, Mr Mandela, looking tired, spoke of the “supreme importance” of African unity. — Sapa-AF, UPI
OAU calls for anti-apartheid groups to unite

ADDIS ABABA — Africa's foreign ministers ended a five-day meeting on Saturday night by adopting a series of resolutions which supported anti-apartheid efforts in South Africa and condemned Israel's handling of the Palestine question.

In their resolution on South Africa, the ministers called on the British government to release ANC leader Nelson Mandela and condemn several banned anti-apartheid groups.

"Nonetheless, these measures were partial and inadequate in terms of creating the necessary climate conducive to negotiations," the resolution said. It also called for economic sanctions to continue.

They expressed a preference for a negotiated settlement with the government, but said the armed struggle against apartheid should continue if that proved impossible.

The ministers also condemned Britain for its decision to lift voluntary sanctions against new investment in South Africa.

Israel was condemned, along with Chile, Turkey, Taiwan and a number of unnamed Western countries, for what the ministers called continued collaboration with South Africa in military and nuclear fields — Sapa-Reuters-AP
Blinkered OAU ministers

ADDIS ABABA - Africa's foreign ministers ended a five-day meeting at the weekend by adopting a series of resolutions that ignored most of the continent's internal problems.

As usual, the resolutions approved by the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity, supported anti-apartheid efforts in South Africa and condemned Israel's handling of the Palestine question.

The ministers also condemned Britain for its decision to lift voluntary sanctions against new investment in South Africa following the release from jail of Mr. Nelson Mandela.

But the ministers did not address civil wars in Ethiopia, Sudan, Angola, Mozambique and Liberia or conflicts between Senegal and Mauritania or Chad and Libya. - Sapa-AP
1990s Africa's last chance, OAU told

ADDIS ABABA — The 1990s are Africa's last chance to shape up economically, the continent's top economist warned the Organization of African Unity here. He said dramatic change in Eastern Europe was certain to alter the world's political map, and Africa should prepare a clear place for itself on that map.

The executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, Mr Adebayo Adeleye, said African nations needed to repudiate externally inspired economic experiments and set a clear agenda for economic growth.

Critics of "structural adjustment" have said the emphasis on debt reduction through hard-currency exports tends to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, particularly in African states — UPI
Urgent ANC bid to block Zaire summit

THE ANC has urgently appealed to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to prevent this weekend's planned summit between President F W de Klerk and five African leaders in Zaire, the ANC said in a statement issued in Lusaka yesterday.

Senior members of the ANC yesterday contacted the OAU which is meeting in Addis Ababa for a ruling on the matter.

In the statement the ANC said the national executive committee was very disturbed at the news of the Zaire meeting.

The meeting, which was halted by SA government sources as an important diplomatic breakthrough, will see presidents Hussein Habre of Chad, Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda, Pierre Buyoya of Burundi and Gen Andre Kolingba of the Central African Republic meeting De Klerk at a summit hosted by Zairean president Mobutu Sese Seko.

However, the Chadian Embassy in France last night denied Chad had received an invitation to the summit.

The meeting would be the first time African heads of state have initiated a multi-lateral meeting with an SA head of state. However, the ANC said the OAU had backed a well-known policy to "isolate the apartheid regime".

It said the ANC's negotiation document, the Harare Declaration, which had been endorsed by the UN and OAU, reaffirmed this position.

"The steps taken by President Mobutu Sese Seko are premature. The African states concerned have not consulted the ANC, Nelson Mandela or other leaders. Their action is contrary to positions publicly stated by all our leaders", the statement said.

ANC officials in Lusaka seemed confident that the OAU would rule against the summit which apparently does not have the backing of key African leaders, including some of the Frontline presidents.

The ANC is concerned that euphoria about De Klerk's unbanning of organisations and release of Mandela has led to a more amenable disposition towards SA by African leaders and some Western leaders, who are reconsidering the political and economic isolation of SA.

The ANC has repeatedly stated it is concerned that this isolation should continue until a new apartheid-free constitution for a unitary SA has been negotiated, a senior ANC official said.

Although the ANC has said it may be prepared to consider the lifting of cultural and sports boycotts if positive moves continue to be made by government, it wants to control this momentum and ensure that Western and African leaders "do not jump the gun", one official said.

The Saturday summit is expected to deal with economic co-operation between SA and other countries in the region.

Our Political Staff reports from Cape Town that the SA government is moving ahead with plans for the summit at the town of Coms, despite moves by the ANC to block the meeting.

A spokesman for the State President's office in Cape Town did not wish to comment on whether the African trip would go ahead and referred all inquiries to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said the meeting was still on course and arrangements were being finalised for the one-day summit.

Meanwhile, Sapa-AP reports from Luanda that Angolan government sources said yesterday a visit to Luanda by Foreign Minister Pik Botha originally expected today had been postponed for a week.

Sources at the Angolan Foreign Ministry, who requested customary anonymity, said they had been informed of the postponement by a telex from SA's Department of Foreign Affairs.

Botha's aide at the Foreign Affairs Department Pieter Swanepoel also denied the minister would make the trip today.

The Luanda sources originally said Botha would arrive today for talks with his Angolan counterpart Pedro de Castro van Dunem, as bitter fighting continued between government troops and UNITA rebels around the strategic Mavinga airstrip in southeastern Angola.

Botha was also to have met President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the sources said. They added the ministers would have to set a possible date for a meeting of Angolan, Cuban and SA officials here to discuss the military situation around Mavinga — Sapa-AP.
OAU summit: Call for African economic unity

ADDIS ABABA — Africa's foreign ministers were told yesterday they must unify their continent economically to meet the challenge of a changing Europe.

Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, secretary general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), said Africa would have to face the future with less aid and external development partners.

Addressing the 31st session of the OAU's Council of Ministers in Addis Ababa, he said:

"The rapid changes in Eastern Europe have drastically altered the political thinking and strategic considerations of the West." "The need for our economic unity is made all the more urgent in the face of the shift of priority by the West to Eastern Europe and the corresponding further contraction of concessional resource flows to Africa," he added.

"We should be ready for a new political world map and we should be prepared to fit into that new map, not as a residual component but as a full and essential part of it," he said.

Mr. Salim said the OAU, now more than ever, should urge continued international pressure on South Africa.

He said the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela had not fundamentally affected apartheid and stronger pressure must be exerted for the dismantling of the apartheid system and creating the appropriate atmosphere for dialogue." — Sapa-Reuters and UPI
ADDIS ABABA — African foreign ministers have been urged by Ethiopia's leader to assess the possible effects of changes in Eastern Europe on the continent's economy and politics.

President Mengistu Haile Mariam also said the ministers should evaluate the meaning to Africa of the relaxation of tension between the Soviet Union and United States.

Worried

Ethiopian Vice-President Fisseha Desta read Mengistu's statement at the opening session on Monday of the Organisation of African Unity foreign ministers' five-day conference.

Various African leaders have expressed concern that Western nations would abandon the continent and divert aid they previously gave Africans to Eastern Europe, where orthodox communism is collapsing.

Another item on the agenda is political changes in South Africa.
ADDIS ABABA -
Ways of keeping up pressure against apartheid in South Africa will be high on the agenda at a meeting of Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Foreign Ministers this week.

Ministers will want to ensure the stand against apartheid is not eroded amid optimism generated by the release of black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela and other reforms introduced by President F W de Klerk, OAU sources said yesterday.

The Ministers' annual five-day meeting, which begins today, would also discuss Namibian independence, Africa's 230-billion dollar debt, the effects of changes in Eastern Europe and OAU budget matters, the sources said.

Ministers, while recognizing the bold steps taken by De Klerk, will devise a strategy to ensure that support for the campaign against apartheid is not eroded and the pressure for international political pressure and economic sanctions is not undermined, said one African diplomat who declined to be named.

He said Ministers of the 49-member group would attempt to forge a common stance against apartheid.

They would appeal to countries arguing for a relaxation of sanctions to support the African stand until South Africa had a non-racial society with a one man one vote electoral system he said.

The Ministers, meeting at the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa, were also expected to pass a resolution welcoming the stand taken by US President George Bush and by the European Community to keep sanctions against South Africa.

OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim sharply criticised British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Friday for wanting to lift sanctions.

Ministers were expected to discuss their concern over a visit two months ago by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha to Hungary and over the disturbing signals from countries like Hungary were sending out regarding ties with South Africa, the sources said.

The Ministers are expected to invite Namibia to join the OAU when it becomes independent next month, the sources said - Sapa-Reuters
Africa’s economies face black future

As Africa emerges badly battered from a traumatic decade, ALISTAIR MATHERSON of The Observer looks at its economic prospects for the 1990s.

African states enter the Nineties battling with the daunting spectre of crippling debt — an ever-growing sum which 10 years ago was well below $8 billion but is now nearing an unmanageable $250 billion.

To the Africans’ credit, no country has seriously tried to repudiate their debts. The level-headed executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Professor Adebayo Adeedapo, has issued, and will continue to issue, repeated warnings that outright repudiation will not only cause havoc to international financial markets but will render these same markets unable to provide further funds for Africa’s future economic growth.

Africa’s economic plight has been somewhat alleviated by some Western nations writing off their debts or renegotiating more lenient terms of repayment, but where Africa is concerned, the nation which could have given the most help in this area — the United States — is opposed to writing off loans on principle.

While overseas advisers believe that most African finance ministers are eager to follow their advice, two sectors are taboo for discussion. One is military expenditure, which in many African states has taken a hefty bite out of national expenditures at the cost of health, education and social services.

The other is Africa’s alarmingly high population growth rate, estimated at more than 3 percent.

Harsh regime

As the decade progressed, the bitter medicine dispensed by the World Bank in the form of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) was seen by African governments as one of the greatest barriers to their development.

Those, like Zambia and Sudan, which withdrew their subsidies on staple foods found near-revolts on their hands. Alarmed over public hostility, Zambia opted for a ‘go-it-alone’ policy in 1987 without further World Bank aid.

In the Sudan, the SAP saw the end of the Numeiry regime, but successive civilian administrations fared no better, resulting in yet another — and harsher — military regime.

The high hopes generated by the launching of the Lagos Plan of Action at the start of the 1980s, aimed at accelerating sustainable development, has virtually fizzled out.

The brainchild of the ECA, this bold plan was to have been implemented by the Organisation of African Unity.

Encouraging

But the body is in no position to act forcefully because of its precarious financial position owing to the failure by most members to pay their dues. The OAU finds it easier to frame high-sounding resolutions against apartheid.

One encouraging development gives hope for the future. This is the formation of several regional economic groupings to stimulate inter-African trade. Foremost is the Preferential Trade Area for east and southern Africa, which is now embracing 18 countries.

These groupings are already breaking the old trade patterns by which African territories were linked to the metropolitan states in Europe which once ruled them. Today, for instance, Kenya has built up a substantial trade with Zimbabwe and when vital routes such as the Trans-African Highway are completed, east-west commerce across the continent is likely to follow.

African economists have already warned of the adverse effect which single-market Europe will have on the continent’s economy once it comes into being in 1992. This prospect is now one of the strongest incentives for African countries to band together to meet the challenge. It is also seen in impending mergers between African airlines.

What will all this mean for the ordinary people in Africa’s towns and villages? In 1980 there were 17 African states classed as “least developed”. Now that number has grown to 23, with many having living conditions which have scarcely improved since the 1960s.

Drawing a bleak picture of Africa’s immediate future, OAU secretary-general Dr Salim Ahmed Salim of Tanzania said in his New Year message for 1990 that the 1980s had been a lost decade for Africans and offered no prospect of significant progress in the next
Africa's economies face black future

As Africa emerges badly battered from a traumatic decade, AUSTAIR MATH-ERSON of The Observer looks at its economic prospects for the 1990s.

Military expenditure, which in many African states has taken a hefty bite out of national expenditures at the cost of health, education and social services, is another area of concern. The high hopes generated by the launching of the Lagos Plan of Action at the start of the 1980s, aimed at accelerating sustainable development, has virtually fizzled out. The branch of the EEC, this bold plan was to have been implemented by the Organisation of African Unity. Encouraging

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While overseas advisers believe that most African finance ministers are eager to follow their advice, two sectors are taboo for discussion. One is military expenditure, which in many African states has taken a hefty bite out of national expenditures at the cost of health, education and social services. The other is Africa's alarmingly high population growth rate, estimated at more than 3 percent.

Harsher regime

As the decade progressed, the bitter medicine dispensed by the World Bank in the form of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) was seen by African governments as one of the greatest barriers to their development. Those, like Zambia and Sudan, which withdrew their subsidies on staple foods found near-revolts on their hands. Alarmed over public hostility, Zambia opted for a "go-it-alone" policy in 1987 without further World Bank aid.

In the Sudan, the SAP saw the end of the Nurney regime, but successive civilian administrations fared no better, resulting in yet another — and harsher — military regime. The high hopes generated by the launching of the Lagos Plan of Action at the start of the 1980s, aimed at accelerating sustainable development, has virtually fizzled out.

The branch of the EEC, this bold plan was to have been implemented by the Organisation of African Unity.
Africa is all set to try again.

**FOCUS**

The World Bank in a report published in November agreed that economic setbacks had undermined Africa's industrious ambitions, but said it had become increasingly evident that earlier efforts focused on state-led creation of capacity without regard to cost or markets.

"The result was highly inefficient overused inputs, frequently used by governments," the report said.

The report said some countries which did not name, were using less than three-quarters of installed industrial capacity. It proposed ways to develop an "attacking environment" in order to: attract foreign and local investors, reduce trade barriers in favour of the protected local and multinationals; and encourage competition and productivity.

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Special

The ECA, in a blue-ribbon for development awarded last July, noted disadvantages facing Africa included weak infrastructure, transport, telecommunications and government's.
VIEWPOINT

"DOUBLE STANDARDS’ WILL NOT SILENCE BCM

GOMOLEMO MOKAE of Azania's education secretariat takes a look at what he calls "apartheid among anti-apartheid leaders" – international organisations like the United Nations and Non-Aligned Movement.

Though sanctions, sporting and cultural isolation campaigns and the impetus for the historic student rebellion of 1976 are largely attributable to the BCM inside the country, it remains "the black sheep" of liberation movements.

Even the glory due to the BCM's founding father, Bantu Steve Biko, has been eclipsed.

Other leaders receive praise for their contribution. They may have been judged, but were spared the fate of BCM leaders like Biko, Ongopospe Tiro, Mapetla Mogapi and Mthuli ka Sheza.

It would appear that those who advocate a multi-party state in other African countries and a one-party state in Azania are afflicted with "selective amnesia".

In their eyes the internal flag-bearer of BCM – the Azanian People's Organisation – and its structures like Imbuleko, the Azanian Students' Convention and the Community Health Awareness Project, do not exist.

But the external Black Consciousness Movement of Azania has suffered the most at the hands of those with "selective amnesia".

Its armed wing, the Azanian National Liberation Army, has had to become self-reliant as the UN and OAU have refused them aid because they do not recognise the organisation as authentic.

They refuse to accept that the BCM has as much right to exist as the ANC and PAC.

One would think they'd leave it to us to determine who is authentic.

This "apartheid" practised by the UN, OAU and the western media has led to the internecine violence of the late 80s.

Believing that there is only an authentic organisation, some groups have tried to liquidate their rivals, notably the BCM.

Despite not receiving military aid from either the West or East, the BCM has survived.

A former editor of the Rand Daily Mail – who is now a foreign correspondent and holds brief for the ANC – told an American audience at the height of violence between Azapo and the UDF that Azapo was dead.

"If Azapo is dead," asked an impassioned black American journalist, "why are there reports of battles between Azapo and the UDF in the Eastern Cape, Sweto, Natal and Northern Transvaal?"

The propagandist was dumbfounded.

A noted activist with ANC leanings once addressed a London audience also claiming Azapo was dead.

As he left the hall, he met Azanian exiles selling Azapo's publication Frank Talk

"Oh that looks like a good mag. How do I subscribe?" he asked.

"It will be easy for you, the magazine is from back home!" retorted the exile.

Many have yet to learn that BCM burns in the hearts of many Azanians.

It will not be stilled by neo-apartheid or "selective amnesia."

In their arrogance towards natives of Africa, the East and West been presumptuous enough to tell us which liberation movement to support even while supporting our cause.

Organisations like the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement have also determined which African liberation movements are “authentic.”

This shows gross disregard for African nations' right to determine their liberators.

Swapo in Namibia, Frelimo in Mozambique, Fapla in Angola, the ANC in occupied Azania and ZAPU in Zimbabwe have been anointed the “five authentics” with the UN rubber-stamping the decision.

It came as no surprise that the supposedly independent Organisation for African Unity followed suit.

As the concept of a multi-party state gains ground in Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya, thanks to the frantic efforts of the UN, OAU and the Western media, the concept of a one-party state is being supported by the same forces in occupied Azania.

Whether this is being done unwittingly or not, this article aims to highlight these double standards.

These international organisations have chosen the ANC as their own “blue-eyed boy” from the liberation movements of Azania.

The PAC, on the other hand, has reluctantly been recognised as “authentic.”

Unfortunately the same cannot be said about the movement I belong to – the Black Consciousness Movement.

Though the BCM literally "garried" the struggle for a decade after the banning of the ANC and PAC, its immortal contribution to the Azanian cause is being ignored.
Strike turns Algiers into ghost town

ALGIERS — The Algerian capital resembled a ghost town yesterday as a 48-hour general strike called by the country’s largest trade union entered its second day. Traffic in the normally crowded neighborhoods appeared deserted. Police reported no incidents of violence.

Officials of the General Union of Algerian Workers said 90 percent of its members were obeying the strike to protest against government-imposed price rises in basic goods.

The union is objecting to price increases ordered by Premier Moulo Hamrouche’s government in line with economic reforms ordered by the International Monetary Fund — Sapa-AP.

Moi blocks attempt to form opposition party

NAIROBI — Kenya yesterday declined to register an opposition political party launched by a former vice-president in defiance of the country’s one-party constitution.

Jaramogi Oginga Odinga (89) handed official application documents to government officials a month after announcing the launching of his National Democratic Party (NDP).

“I have summarily refused to register the proposed political party because such registration would be in contravention of section 2A of the constitution,” Kenya’s Registrar-General Joseph King’aru told Mr Odinga.

Mr Odinga, a staunch opponent of President Daniel arap Moi after serving as vice-president in the early 1960s under the late Jomo Kenyatta, said the NDP favoured an open and fair system of government based on an independent judiciary.

President Moi has ruled a multiparty state, saying new parties would simply divide the country on tribal lines and create chaos. — Sapa-Reuter.

Debt crushing Africa

STRASBOURG — Africa’s $202 billion (R85 billion) foreign debt burden would cause turmoil across the continent unless it was speedily relieved, predicted President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

In an address to the European Parliament in Strasbourg yesterday, Mr Museveni said the debt amounted to three times Africa’s exports and almost equalled its total output.

He said that three problems additional to debt had held Africa back — the cross-currents of the East-West conflict on the continent, too much reliance on commodities and raw materials, and fragmented markets which had stifled intra-African trade.

Mr Museveni also called on the EC not to lift sanctions against South Africa until apartheid had been replaced by a one man, one vote system. — Financial Times News Service.
Africa's other giant is waiting

THE NIGERIAN attracted little attention as he sat in the visitors' gallery at the formal opening of the current session of the SA Parliament in Cape Town last month. Not many members knew who he was. But those who did were keenly aware of the significance of the presence of a representative of Africa's other giant.

As much as any other recent development, the informal visit by the Nigerian representative - and the group of Nigerian journalists who accompanied him - demonstrated Africa's growing fascination with the emerging new South Africa.

So far this year, representatives of at least 15 African governments have visited SA. They include two different delegations from Nigeria and representatives of Gabon, Zaire, Rwanda, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Guinea Bissau, Togo, Senegal, Ghana and the Congo as well as a delegation from the African Development Bank.

All of their countries are members of the Organisation of African Unity and stand with most of them officially maintain the economic, sporting and cultural sanctions it has imposed on Pretoria in tandem with the United Nations.

However, they all do business with SA, contributing to the explosion of African trade with SA that has almost reached R10 billion a year and is growing.

Like many other African countries, they are looking forward to the abolition of apartheid so that they can deal freely and openly.

African states, impatient to begin dealing with South Africa, are treating the De Klerk reforms as the key to the side door, writes GERALD L'LANGE of The Star Africa Service. The former Nigerian head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo (right), sees both nations working closer together in the future once apartheid has been eliminated.

The De Klerk reforms have given a measure of unofficial respectability to the once furious exchanges, so much so that sanctions have become increasingly irrelevant.

But not entirely so. The sporting and cultural boycotts still hurt. And their withdrawal would flow much more smoothly and would grow faster if it could be directed through open and official channels. With communications in Africa as bad as they are, unofficial channels tend to be inefficient.

Pretoria thus has a strong incentive to rebuild official relations with African states, even if it is only at the level of a trade commission or an interests office. It is looking to African countries to disregard the OAU and establish open links with SA, as Madagascar did last year.

There is a good chance that several states will take the plunge this year, say South African diplomats, especially if the De Klerk reform programme keeps on track.

Kenya has taken an important step in that direction by allowing SAA to land at Nairobi and South African citizens to visit the country. But it is still reluctant to go all the way. Others being eyed by Pretoria are thought to include Morocco, Egypt, Gabon, Senegal, Congo and Cameroon.

The result would be Nigeria, the giant of black Africa both in terms of population (at 110 million the largest) and economy (one of the largest with a gross domestic product of R72 billion in 1986).

Politicians in Nigeria are said to envisage a post-apartheid situation in which SA would dominate a southern and eastern economic bloc and Nigeria a western equivalent, with close co-operation between the two groups.

"I do not see any obstacles to Nigeria and South Africa working together in international organisations and even becoming close to each other after apartheid's abolition," ex-Nigerian president Olusegun Obasanjo said recently.

General Obasanjo's visit to South Africa in July 1990 is understood to have been made at the behest of President Ibrahim Babangida. The general's scouting expedition has been followed by the visit this year by the other Nigerian politicians and the journalists.

A Nigerian newspaper, the Guardian, recently quoted unidentified African diplomats (who would logically be Nigerians) as saying that at the OAU summit in June in the Nigerian capital of Abuja, Nigeria may call for developing contacts with South Africa.

The report does not spell out what kind of contacts are envisaged. But a proposal for even the most tentative contacts, coming from Nigeria, would have an enormous political impact and, if firmly proposed, would be hard for OAU member-states to resist.

It would be one of the most dramatic salutes to the De Klerk reforms that has yet been given. Assuming the intention is there, whether it is actually made will probably depend on whether Mr de Klerk is seen to be maintaining the momentum of the reforms between now and June.

As long as the ANC and PAC keep calling for sanctions to be maintained, the OAU is likely to maintain formal support for this stand. But recent developments suggest the formal policy might then be bypassed by informal dealings with SA to an extent that would make the formal stance largely irrelevant.

The opening of informal "interests" offices that would in reality function as trade and consular offices would suit Pretoria's purposes very well, even if not as well as full diplomatic recognition.

Foreign Affairs would then be hard-pressed to find the funds and staff for offices in addition to those in Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia, Swaziland, Mauritius, Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Comoros and, soon, Madagascar.
CAPE TOWN — South Africa will be represented at the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) conference in Uganda during May and will also take part in future Southern African Development Conference decisions.

This was revealed last night by the ANC's foreign policymaker, Thabo Mbeki, on the third day of the economic initiatives conference — Sapa
Consumer body wants VAT cut

THE National Black Consumers Union (NBCU) has called on government to reduce the rate of VAT and to possibly exempt staple food items from the indirect tax system.

NBCU president Noma Humplo-mare said at a media conference yesterday if government wished to uplift the poor then it should heed the con-

been dropped, liberating more cash into the industry.

"This means that all businesses will be in a position to sell their wares at reduced costs as soon as VAT is introduced.

"The government must now show..."
World Bank recolonising Africa, say economists

LEADING African economists, including officials of the Economic Commission of Africa (ECA) and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), have criticised World Bank policies, calling them "recolonisation of the continent".

They accused the industrialised countries of extending and tightening their control of the world economy in general and the national economies of the developing countries, including the African countries through the World Bank and the IMF, and increasingly through an overpowering new GATT agreement.

The unanimously endorsed statement pointed out to the following:

• Although the World Bank agreed that development strategies for Africa should be based on the need for human-centred development and regional cooperation, this was not reflected in the bank’s programmes;

• The participants criticised specially the Bank’s Long Term Perspective Study (LTPS), whereas Africa’s own long term plans were opposed by the World Bank, stating these were less informed and have failed disastrously;

• African governments should reject World Bank policies to secure their independence and sovereignty in choosing their own development path.

Despite a range of debt initiatives over the past few years, the total stock of Africa’s debt has continued to rise and annual debt servicing costs have eased only marginally, according to recent World Bank and Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) figures.

The World Bank’s "World Debt Tables 1990-91" projected sub-Saharan Africa’s debt at R405bn in 1990, an increase of more than nine percent over the R368bn of the previous year.

The ECA estimated that debt for all of Africa had risen to R678bn in 1990, 4.6 percent higher than the year before. — THIRD WORLD ECONOMICS
Tax rates repel foreign investment, experts say

Liz House

SA WILL struggle to attract investment from foreign companies as long as corporate tax rates remain close to 50%, says a tax expert.

Accounting and business advisory firm Price Waterhouse's national tax director Chris Frame believes that significant foreign investment from the private sector cannot be attracted by a base company tax rate of 46%.

In the UK, the corporate tax rate has fallen to just above 30% and many other countries have also reduced their rates greatly in the past few years, he says. Relatively high personal tax rates, exacerbated by the creeping effects of fiscal drag, and the introduction of VAT will also be major influences on potential foreign investors.

Frame predicts that VAT will escalate at fairly regular intervals after its introduction on September 30 at 12%. Around the world, VAT is charged at between 15% and 20%, so there is a lot of scope for SA's rate to increase to fall in line with other countries, saying that GST, which kicked off in SA at 4%, has crept up to 13%.
Waiting for the first tree to fall

By MARK GEVISser

African states are displaying a two-pronged strategy towards South Africa, while OAU policy is to wait until a new government is in place, many countries - like the Ivory Coast - feel the time is right to come south.

Scramble for Africa - These are the countries (not including the frontline states) that South Africa has had contact with in its quest to reestablish diplomatic ties: Morocco, Sao Tome and Principe, Egypt, Cape Verde, Senegal, Gambia, Biola, Ivory Coast, Comoros, Mozambique, and Chad. The dashed line represents the ribbon of land that runs from the west, an ambassador in all but name, with all the diplomatic trappings - black Mercedes, consular house in the plush Decidy neighborhood of Abidjan - but not the immunity. "My brief is to look for areas of possible cooperation in the future," he says.

At the request of Ivory Coast, he has already set up a game park project, a Park Board official from the Kruger National Park, Johan van Ooren, is responsible for developing the 3 000ha Abeokuka-Mekoro Park near the capital of Yamassoukro, where President Félix Houphouët-Boigny has created a personal Versailles in the bush - complete with the world's largest cathedral - that makes Mbabane and Bulu look like dusty platteland dorps.

Already, the South African Parks Board has delivered six elephants and two rhinos to the Ivory Coast Park. President Félix Houphouët-Boigny has created a personalVersailles in the bush - complete with the world's largest cathedral - that makes Mbabane and Bulu look like dusty platteland dorps. And while his West African neighbors wait for the Ivory Coast to "fall" so that they can follow suit, Houphouët-Boigny, who is already unpopular with more radical neighbors like Ghana and Burkina Faso, is being very cautious not to upset the forest for the moment, at least, he seems to be following the OAU policy - no ties with South Africa until a new government is in place - in word if not in deed.

And while many countries are eager to re-establish links with South Africa, there is fear of a second wave of colonization from the west.
Africa puzzled over SA stance

WITH the partial lifting of sanctions against South Africa by the European Community, other African states seem to be in a dilemma.

Organisation of African Unity members, in particular the Frontline States, have been in the forefront of the sanctions campaign.

The latest European move on sanctions may have negative effects on African states.

Many observers are asking whether African states have any option except to partially lift their own sanctions.

Sanctions

Because the South African economy can easily prosper without any substantial trade with African states, the maintenance of sanctions will harm their economies more than that of South Africa.

Commenting on the European move, Zimbabwe foreign minister Nathan Shamuyarm has said he was consulting his colleagues in the Frontline States and the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa and would later issue a joint statement.

Zimbabwe, one of the most outspoken African countries against South Africa has called repeatedly on the maintenance of punitive sanctions but because of its geographical position has remained the leading South African trade partner in Africa.

About 70 percent of Zimbabwe's trade goes through South African ports.
LAGOS — Organisation of African Unity (OAU) secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim this week expressed support for an African candidate for the post of UN secretary-general.

Salim said Africa had the right credentials to succeed Peruvian Javier Perez de Cuellar, the News Agency of Nigeria reported.

Salim, a Tanzanian who made an unsuccessful bid for the top UN post in the 1980s, said he hoped African countries would rally behind one candidate.

Nigeria's military government is believed to be keen to propose either the country's former military head of state Olusegun Obasanjo or retired General Joseph Garba.

But Nobel literature prize winner Wole Soyinka of Nigeria has urged the government not to select a former soldier. — Reuters.
Divisions in UN ranks over US threat to 'punish' Iraq

NEW YORK — UN diplomats have given a mixed reaction to statements by President George Bush that the US would oppose easing sanctions against Iraq until President Saddam Hussein was ousted.

"Saddam Hussein himself is the single greatest obstacle to any hope for the future of the people of Iraq," Secretary of State James Baker told Congress on Wednesday.

He repeated statements made by Bush on Monday that the US intend-
ed to continue economic sanctions against a Saddam-led Iraq.

Some nations say the US is correct, but others say it is a violation of the UN resolutions which mandate gradual lifting of sanctions as Iraq complies with conditions, like destruction of weapons and payment of compensation.

Council member Cuba and some Third World nations say the US is trying to impose its will on the international community and interfere in Iraq's internal affairs.

US officials could not clarify whether Washington would use its veto.

Britain alone among the five permanent Security Council members with veto power has unequivocally supported Bush. France favours a softer approach, with one diplomat saying: "Don't overload the boat or else it will sink."

China and the Soviet Union are likely to view the US position as interference — Sapa-AP.

OAU likely to focus on economics

LAGOS — Regional political issues are likely to take second place to pressing economic problems at top-level meetings of the OAU opening in Nigeria on Monday, Nigerian experts said.

They said major topics would be increased economic co-operation and self-reliance in Africa, which is saddled with an estimated total foreign debt of $260bn.

This represents a significant shift away from politics, which traditionally has held sway at OAU meetings since the early '60s.

"In view of the changes taking place in the world, we hope this OAU meeting will be a major event in terms of shifting the focus from political to economic issues," said director-general of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Oladapo Fatowora.

Fatowora said he was in Abuja to focus on economics and trade sanctions on SA were likely to be discussed.

"I don't see any major African country pressing for the removal of sanctions. The mood (on SA) is one of cautious optimism," he added — Sapa-Reuters.

Maseru quiet after riots

MASERU — Lesotho's capital city was quiet yesterday after the ruling military council's imposition of a dusk-to-dawn curfew throughout the country on Wednesday.

This followed violence in Maseru after a woman was reportedly beaten to death on Monday in a Pepco shop for allegedly stealing a T-shirt valued at less than R4.

Military Council chairman Col Phusoane Ramaha said on radio the people who murdered the woman would soon appear in court.

Pepco issued a statement saying it was against company policy for anybody to beat up a thief. Culprits should be taken to the police. If it was true that employees killed the woman, the company would try to compensate her family.

An unconfirmed report said a Chinese person was killed by a rampaging mob, while a Lesotho citizen was fatally shot by police in Lekhilationeng.

AP-DJ reports that the IMF yesterday approved a $24,1m loan to Lesotho to support the country's three-year economic reform programme — Sapa.
OAU to seek unity on SA

ABUJA — African leaders will seek a common policy on SA sanctions during OAU meetings starting in Nigeria today.

On Friday, the secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim told the 26-member Liberation Committee that from today, foreign ministers would re-examine Africa's position on SA to forge a united front.

This would be followed by a summit of heads of state from June 3 to 5.

ANC representatives, including Stanley Mabhata, urged committee members to support sanctions.

Source: Reuters
PAC leader in Swazi talks

MBABANE — Pan Africanist Congress president Clarence Makwetu is in Swaziland for talks with its leaders before an Organisation of African Unity summit in Nigeria next week.

He said he hoped to have talks with King Mswati and expected to meet Prime Minister Obed Chamweta today, before leaving for Nigeria tomorrow. The OAU summit begins on June 3.
Africa calls for sanctions on SA to stay

By Barney Mthombathi
Star Africa Service

ABUJA (Nigeria) — African foreign ministers meeting here yesterday urged the international community to maintain sanctions on Pretoria.

Releasing or scrapping punitive measures at this stage would prolong the struggle against apartheid, they said.

The Ministers are meeting in preparation for the Organisation of African Unity summit next week.

They made the boycott call after being addressed behind closed doors by ANC director of information Thabo Mbeki and PAC foreign affairs spokesman Gorah Ibrahim. They are both believed to have called for sanctions to be maintained.

African countries were urged at the meeting to reassess their attitude towards South Africa in the light of President de Klerk's reform initiatives.

OAU secretary-general Dr Salim Ahmed Salim of Tanzania said the organisation would have to "revisit the initiative and dictate the pace of change" or risk being left out of the equation.

"We should reassess the situation (in South Africa) and see whether, indeed, we need a review of policy and whether the necessity of sanctions has waned or not," Dr Salim said.

"To remain ambivalent in our words and deeds will only give solace and credence to the detractors of Africa's freedom. We should not be seen to be oblivious to change and possibly miss an opportunity for constructive involvement in the revolutionary process now under way in South Africa," he said.

He welcomed measures taken thus far to dismantle apartheid, including the signing by the South African Government and the ANC of the Pretoria and Groote Schuur minutes which he said laid the foundation of a society committed to unity, equality and democracy.

The Ministers yesterday began discussing behind closed doors Dr Salim's report on southern Africa.

The report will form the basis of decisions to be taken by next week's summit on the situation in South Africa.
OAU urges rethink on SA

ABUJA - The secretary-general of the Organisation for African Unity yesterday urged African countries to reassess their attitude towards South Africa in the light of State President FW de Klerk's reforms.

Dr Salim Ahmed Salim of Tanzania also asked the countries to decide whether punitive measures such as sanctions were still necessary.

Addressing African foreign ministers yesterday in Abuja, Nigeria's future capital, Salim said the organisation would have to "redefine the initiative and dictate the pace of change" or risk being left out of the equation.

African foreign ministers are holding a week-long meeting in preparation for the 27th summit of OAU heads of state, which begins here on Monday.

South Africa is expected to be high on the agenda.

The OAU liberation committee is to table a report on Southern Africa which is expected to reflect the organisation's current thinking on developments in South Africa.

"We should reassess the situation and see whether, indeed, we need a review of policy and whether the necessity of sanctions has waned or not," Salim said.
The formation of the OAU

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia invited the leaders of 32 independent African states to a conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May 1963 to discuss the question of unity amongst African countries. On May 25 1963 the charter of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was signed. The date is commemorated today as African Liberation Day. We shall examine the reasons for the OAU, its aims, principles, organs, successes and failures.

Reasons behind the formation of the OAU

Colonial power had partitioned and divided the African continent and its people. In post-colonial Africa, unity was regarded as a weapon to be used against colonialism and imperial forces. The Pan-Africanist ideology which supported the concept of a United States of Africa was popular among African leaders as she expressed their outrage at the ill-treatment of black people worldwide. After World War 2 all Pan-Africanist Congresses were to be held within Africa itself. In 1958 Kwame Nkrumah convened the All-African People's Conference in Accra, Ghana, to promote unity and understanding among African people, to accelerate the decolonisation movement, to fight for human rights and to develop the feeling of one community within Africa. After independence African countries became members of the United Nations Organisation (UNO) and it was hoped that the African Bloc would remain non-aligned. I.e. not automatically support the capitalist west or the socialist east but make its own decisions.

Regional co-operation and unity was in evidence prior to 1963. The Casablanca Bloc had been formed in 1961 and supported the concept of a United States of Africa and also took a militant stand against colonialism. Members of the Casablanca Bloc were Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco and representatives from Libya and Algeria. A second bloc emerged under the leadership of President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast. They did not support the militant stance of the Casablanca Bloc but did favour African unity. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania formed economic links with Kenya and Uganda.

The OAU charter of 1963 clearly set out the purposes and aims of such an organisation:

* to promote the unity and solidarity of the African and Malagasy states
* to co-ordinate and intensify their collaboration and efforts to achieve a better life for the people's of Africa
* to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and independence.
* to eradicate all forms of colonialism from the continent of Africa
* to promote international co-operation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration of Human Rights.

The principles of the OAU charter included the equality of all member states, non-interference in the internal affairs of member states, respect for the existing frontiers of member states and the peaceful settlement of conflicts between member states.

The main bodies of the OAU are:

The Council of heads of state and leaders meet annually. Each country has one vote and a two-thirds majority is required for a resolution to be passed. The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs meet twice a year and execute the resolutions passed by the Heads of State. The secretariat is based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and is headed by a secretary-general who is responsible for the administration of the OAU. The Commission for Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration settles disputes among African countries. There are seven specialised commissions to handle economic, social, educational, health, cultural and defence matters and finally, the African Liberation Committee meet in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, to co-ordinate the activities of independence movements and to allocate financial assistance.

Achievements of the OAU

Unity and co-operation amongst African countries has been successful and efforts have been made to prevent border conflicts or to settle disputes as quickly as possible. Border conflicts are inevitable and within the African continent such conflicts led to wars between Algeria and Morocco, Somalia and Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania, Senegal and Guinea and Niger and Dahomey. The OAU managed to intervene and settle all these quarrels.

The Ngenian Civil War (1967-71) was one of the most concern tot the OAU. Many peace meetings and settlements were arranged by numerous world bodies but no successful end came about. The OAU was the only organisation which viewed it from an African perspective.

The OAU assisted member states militarily. African soldiers were sent to Tanzania to prevent a major crisis when the Tanzania African Rifle Corps mutinued.

As a pressure organisation against colonialism, its success was seen when the British ended the Central African Federation of North and South Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The OAU continually objected to and opposed Portugal's control over Angola and Mozambique. Ian Smith's regime of Rhodesia, South Africa's control over Namibia and racism in South Africa. Political and economic measures were introduced to eradicate such oppression. As African colonies gained independence they became members of the UNO. By 1970 Africa had 41 votes in the General Assembly of the UNO and as a powerful group succeeded in imposing economic sanctions via the UNO on Rhodesia, placed an arms embargo on Portugal and had resolutions passed within the General Assembly of the UNO condemning South Africa's mandate over Namibia and apartheid. Pressure of OAU members led the expulsion of Portugal and South Africa from all sporting bodies and meetings and from the International Labour Organisation. South Africa was refused participation in the Olympic Games. Although these are successes of the UNO, it is important to state that the OAU exerted pressure at meeting of this world organisation.

One of the major achievements of the OAU has been on the economic front. In 1964 the African Development Bank was established. It has financed many projects in over 40 African countries, for example, it helped to finance the 1,250 mile railway from Zambias and Tanzania, loaned money in Tunisia for irrigation and for water and sewage projects in Uganda.

The OAU also assisted with the issue of refugees. In 1964 the OAU in conjunction with the UN High Commission for Refugees set up a special commission to assist refugees, but simultaneously prevented the refugee problem from causing conflict between the countries. In 1976 the UN High Commission estimated that over a million people in Africa had fled their own countries because of political, social or financial problems.

Failures of the OAU

The OAU has had setbacks rather than failures. The road to peaceful solutions or negotiated settlements is a long one and therefore initial setbacks by the organisation could very well be temporary. Both Zimbabwe and Namibia are now independent countries but members of the OAU were often divided as to the agreement required to end colonial rule. Some countries favoured economic sanctions, others wanted an African army to intervene.

Although countries rejected apartheid in South Africa and aimed to end it, no practical action was taken by member countries of the OAU.

The Ivory Coast, Malawi and Ghana felt that continued "dialogue" with South Africa would bring about changes, while most African countries supported isolation and economic sanctions.

Independence also gave rise to problems within a few countries. Dissatisfaction with the political party or leader often resulted in coups, for example, Nigeria had three coups (overthrow of government) within ten years of independence.

Debt has also plunged the African continent into poverty and it is financially impossible to cut ties with the former colonial rulers. The OAU allocates only small amounts for military equipment to independence movements engaged in the liberation struggle.

On the issue of Human Rights, the OAU has not taken positive action. The regime of Idi Amin in Uganda was synonymous with atrocities but the OAU was unable to intervene.

It is crucial to remember that all international organisations face successes and failures and by its very nature the OAU remains a loose federation of states and does not compel member states to act in a particular way. The lack of authoritarianism within the OAU is crucial and it guarantees the sovereign independence of all its members. As long as debate among African countries continues, the OAU remains a successful forum.
The OAU has achieved very little in 27 years of existence, writes Barney Vilakazinoh.
ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela has flown to Nigeria to attend the OAU summit where he is expected to call for the maintenance of sanctions against SA.

Sapa reports PAC president Clarence Makwetu will also attend the summit.

An ANC spokesman said Mandela left SA on Friday for Lagos, for the three-day OAU meeting which takes place in the federal capital Abuja from today.

He was to meet ANC foreign affairs spokesman Thabo Mbeki in Abuja.

Mandela had been expected to attend a Frontline states' meeting before the summit, where the question of sanctions was also expected to feature prominently.

TIM COHEN reports ANC national executive committee member Aziz Fahad.

ANC, PAC leaders off to OAU summit

said Mandela would also brief the summit on the state of the transition process in SA.

On Saturday African foreign ministers in Abuja decided to urge the continuation of international sanctions.

Their resolution said sanctions should only be maintained until SA had a new constitution and had set a date for free elections. Sapa.

Reuters reports (23D) -

They also accused the SA government of orchestrating the violence in SA townships.

Their resolution condemned OAU countries with diplomatic ties with SA.
Lifting of sanctions strongly condemned

Tough OAU stand on SA

By Barney Mthombethi
Star Africa Service

ABUJA (Nigeria) — African heads of state are expected to take a surprisingly hardline attitude towards South Africa at the Organisation of African Unity annual summit which begins in Abuja this morning.

A leaked draft resolution on South Africa prepared for the OAU summit by foreign ministers late on Saturday calls for the maintenance of sanctions against Pretoria and strongly condemns the establishment of diplomatic and other ties.

It also condemns the South African Government for "orchestrating, co-ordinating and abetting" what it calls the destructive wave of violence engulfing the country, particularly the black townships around Johannesburg.

The OAU calls on those countries which have lifted or relaxed sanctions and other forms of pressure against SA to reconsider their positions.

The vehemence of the language used in the draft resolution which, unlike other resolutions was not released to the media, has surprised some observers. There is an acknowledgment in the resolution of the changes that have already taken place in South Africa.

OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim told journalists on Friday the organisation needed to take a more balanced approach on South Africa. There is no evidence of this in the resolution.

Policy measures announced by President de Klerk, it says, are a direct result of internal and international pressure, namely the armed struggle, sanctions and political isolation.

Condemned

The resolution also calls on African countries to maintain their common position on South Africa, but stops short of ceasing those that have established ties with the country.

The migration of some Eastern Europeans to SA is condemned, as is the growing military and nuclear cooperation between Pretoria and Israel and Taiwan.

The Government is accused of bad faith for its unwillingness to fully implement its undertakings under the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes, including the release of political prisoners and arrangements for the safe return of exiles.

ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and PAC president Clarence Makwetu held meetings last night with Frontline states to discuss developments within the country.

An ANC spokesman said Mr Mandela would ask the OAU to help end the violence in the townships.

"Mandela is going to talk about violence in South Africa, its escalation and how the heads of state can put their heads together to end it," the spokesman on foreign affairs said yesterday.

He said Mr Mandela would address heads of state and government today after the formal opening of the summit.

Mr Mandela's speech at the summit — the second he has attended since his release from prison — would underline how factional fighting was undermining the black struggle for political power, he added.

More reports — Pages 9 and 10
ABUJA (Nigeria) — Apart from South Africa, another subject provoking agitated discussion among delegates to the Organisation of African Unity summit, which begins today, is the choice of a successor to Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar as secretary-general of the United Nations.

Dr de Cuellar has indicated that he will not seek re-election at the end of his term, and Africa is pushing hard for one of its own to succeed him.

Former Nigerian military leader General Olusegun Obasanjo is the front-runner at this stage.

Two other prominent figures who want the job are Zimbabwean Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero and Senegalese President Abdul Douf.

OAU Secretary-General Dr Salim Ahmed Salim is believed to want the job, but is unlikely to have his name put forward unless he gets an assurance that the US and British will not again thwart his ambition.

Dr Salim failed to get the job 10 years ago because the two powers objected to his candidacy.

The Africans did not want Dr Kurt Waldheim, and Dr Perez de Cuellar was elected as the compromise candidate.

General Obasanjo has been a frequent vessel to South Africa in recent times.
ANC-PAC reach sanctions deadlock

ABUJA (Nigeria) — Southern African leaders meeting in Nigeria before an OAU summit to shape a new policy towards Pretoria reached a deadlock early today over a disagreement between the ANC and the PAC.

The southern African presidents—holding the talks on the sidelines of the annual Organisation of African Unity summit opening later today—failed to agree on a common position on anti-apartheid sanctions, delegates said.

Relations with Pretoria are widely expected to dominate the three-day summit in Abuja, Nigeria's future capital.

One senior delegate said the impasse was because of the widely divergent positions of the ANC and the more radical PAC.

"The PAC accuses the ANC of weakening sanctions," said a senior ANC delegate, speaking on condition of anonymity.

He said the PAC was totally opposed to the ANC's inclination to accept a partial lifting of sanctions if Pretoria fulfilled certain conditions, including releasing political prisoners.

The ANC would have favoured an end to visa restrictions for visitors to South Africa and the lifting of the sporting boycott of the country if such conditions were met, the delegate said.

Leaders of the Frontline states—Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Tanzania and Namibia—decided to take a neutral position until the movements resolved their differences, he added.

ANC chief spokesman Mr Thabo Mbeki declined to go into details of the meeting.

He said there was growing sentiment in the European Community, the former communist bloc and Asia in favour of at least an easing of sanctions.

"The question is, how do you keep the rest of the world maintaining the present position?" he said. — Sapa-Reuters

See pages 2 and 11.
Common market

Decisive steps toward European unification,

The historic step toward European unity,

The European Communities (EC) have

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Wraps on FW trip to Africa

Political Staff

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk and members of his cabinet are to visit a major African country, believed to be Kenya, for two days next weekend.

Foreign Affairs and government officials declined to disclose Mr de Klerk's destination, for fear that pressure would be brought to bear on the host country by the OAU at its meeting in Nigeria this week.

A senior Kenyan politician visited South Africa last month, and South Africa and Kenya have agreed to allow SA Airways landing rights at Nairobi.

South African tourists were also now being allowed to enter Kenya.

Egypt too far

Other possible destinations include Egypt and Nigeria. Sources said they did not think Mr de Klerk would visit Nigeria so soon after the OAU summit this week, and one source said Egypt was too far for the short trip.

It is understood that Mr de Klerk will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, Trade and Industry Minister Mr Org Marais, Agriculture Minister Dr Kran van Niekerk and Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Mr George Bartlett.

Given the composition of the delegation accompanying Mr de Klerk, it is expected that major trade deals are expected to be struck.
Disaster faces broke Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA - Ethiopia's provisional leader says its former Marxist rulers have left it bankrupt - a grim message for millions of its citizens facing starvation from famine.

"The outgoing government left the country bankrupt," new interim leader Mr Meles Zenawi said in a television and radio broadcast on Sunday night.

"The coffers are empty, the country has nothing to sustain it, even for a few days," he said in his first public speech in Addis Ababa since rebels of his Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front captured the capital last Tuesday.

Meles (35) spoke as fears grew of a famine disaster in eastern areas with reports that fighting was preventing food aid from moving.

More than seven million people are threatened with starvation this year because of drought and civil war in the impoverished country.

Appeal

Meles appealed for peace to allow his interim government to restore order and cautioned people against following "fan-peace elements" - a reference to anti-EPRDF demonstrations last week. - Sapa-Reuters.
Nelson Mandela's image is shown on the page. The text appears to be a report or an article discussing significant events and developments, possibly related to political or social issues. The text is too small to read clearly, but it seems to mention Mandela's influence or actions in a context that is relevant to the broader issues of the time. The page number is visible at the bottom, indicating it is from a publication dated June 4, 1991.
Kenya lobbies for links at OAU

ANC stance on sanctions startles PAC

Dissention between the PAC and the ANC on sanctions sparked "wide differences" between African countries at the OAU annual summit which began in Nigeria yesterday.

PAC general secretary Benny Alexander said yesterday that members of the PAC delegation at the summit were startled at the ANC "sensational" on sanctions at a pre-summit meeting.

News agency reports have indicated that the ANC will propose a partial lifting of sanctions. This is likely to include the end of SA's sports isolation and the restoration of visa rights to SA citizens if Pretoria frees all political prisoners and satisfies other ANC demands.

Differences of opinion between African nations on sanctions also surfaced in the run-up to the summit, with some coming in favour of full trade links with SA.

Alexander said it was unfortunate the ANC had decided to spring its new policy on the OAU without prior discussion.

PAC president Clarence Makwetu would address the OAU today, and his speech would include a plan for dealing with countries that did not heed the sanctions call.

Southern African leaders who held talks yesterday on the sidelines of the OAU summit to try to shape a new policy on SA deadlocked over disagreement between the PAC and the ANC, Reuters reports.

Sanctions

the SA government for "orchestrating, co-ordinating and abetting" the violence in SA, reportedly surprised some observers.

The ANC's head of information and publicity, Paddy Jordan, denied yesterday that there was any change in the organisation's position of sanctions but added that "at this point in time these differences should not be aired through the Press."

However, some senior ANC members are known to support a phased lifting of sanctions, in order to maintain control over the issue and to ensure that Pretoria is not prematurely rewarded for reforms.

Reuters reports ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela as saying after the meeting of frontline leaders that the ANC still wanted full economic and political sanctions maintained.

Sources who attended Mandela's meeting with the southern African leaders and host President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria were quoted as saying there was a strong lobby to relax Africa's sanctions.

These leaders fear that the international community is poised to normalise relations with SA and that Africa risks being stuck with an unenforceable policy.

"The trouble is that neither Mandela nor the OAU wants to be seen as the author of a resolution relaxing sanctions," one delegate said.

The OAU is divided between pragmatists who want to make peace with a healthy SA and radicals who say sanctions must stay until apartheid goes...
Hardliners force OAU chief to stifle SA offer

But new chairman pleads for an end to violence

BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI
Argus Africa News Service

ABUJA (Nigeria) — An offer to send a team of African foreign ministers to South Africa to promote change was excised at the last minute from the keynote speech to the Organisation of African Unity summit by the new chairman, General Ibrahim Babangida, President of Nigeria.

The excision is thought to have been made under pressure from hardliners who objected to the conciliatory tone of General Babangida’s speech, which contrasted with the line taken by his predecessor, President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda.

The fact the new OAU leader was prepared to make the offer in the first place is seen as indicative of the conciliatory attitude he will bring to his new function.

He said the OAU was ready to convene a meeting of all shades of political interest in South Africa to help achieve peace.

General Babangida appealed to South Africans of all colours to forget the bitterness of the past and co-operate to build a free and democratic society.

"I call on President De Klerk whose courage is not in doubt and his government to remove the remaining apartheid legislation and to allow majority rule in South Africa.

"He should check the excesses of his security forces. He should build bridges across the colour line so mutual confidence will grow.

"In this endeavour black South Africans should organise to meet the challenges of a new South Africa.

"I call on Chief Buthelezi, Mr. Clarence Makwetu and Mr. Nelson Mandela to join hands to forge a united front to protect the helpless masses," he said.

"The OAU is ready to convene a meeting of all shades of political interest to facilitate their pulling together as one people with one destiny. The world expects us to give leadership. We shall give it."

General Babangida said the OAU would respond appropriately to the repeal of core legislation in South Africa.

He said the organisation would have to "come to terms with the realities of today."

"The reality of our situation is that Mr. Mandela and other black South African leaders live inside the South African borders. We should now take the recent régime to the doorstop of the régime. We should now take all leaders of South Africa who would engage in the violence of a democracy. The violence must be stopped."

General Babangida’s conclusion to his speech was on a sombre note. "We can only say goodbye to the liberation of the oppressed. It is a bitter pill to swallow."

"We have come a long way since the emergence of a democratic society. We have come a long way."

The end.
Abuja, Nigeria – Nigeria's African ministers offered...
ABUJA (Nigeria) — An offer to send a team of African Foreign Ministers to South Africa to help promote change was dropped at the last minute yesterday from the keynote speech of the new chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, Nigerian President Babangida.

The dropping of the offer is thought to have been made under pressure from hardliners who objected to the conciliatory tone of General Babangida’s speech, which contrasted sharply with the hardline note taken by his predecessor, President Museveni of Uganda.

The fact that the new OAU leader was prepared to make the offer in the first place is seen as indicative of the conciliatory attitude that he will bring to his office.

In his address to the summit, he said the OAU was ready to convene a meeting “of all shades of political interest in South Africa” to help achieve this unity.

General Babangida also appealed to South Africans of all colours to forget the bitterness of the past.

“I call on President de Klerk — whose courage is not in doubt — and his government, to remove the remaining apartheid legislation and to allow majority rule in South Africa.

“This organisation stands ready to convene a meeting of all shades of political interest in SA to facilitate their pulling together as one people with one destiny. The world expects us to give leadership. We shall give it.”

General Babangida said the OAU would respond appropriately to the repeal of core legislation in SA. He said the organisation would have to “come to terms with the realities of today”.

Earlier, President Museveni told the summit President de Klerk’s reforms had so far been peripheral and therefore irrelevant.

“The core of the problem is and has always been that Africans don’t have the vote. Everything else is irrelevant,” he said.

“The core of the problem is power (which) comes from either the ballot or the gun. In South Africa we have chosen the ballot,” he said.

“The lifting of sanctions should be linked to how far the Government had gone in satisfying this crucial issue. I’m not interested in lynching next to a white man on a beach or in going with him to the same toilet,” he said.

President Museveni, however, appealed to black leaders in South Africa to deal with the question of white fears “imaginatively.”

Keep up pressure, OAU told — Page 2.
Pik in overture to OAU summit leaders

FOREIGN Minister Pik Botha yesterday sent a conciliatory message to African leaders at the OAU summit in Nigeria, saying "well-wishers" and "bridge-builders" were welcome in SA.

Reacting to reports that a proposal was made that a committee of certain OAU member states might want to visit SA, Botha said government's door was open.

SA would welcome well-wishers who came to SA in good faith, "particularly if they come from countries of stature."

"As long as they understand that such visits do not imply the SA government is being dictated to, it is fine."

Sapa-Reuters reports from Abuja that Nigerian President Ibrahaim Babangida told the OAU summit he would consider meeting President F W de Klerk if it would help bring majority rule to SA.

"The situation is very fluid. If the need arises we are not opposed to this provided it can lead to one man, one vote," he said.

In his acceptance speech as OAU chairman on Monday, Babangida deleted a paragraph in the circulated text which proposed sending a fact-finding team of African foreign ministers to SA.

Yesterday Babangida tried to deflect journalists' questions on the deletion, but later asked Nigerian Foreign Minister Dr. Nwachukwu to respond "We felt it would have been an overkill if we made such a proposal at the time," Nwachukwu said.
Sanctions must be retained, says OAU

From BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI
Argus Africa News Service

ABUJA (Nigeria) — The Organisation of African Unity will today reaffirm its commitment to international sanctions against South Africa until apartheid has been abolished.

However, the organisation will give its chairman, President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria, in consultation with the frontline states and the liberation movements, a mandate to review the situation.

General Babandiga will have to take into account concrete steps by the South African government to remove all obstacles to negotiations as stipulated in the Harare Declaration.

These conditions are contained in a document called the Abuja Declaration on South Africa to be endorsed and released by African leaders at the end of their summit tonight.

Argus Africa News Service was able to get a leaked copy of the document late last night.

It was hammered out between the ANC and the PAC at a meeting with frontline states foreign ministers yesterday.

It brings to an end wranglings between the ANC and PAC which have persisted throughout the Abuja meeting on how to handle the sanctions dilemma.

The PAC wants sanctions to remain and the ANC seems to think they may have to go and is seeking a way to lift them progressively.

African leaders this week appealed to the two movements to find a "joint approach" which the OAU could support.

The declaration acknowledges that there have been "positive developments" in South Africa. However, it complains that the conditions set out by the United Nations and the Groote Schuur and Pretoria minutes have not been fully carried out. The OAU says it is gravely concerned at the "current organised and orchestrat-
ed violence". It calls on the South African government to protect lives and property of all.

"In these circumstances all sanctions must remain in place," it declares.
Democracy the only answer, Africa told

AFRICAN summits over the years have become boring and tedious affairs, with long self-congratulatory speeches unrelated to reality.

But the speech this week by new OAU chairman, Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, has set tongues wagging by its forthright and unambiguous call for democracy on the continent.

"It is seen as one of the bluntest speeches delivered on an OAU podium in years — and all aimed at his "brother heads of state and government,"

Undiluted by diplomatic language, he told his colleagues to heed the cry for multiparty democracy sweeping through the continent.

"Many of the African leaders who sat listening to him in stony silence have never subjected themselves to anything like an election."

Others have left back home, people incarcerated behind bars whose only crime has been to call for something milder than what the leaders were hearing from their chairman.

"General Babangida's message was blunt and simple: there is no alternative to democracy. Fractually all the continent's problems can be traced to the lack of it."

"The clampdown for democratisation and party pluralism is on the ascendency in Africa," he said.

"As leaders, we must accept and comply with the wishes of those whom we represent."

"No amount of force can forever stifle the right of the governed to decide at free elections the fate of any government."

"The free choice of leaders by the governed is the essence of representative government."

General Babangida said most of Africa's woes, from civil wars, coups and even corruption, could be traced to a lack of democracy.

"The irony is that General Babangida himself came to power in a military coup in 1986."

"He is, however, committed to returning the country to civilian rule next year."

General Babangida urged African countries to move with the times.

"The Cold War has ended. Eastern Europe is democratic and there is talk of a new world order. Is Africa going to be left behind again?"

"The ravages of civil unrest across our continent and the intolerable flow of millions of our humanity turned into refugees from their own lands constitute a permanent rebuke of our political judgment and will."

General Babangida said African countries had fought and "recovered" their sovereignty from colonial powers, but African leaders had failed to reinvest that sovereignty in their people.

"Through ideological and nationalist posturings, and the naked manipulation of ethnic differences, African leadership has tended to narrow the base of power."

"The result has been the personification of power and the mystification of the process of leadership and governance to the exclusion of millions of their fellow citizens."

"That elusive stability dictates new modes of social relationships which cannot be found in dictatorships, either of the civil or the uniformed brand," the OAU chief said.

"The only viable alternative is a sincere embrace of the democratic option."

"Let us take the resolve now and commit ourselves to the dismantling of all apparatus of unrepresentative power, setting a date before the end of this century for its achievement."

"The cost of maintaining structures of dictatorship, including the energy dissipated and the blood expended in warding off challenges to the monopoly of power all over our continent, makes it imperative that democracy is not only an attractive option but a rational and inevitable one."

"This is one act of our internal reparations which leadership on the continent can no longer evade."
Sanctions: OAU to compromise

Barney Mthombothi
Star Africa Service

ABUJA (Nigeria) — African leaders will today agree that sanctions against South Africa be maintained and that the situation be reviewed "if and when it warrants it".

This is a compromise position hammered out between the ANC and PAC at a meeting with Foreign Ministers of the Frontline states at the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Abuja, northern Nigeria, yesterday.

A document agreed to at the meeting, and which was shown to The Star Africa Service, says all sanctions should remain in place, and "puts the onus on the South African Government to make the necessary changes before international pressure could be lifted".

OAU chairman General Babangida of Nigeria will be given a mandate to renew the situation, in consultation with the Frontline states and the liberation movements, if and when it warrants it.

It is not specified when this reassessment should take place.

The document will be approved by heads of state today, the last day of the summit.

Yesterday's decision has effectively killed off an ANC plan circulated among some delegates at the summit which argues for a three-stage phased lifting of sanctions.

According to this plan the lifting of sanctions would have been tied to certain specific reform measures taken by the Government.

This caused friction between the ANC and PAC delegations at the conference.

President Kaunda of Zambia told the summit on Monday the OAU's stand to be guided by the joint approach of the ANC and PAC on how to deal with the South African situation.
LONDON — African leaders at the OAU summit in Nigeria should seek to establish democracy in their own countries rather than waste time debating about sanctions against South Africa, the Times of London said yesterday.

In a hard-hitting editorial questioning the provision of British aid to undemocratic African states like Kenya, the newspaper said South Africa was at least attempting to move towards multi-party democracy.

"If the OAU could escape from its timewarp, African leaders need not waste this week's summit quarelling over South African sanctions or seeking to turn back the clock in Eritrea. They would be thinking hard about political pluralism.

"South Africa is relevant only as an example of an African state struggling to find a path away from dictatorship towards multiparty or multigroup democracy.

"Finding such a path is as important for Africa as was the collapse of communism for Eastern Europe."

The Times said black Africa's leaders could "no longer sermonise about one-man one-vote south of the Limpopo, without inviting the exasperated retort, 'What about you?'

"Even international bodies and aid agencies, after years of de facto support for state plunder in Africa, are taking up the same refrain."

Noting British Foreign Secretary Mr Douglas Hurd's insistence last year that repressive, wasteful and corrupt governments "should not expect us to support their folly with aid resources", the Times said "no government in Africa has set its face more firmly against the 'pluralism, public accountability and respect for the rule of law' for which Mr Hurd called, than Kenya."

The editorial suggested that Britain suspend aid to Kenya.

ABUJA (Nigeria) - An offer to send a team of African foreign ministers to South Africa to help promote change was excised at the last minute from the keynote speech to the Organisation of African Unity summit yesterday by the new chairman, Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida.

The excision is thought to have been made under pressure from hardliners who objected to the conciliatory tone of Babangida’s speech, which contrasted sharply with the hardline tone taken by his outgoing predecessor, President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda.

The fact that the new OAU leader was prepared to make the offer in the first place is seen as indicative of the conciliatory attitude that he will bring to his new function.

Forget bitterness

He said the OAU was ready to convene a meeting "of all shades of political interest in South Africa" to help achieve this unity.

Babangida also appealed to South Africans of all colours to forget the bitterness of the past and cooperate to build a free and democratic society.

"I call on President FW de Klerk - whose courage is not in doubt - and his government, to remove the remaining apartheid legislation and to allow majority rule in South Africa.

"He should check the excesses of his security forces. He should build bridges across the colour line so that mutual confidence will grow.

Join hands

"In this endeavour black South Africa should organise itself to meet the challenges of a new South Africa. I also call on Chief Buthelezi, Clarence Mukueta and Nelson Mandela to put hands to forge a united front to protect the helpless masses.

"This organisation stands ready to convene a meeting of all shades of political interest in South Africa to facilitate their pulling together as one people with one destiny. The world expects us to give leadership. We shall give it."
BCMA thumbs up for sanctions stance by OAU

BY MATHATHA TSEDU

THE Black Consciousness Movement of Azania has applauded the decision by the OAU Council of Ministers to recommend that sanctions against South Africa be continued.

In a statement released by the BCMA media liaison officer, Mr. Gilbert Mokoena, the organisation called on the heads of state attending the summit in Abuja, Nigeria, to accept and ratify the Ministers' call.

Struggle

The statement said it had taken the struggling masses of black South Africans a long time to gather support for the isolation of the regime in the areas of arms, finance, trade, tourism, sports and culture.

"These measures were taken in order to help remove the oppression, exploitation and discrimination suffered by black people in Azania. All those conditions still exist."

"The settler colonialist leader, (President PW) De Klerk, must not be allowed to wriggle out of the noose of isolation until colonial oppression is abolished.

Difficult

"If De Klerk is reelected on the basis of the hope that he has said he will do certain things, and released certain prisoners that he should not have held in the first place, it will be very hard to reimpose sanctions if he reverts to old-style oppression without cosmetics," the statement added.

The recommendation by the Ministers' council is to be discussed by the summit.

Divided

The BCMA, which is recognised by the OAU, is not attending the summit. The ANC and PAC are represented by deputy president Nelson Mandela and president Clarence Makwetu, respectively.

The OAU is said to be divided over the issue with some countries, including Ivory Coast, Malawi and Zaire, in favour of lifting sanctions.

While European governments are lifting sanctions, "it is the African people and governments who must help us to defend the gains that we made in the international arena," said the BCMA.
Africa hopes to lead world body

Africa, the largest group of member countries of the United Nations, has never produced a secretary-general of that body. But now an international lobby campaign is underway to have an African candidate succeed Javier Perez de Cuellar at the end of the year. KINGSLEY MOGHALU reports

Africa, the largest group of member countries, has never produced a secretary-general. "If we miss this time," says Ibrahim Gambari, Nigeria's ambassador to the UN, "Africa will not have another opportunity this century to fight for the UN post."

Perez de Cuellar has said he would prefer an African to succeed him. If the five permanent members to the Security Council refuse to agree to an African, De Cuellar argues, "Africa will feel excluded."

Why is Africa vying for what T'Yeke Liz, the first UN secretary-general, called "the most important job on earth," when its citizens are struggling daily against poverty and war?

Racist myths

The racism, analysts here say, is of course a belief that an African secretaries-general can make a success of global unification and in the process, raise the continent's international profile and help fight against racist myths of United Nations.

Ghulam Obasanjo, Nigeria's president, says that although the position has been traditionally administrative and not a strong decision-making one, "an African secretary-general can influence decisions where Africa is unfairly treated."

Others believe that holding such a powerful symbolic international position will give the continent greater confidence to push its diplomatic and economic interests. Greater membership co-operation will be a solution to Africa's economic crisis in one of those areas. Another, according to diplomats here, is a permanent seat for Africa on the Security Council.

"A continent that accounts for roughly a third of the UN's membership ought to be represented in the most powerful chamber on a permanent basis," Gambari argues.

Strong leadership

Germany and Japan are also seeking permanent seats in the council.

With the wave of the cold war and with the UN's image enhanced following the Gulf crisis, and after such successes as supervising Namibian independence, there is a push toward finding strong leadership that can build the UN into an original mission of maintaining world order.

Africans fear that current UN leaders say the continent has many leaders of international stature on whom the job would fit.

With these goals leading Africa's agenda, Obasanjo is hardly a surprise choice. A military general who voluntarily handed over power in a democratically elected government, the widely admired leader has chalked up an impressive international resume since leaving office in 1979.

He has served on several international commissions on security and development issues. In 1988 he

founded the Africa Leadership Forum, a respected think-tank that trains future African leaders and proposes strategies for the continent's development.

In the long run, much is riding on the decision of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. A yes by one of the five will define any candidate.

In 1983, Tanzania's Samia, a popu-

lar choice of many UN members, was a candidate for the secretary-general.

South, June 6 to June 12 1991
ABUJA, Nigeria — Organisation of African Unity leaders declared support for continued economic sanctions against South Africa yesterday, while a splinter group of moderates insisted they would trade with the Republic.

Led by Kenya and Madagascar, the moderates said they would restore trade and transport ties as a signal of support for President FW de Klerk's political reforms.

Most of the OAU's 51 member states voted to maintain sanctions to ensure Mr De Klerk kept promises to abolish all racist legislation and move toward democracy.

Despite this public stance, black Africa's open and illicit trade with South Africa has increased "by leaps and bounds" to R10 billion a year, according to a report of the organization published this week.

The sanctions issue divided African leaders on the question of South Africa for the first time in the OAU's 27-year history.

But they expressed unity yesterday on the need for political and economic reforms on the continent, which is dominated by dictators, soldiers and unwieldy centralized economies.

While the South African question had dominated previous summits, leaders focused this year on issues closer to home — the continent's $270 billion (R75bn) debt, which is greater than its economic output, the need for economic integration and structural adjustment programs, and fears that European unification next year will jeopardise Africa's trade, investment and aid.

New OAU chairman President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria said his priorities would be economic development and integration of sharply diverse economic and social patterns on the continent, ranging from Marxist dictatorships to constitutional monarchies.

Observers say it is a Herculean task. Africa's total trade is less than that of Belgium, and only two percent of that flows between member states.

Most African trade is firmly rooted with former European colonial powers, all members of the European common market.

Sapa-Reuters
African leaders relax stance on sanctions

ABUJA — African leaders yesterday took a major step towards restoring links with SA in a declaration spelling out a more relaxed policy on sanctions.

The declaration, adopted at an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit, said the OAU would commit itself to review its sanctions' policy if conditions were met.

"Should the SA government adopt measures which lead to positive, profound and irreversible change towards the abolition of apartheid, we commit ourselves to review the question of sanctions with a view to readmitting SA into the international community," it said.

The declaration was obtained ahead of the closing session of the three-day summit, which was also expected to name at least one African contender for the post of UN secretary-general.

SA sanctions have dominated the summit. Most of the declaration on SA was devised on the summit's fringes by the Frontline states, the ANC and the PAC.

Its adoption was seen as a victory for moderates in the OAU.

The paragraph pledging to review sanctions if the OAU's conditions were met was inserted by heads of state and government, conference sources said.

The declaration indicated that any decision on easing sanctions would not have to be put to a special OAU summit. Such a decision was left to new OAU chairman Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, acting in concert with the OAU's special committee on southern Africa, and SA nationalist movements.

ANC chief spokesman Thabo Mbeki said he expected Babangida to call such a meeting within weeks.

In the OAU's most open gesture to President F W de Klerk's government, the declaration acknowledged there had been positive developments in SA. "However, the preconditions set out in the Harare Declaration and the Groote Schuur and Pretoria minutes have not been fully met."

ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela yesterday told a closed session of the summit he believed obstacles to peaceful negotiations would be removed soon, conference sources said. Mandela later left for Paris to meet French President Francois Mitterrand, ANC officials said.

Mbeki told reporters the OAU standing committee on southern Africa could be convened as early as July if Pretoria pushed through promised reforms this month. "Obviously, among the things it (the committee) will address is the issue of sanctions," Mbeki said, indicating that the ANC wanted a linkage between specific reforms and the easing of sanctions.

Mandela, in the closed session, said he expected de Klerk to take action on township violence.

Mbeki said measures to stop the violence should include removing troops from townships, a code of conduct for security forces, a ban on carrying dangerous weapons in public and the closing of men-only hostels — Sapa-Reuter
Africa seeks solutions for ills in economic community

LAGOS — Africa, feeling marginalized in a world dominated by powerful economic blocs, this week began a long and difficult journey towards a common market in the world’s poorest continent. African leaders signed a treaty on Monday establishing an African Economic Community at the start of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Nigeria’s future capital Abuja.

The treaty laid down a framework for a common market within the next 34 years and is seen as crucial to efforts to reverse the decline of African economies in an unfavourable international economic environment.

The community aims to mobilise and co-ordinate largely untapped human and material resources to strengthen the continent’s bargaining position in the world.

“To arrest nose-diving economic growth and terms of trade, and rising poverty, we have to act together. On external debts and other depressing economic matters which we have faced as individual countries these all years with diminishing success,” Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said at the signing ceremony.

Crippled by low productivity, mass poverty and an estimated $570 billion debt, Africa must solve grave economic problems from the inside and unite to press for changes in the world economic order, African leaders said in Abuja.

Africans fear that as Europe and other Western blocs become more protectionist or divert resources to Eastern Europe, their continent will become even more marginalised.

Measures by industrialised nations to reward Poland for leading changes in Eastern Europe, and Egypt with huge debt write-offs for supporting allied forces in the Gulf War have driven home stark realities to African nations.

“It’s not enough to be poor to get aid, you must also be politically relevant,” said a delegate at the OAU meeting.

With the Soviet Union, former benefactor of some African nations, now clamouring to join the queue for Western aid, African nations fear they will be pushed to the back.

Barber Conable, president of the World Bank, told the summit on Tuesday “If governance is not seen to improve in Africa, if development is not seen to be taking hold, then ‘Afro-pessimism’ may indeed set in and Africa’s great needs may be set aside.”

Plagued by numerous regional conflicts, Africa also needs political stability to pursue its economic goals.

“We must link strategies and processes of economic development with those of conflict resolution and pursue them in tandem,” OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim said in Abuja.

Business analysts say that, although an African Economic Community looks good on paper, failed attempts to harness Africa’s resources within regions show that wider integration may be difficult.

According countries mainly export primary products and import processed and manufactured goods, and face difficulties shifting trade from industrialised nations, mostly former colonial rulers.

The OAU’s new chairman, Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, said well planned development strategies adopted by African leaders in the past had been poorly implemented.

Building an African community is probably the most challenging task African leaders have given themselves since independence three decades ago.

“It will involve the setting up of complex structures, moving from sub-regional economic integration groupings and harmonising their work,” UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar told the OAU summit.

To share the OAU’s headquarters, the community will need substantial funds for its work, not always easy to squeeze out of cash-strapped African states.

Mr Salim told OAU member states on Tuesday that only 25 percent of their total contributions to the secretariat’s 1989-91 budget, which ended last week, had been paid, with $52.3 million still owing — Sapa-Reporter.

“Participation bond rate better than average.”
Long haggle to pick best candidate

APUJ (Nigeria) - The OAU summit's closing ceremony did not take place, as planned last night because African leaders could not agree on an African candidate for the Secretary-Generalship of the United Nations.

The ceremony will now take place this morning as leaders spent until late last night arguing about the best candidate.

Javero Perezade-Cueiller's term ends at the end of this year and African leaders are determined to have an African succeed him.

Addressing the OAU summit this week, Mr. de Chéjollar threw his weight behind an African candidate. He said it was about time the OAU gave a chance to occupy the post.

By last night, four candidates had named. They are Mr. Olujumah, military leader-turned-statement, General Ojukwu, Obasanjo, Zimbabwean Finance Minister, Bernard Chiwoto, James Jonah, a Sierra Leonean who's UN Under Secretary-General, and Ghana's Kenneth Dadzie, head of the UN Conference on Trade and Development.
Clause on sanctions ‘smuggled’ into draft

ABUJA (Nigeria) — A sentence “smuggled” at the last moment into a resolution on South Africa at the OAU summit yesterday has taken the country closer to international acceptance.

The Abuja Declaration on South Africa was adopted by African heads of states yesterday, the last day of the summit. The key sentence which was mysteriously inserted into the declaration reads “Should the South African Government adopt measures which lead to positive, profound and irreversible change towards the abolition of apartheid, we commit ourselves to review the question of sanctioning with a view to readmitting South Africa into the international community.”

This sentence was absent in the draft declaration agreed to by the ANC, PAC and Foreign Ministers of the Frontline states on Tuesday, of which The Star’s Africa Service has a copy.

Tuesday’s draft resolution gave the OAU chairman a freer hand to review developments within South Africa and make recommendations, a marked departure from the original sanctions package which has always required that a democratic government be installed first before they could be lifted.

The inclusion of the new sentence yesterday has further weakened the package and it now seems possible for the Government to satisfy the conditions before the end of this year.

The draft declaration on Tuesday brought to an end wranglings which had gone on throughout the summit between the ANC and PAC on how to handle sanctions. The ANC had circulated a plan on how to lift sanctions progressively which the PAC bitterly opposed.

But yesterday’s developments triggered accusations of bad faith. The PAC reacts angrily to the amendment last night and vowed to fight it.

PAC spokesman Ahmed Gora Ebrahim said the sentence came to his delegation’s attention for the first time when President Kaunda of Zambia read the document for adoption by the summit yesterday.

He said the sentence was “smuggled” into the resolution without them being consulted. PAC sources have blamed the ANC and President Kaunda, and possibly Nigeria, for the addition.

Nigerian president Babangida, the new OAU chairman is known to take a softer line towards South Africa.

A few months ago he was reported as saying his country would be the first to lift sanctions should all pillars of apartheid be removed.

The statement was later “clarified” after a hostile reaction.

In an interview with The Star’s Africa Service, Mr. Ebrahim said the PAC was surprised that a paragraph was “smuggled” into the declaration without consultation. This paragraph was never discussed by the Frontline states’ drafting committee.

“We were given this document minutes before it was read out by President Kaunda for adoption in the summit. He said on inquiry they found that most of the Frontline states had also not been consulted,” he said.

ANC spokesmen were not available for comment at the time of going to press.
Softer line in OAU sanctions resolution

From BARNEY MTHOMBOETHI
Argus Africa News Service
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Nigerian President Babangida, the new OAU chairman, is known to take a softer line towards South Africa.
UN top job: Hunt for African candidate goes on

Argus Africa News Service
ABUJA (Nigeria) — African leaders at the Organisation of African Unity summit here could not agree on an African candidate for secretary-general of the United Nations, delaying the closing ceremony planned for last night.

Leaders spent the afternoon and last night arguing about which candidate to recommend for the job. The closing ceremony will now take place today — but many leaders have already left for home.

UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar’s term ends this year and African leaders are determined to have an African succeed him.

Addressing the OAU summit this week, Dr De Cuellar threw his weight behind an African candidate. He said it was about time the continent was given a chance to occupy the post.

By last night the candidates had been whittled down to four. They are the former Nigerian military leader-turned-international statesman General Olusegun Obasanjo, Zimbabwean finance minister Mr Bernard Chidzero, Mr James Jonah of Sierra Leone, who is a UN under-secretary-general, and Ghana’s Dr Kenneth Dadaa, head of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (Uncad).

The Nigerian government, which has just assumed the OAU chairmanship, is determined to have its former head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo, elected. But others caution that his military background and the fact that he came to power in a military coup is unsuitable for the job.

Other African countries feel that Nigerians are getting all the top jobs allocated to Africa in international agencies and that it is about time they were given a chance.
SOUTH Africa could be welcomed back into the African fold by the end of this month if the government acts swiftly to release political prisoners and indemnify exiles and if a planned conference on violence is held, leading to binding agreements on all parties.

The Abuja declaration of the Organization of African Unity this week brought South Africa a major step closer towards ending its decades-long isolation from the continent.

The declaration issued on Wednesday night, far from reiterating a hard-line stance, opened the way for a review of sanctions once Pretoria abolishes the "pillars of apartheid" legislation, meets the terms of the Harare Declaration and the Pretoria and Groote Schuur minutes and once there is a peace agreement by all parties to end the violence in the townships.

A committee comprising the frontline states, the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and Nigeria's President Babangida, chairman of the OAU, will meet at the end of the month to review progress on these issues.

Yusuf Saloojee, of the ANC's Department of International Affairs, says the ball is now firmly in the government's court. "It will have to move forward for the sanctions to be lifted.

The first sanctions to go officially could include air links and the sports, cultural and academic boycotts. Africa would then become South Africa's gateway back into the international community.

The Abuja declaration was drafted as a compromise between the ANC, which argued for flexibility tying specific concessions by the government to the lifting of sanctions, and the PAC, which wanted all sanctions in place until there is a democratic government in South Africa.

Church leaders and businessmen were locked in discussions this week over a second multi-party conference on violence which is likely to be held before the end of the month.

The consultation violence is a new obstacle to constitutional negotiations, and agreement on this issue could emerge as the crucial factor opening the way to negotiations and the first phased lifting of sanctions.

For that, both the government and the Inkatha Freedom Party will have to be prepared to attend a peace conference convened by neutral parties - the church and the private sector - which would test the government's own violence conference last month.

With the Land Acts and Group Areas Act off the statute books, only the Population Registration Act is left to fall in the next few days before the government meets the international demand for the elimination of apartheid laws.

Through the working groups set up by the Pretoria Minute, the government and the ANC still need to resolve the cases of remaining political prisoners, many of whom are on hunger strike, and returning exiles.

Underlining the fact that links with Africa will continue irrespective of the official OAU stance, President FW de Klerk flies off to Kenya this weekend with the ministers of commerce and energy in tow - an indication that the meeting will be far from a handshaking photo-session. Trade with Africa is rising dramatically. It was up 27 percent between 1988 and 1989 and a further 16 percent last year. South Africa's trade with the rest of the continent in 1990 was worth R10-billion.

According to the Department of Foreign Affairs, the only African states that South Africa did not trade with last year were the tiny nations of Djibouti and Equatorial Guinea.

And even states which strongly supported the OAU declaration were simultaneously opening doors to South Africa. Zambias, for instance, this week invited South African businesspeople to participate in a trade fair.

Zimbabwe, regarded as one of the hawkish states, last week asked South Africa to renew a preferential trade agreement between the two countries.

The frontline states have long claimed that for the sake of their own survival they are condemned to trade with South Africa, but now other African states are starting to use the same argument.

"Africa is in dire straits...There is a growing recognition that something drastic needs to be done... and that South Africa - as the major economic power in the southern part of the continent - can play a major role," says Rusty Evans, deputy director general of the Africa branch of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

He believes that "tremendous progress" was made in Abuja in terms of preparing for a dialogue between South Africa and the OAU.
Pro-sanctions Harare seeks new SA trade pact

HARARE — There was an embarrassed silence yesterday from Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe's government over SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha's claim that it is asking for "most favoured nation" status in a renewed trade pact with Pretoria.

Botha said in a BBC interview monitored here yesterday that on the same day Mugabe put his militant resolution on sanctions before the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Abuja, Zimbabwe approached Pretoria to renegotiate the 1964 trade agreement inherited from Ian Smith's Rhodesian government.

Confirming that the approach was made by the Zimbabwean Industry and Commerce Ministry on May 30, business sources in Harare said Zimbabwean industrialists were anxious to see the 1964 agreement updated.

Some tariffs rebated scales had been rendered unrealistic by inflation, and new commodities needed to be included.

Trade between Zimbabwe and SA last year topped R1bn with SA remaining by far the most profitable market for Zimbabwean exports, although Britain and Germany edged it into third place as a source of imports.

SA recently streamlined visa procedures for Zimbabwean businessmen in a goodwill gesture towards Zimbabwe's economic liberalisation drive. Nevertheless, black-market "shoppers" yesterday maintained the customary 200m queue for visas on the pavement outside the SA trade mission in Harare.

Observers here are dismayed that Mugabe chose to take the lead at Abuja in putting pressure on countries such as Madagascar, Kenya and Zambia, which are on the point of opening SA missions, when Zimbabwe itself has a long established and obviously thriving SA presence.

Export

Written requests for comment on Botha's remarks were made to Mugabe's office, to the Zimbabwean Foreign Affairs Ministry, and to the Industry and Commerce Ministry. There was no response.

The 1964 trade agreement, re-promulgated word for word in a Zimbabwean government notice in 1982, specifically uses the term "most favoured nation" in referring to tariff rates the two countries will apply to a schedule of each other's exports.

Zimbabwean textiles are a particularly important export directed at the SA market. Mugabe's militant resolution on continued isolation of SA was, in the event, toned down by his Nigerian host.
ABUJA (Nigeria) — President Ibrahim Babangida has promised to use his term of office as OAU chairman to vigorously pursue the achievement of a peaceful settlement in South Africa.

In his closing remarks at the OAU summit in Abuja, President Babangida also called for the end to the violence in the country, which he said was threatening future negotiations.

The summit had decided that sanctions against South Africa should stay, he said. However, the OAU had also given him a mandate to review the situation depending on movement on key issues by the South African Government.

"Africa is now engaged in the final onslaught against apartheid," he said.

The Abuja Declaration on South Africa adopted by the summit has given President Babangida more power than any of his predecessors had to influence the situation. He does not have to wait for a decision from another summit to act on sanctions — he simply has to act in consultation with the Frontline states and the liberation movements if he feels the situation needs to be reviewed."
BLEEDING: Zaire President Mobutu Seseke confronts a battered Zairean security man who was involved in a brawl with Nigerian guards when he tried to enter the OAU conference hall without identity.

Bloody brawl as OAU heads arrive

From BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI
Argus Africa News Service

ABUJA (Nigeria) — A Zairean security agent was injured during a noisy brawl with his Nigerian counterpart minutes before heads of states arrived for the closing ceremony of the Organisation of African Unity summit here.

The man, who carried a gun, apparently tried to enter the hall without identification. Nigerian security agents stopped him and an altercation and brawl ensued, during which the man was gashed on the forehead.

He continued arguing noisily with the Nigerians while blood streamed down his face.

Then Zaire’s President Mobutu Seseke arrived with his entourage and the injured man was taken to a clinic next door.

Nigerian Minister of the Information Chief Alex Akiiyiyele said the man had hit his head against the wall.

He said the security of all the heads of state was Nigeria’s responsibility and no one could enter the hall without identification.

The man was later seen leaving the clinic with cotton wool on his forehead. He appeared to be drunk.

The ceremony began an hour later than scheduled.
FW's Kenya Visit

Will have spinoff

Noteworthy was President Daniel Arap Moi's visit to Kenya, which general sentiment is likely to spur a closer cooperation between African states to combat links with South Africa.

The decision by the newly elected African National Congress to hold firm on negotiations with South Africa, backed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, was key in the process. In recent weeks, some African states have been rethinking their relations with the African National Congress, particularly those in South Africa.
SA URGED TO NEED AFRICA'S PROBLEMS

FRANS ESTEFENZ

WHO PAYES THE WAY

NEW OPPORTUNITIES - INDIAN

Weekend Argus, June 8, 1991
Mandela and Bop-TV top the pops at OAU summit

THE SUNDAY MORNING

ASSOCIATION

by DAWN BARKHUZEN
in Abuja, Nigeria

IT WAS not only sanctions that put South Africa in the
spotlight at the 5th OAU summit this week — Nelson
Mandela and Bop TV were also there.

Delegates from the 51 nations and international
premises developed a total fixation with the ANC
Deputy president, sometimes ignoring heads of state
to follow doggedly in his footsteps.

He so mesmerized the security TV cameramen
filming heads of state arriving at the opening ceremo-
ny that for a full five minutes delegates inside the
grand summit hall were treated to a lingering close-up
of Mr Mandela's face.

Not even the people's hot favourite, Ghana's Jerry
Rawlings, in jackboots and military fatigues, or Yasser
Arafat, who did not move without a page of body-
guards, were able to steal the spotlight. On his depar-
ture from the Hilton Hotel, Mr Mandela received the
same treatment as other heads of state — the hand
stationed permanently at the front door rose to play
the national anthem.

While Mr Mandela was the name on everyone's lips,
there seemed to be little interest in the whereabouts of
his wife, who was in Paris.

Next to Mr Mandela, the other biggest interest in SA
was Bop-TV. The TV service is broadcast throughout
Africa by satellite and more than one African ambas-
dor, when introduced to me, observed, "Ah, yes, Bop-
TV". Indeed, all delegates spent much of their
leisure time in their hotel rooms — watching Bop-TV.

Not everybody at the OAU conference was given
the Mandela treatment. Delegates and even ambassado-
rs from the 51 nations were turfed out of hotel rooms to
make way for the record number of heads of state who
turned out to sign the Africa Economic Community
Charter.

EVICTED

Police were called in to physically evict occupants
refusing to budge from their rooms to make way for
angry VIPs and foreign journalists who spent the
first night in the hussies of Abuja's three hotels.

In one case, four European newsmen shared a bed when
a heavy police failed to secure accommodation.

The accreditation procedure for the congress was
even more chaotic and was marked by flat tires,
stampedes and long, unmeaning queues. Police were
again called in to eject desperate delegates bent on
forcing their way into a jam-packed accreditation
hall.

There were also scuffles between police and body-
guards who barged through entrances reserved for
heads of state. No doubt one of Mr Arafat's strong-
ermen still has a bump on his head after being
bashed with a security guard's metal detector.

But despite the chaos, it would be unfair to say that
the Nigerian government did not go all out to make
the conference a grand affair. fleets of brand-new
stretch limousines, complete with carIFFvices of
BMW motorcycles, constantly buzzed heads of state
through the city, while other transport also ran like
clockwork — even when there were minor delays.

Officials were apparently not quite so pleased that
it was impossible to lose one's cool.

But, at the end of the day, the leaves supposedly
torn to this summit — Africa's standing military,
the Nigerian billion lent by China and the seven million
millions of Africans were somehow lost in the cloud of splendour.
From Page 1

sanctions-lifting package without a mandate from the ANC.

Mr Mbeki, however, said that while the ANC had voted to maintain sanctions last December, a decision had been taken to prepare for the eventuality of substantial change and to canvass the international community on its attitude to lifting sport, cultural, and trade sanctions.

He said "Nobody is suggesting that all sanctions must be lifted, but we need to handle the matter recognising the potential for concrete changes that might take place.

"As of now, insufficient change has taken place to merit any alteration, but there will be changes in future.

Response

"Sanctions have been an important weapon throughout the process and there must be a response to change." We do not want to be left with an empty shell.

The key decision is a major departure from the OAU's blanket ban on ties with South Africa.

The OAU voted to maintain sanctions, but left the door open for a change in stance by pledging to review sanctions when the government adopted measures that would lead to positive, predictable and irrecoverable change towards the abolition of apartheid.

In Nairobi yesterday, meanwhile, the South African flag flew for the first time in decades as President de Klerk and his entourage were accorded a red-carpet welcome at Nairobi's Jomo Kenyatta airport.

Buoyant

Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister George Brits, Agriculture Minister Kraal van Niekerk and Trade and Industry Minister Oria Marais are accompanying the president on the two-day visit.

South African Foreign Affairs officials were in a buoyant mood after the three-hour meeting between Mr de Klerk and the Kenyan president.

Another described the meeting as an "absolute success" and said the Kenyan president was "a partner with a full appreciation of what is happening in South Africa".

At a press conference after the meeting, President de Klerk said South Africa could no longer be considered isolated in Africa. He hoped that the recent OAU meeting was the last at which South Africa would not be present.

Timing

The OAU position is in line with that taken by the ANC at the OAU summit.

A similar package aimed at lifting sanctions is a phased way beginning with culture and sport and ending with the arms embargo is expected to be put forward by Mauritius, Canada and India at the Commonwealth meeting in Harare in September.

The dispute over sanctions at the OAU summit revolved around timing. Mr Mbeki declared in an interview: "Frankly it was a matter of when the OAU should make any announcement that it wanted to make - should it be now or should they wait four weeks?"

There was also strong opposition from the PAC, which was adamant that all sanctions should remain until a democratic constitution was in place.

Backing the ANC were frontline countries feeling the worst effects of the economic sanctions on South Africa - Zambia, Swaziland, Lesotho and Mozambique.

Nigerian President Umaru Babangida indicated his readiness to meet President de Klerk if it would help the situation.

PAC's international affairs chief Gadi Ibrahim accused Mr Mbeki of trying to "smuggle through a
Way to Africa is open

From ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

NAIROBI. — Economic sanctions by all the powerful nations of Africa will effectively be a dead letter by the end of this month, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha predicted last night.

Mr Botha was speaking on the implications of the path-breaking visit by President P W de Klerk to Kenya, which he said would lead to a more than tenfold increase in the current $25 million in annual exports from South Africa to the economic powerhouse of East Africa.

Visits to Nigeria and Egypt are now imminent as South Africa aggressively markets its “Africa-first” development model to save the continent from continuing economic decline.

The notion is based on a proposal whereby regional powers like South Africa, Kenya, Nigeria and Egypt could serve as the engines for integrated regional development while increasing co-operation within the continent as a whole.

“Breakthrough”

In a clear reference to the burgeoning new outreach programme, President De Klerk and while standing on the equator at the foot of Mount Kenya yesterday “The equator is no longer the dividing line in Africa for South Africa”.

And Mr Botha told the Cape Times on the aircraft returning the presidential entourage to South Africa last night that the “breakthrough” achieved in Kenya would pave the way for a blossoming of trade and other relations across the continent.

“I say that sanctions in Africa are gone as far as the important countries are concerned—they will not hurt us any more.”

The relations of the OAU stand on elections against South Africa at its 1987 summit come amid growing signs that the sanctions based on the stand on South Africa even if Zimbabwe continues with its hardline pro-sanctions rhetoric.

Senior members of the South African delegation to Nairobi said their Kenyan counterparts were shocked at the nature of the preferential trade status extended by Zimbabwe which has for years been in the forefront of calls for continued sanctions against Pretoria.

The change in attitude by Kenya towards South Africa following the talks was characterised by one member of government as being “like a dam well bursting—all the old arguments have become embarrassing.”

Another said “Africa is opening.”

What remains is Nigeria and Egypt. Mr Botha said last night that Kenya and other African countries would no longer judge the South African government by the colour of its skin but on its economic policies—“and here we are way ahead of the ANC.”

Except Libya

He said the explosion of interest in Africa in strengthening contacts with South Africa meant that the foreign affairs staff might have to be increased and its training adapted to make it more “Africa-oriented.”

South Africa was now trading directly or indirectly with every African country except Libya, he noted.

In the past a number of African countries had been lashed to trade openly with South Africa because they believed this would amount to trading with an apartheid regime which was oppressing its brothers.

“That is now falling away,” he said. “Perhaps foreign affairs will become the first government department to introduce foreign suits as official dress,” he quipped.
SA checks reports of Zairean envoy

The Foreign Affairs Department said yesterday it was "making inquiries" about a report that Zaire was establishing diplomatic relations with SA and had appointed an army general as ambassador.

A spokesman said the department had not been contacted officially and inquiries were being made.

Sapo-AP reported yesterday from Kinshasa that although no official announcement had been made, diplomats had identified the new ambassador as a Gen Bolom.

Foreign Affairs has had an office in Kinshasa for about a year. It has no diplomatic standing as Zaire is not represented in SA.

If links are established at ambassadorial level, it will be only the second African country in which SA has an ambassador.

Foreign Affairs officials feel it is more likely that a trade mission will be established first. SA has offices in 17 other countries in Africa.

Zaire has long traded openly with SA despite an OAU ban and President Mobutu Sese Seko was the first African leader to receive President F W de Klerk.

At the OAU summit this month moderates called for economic sanctions to be lifted. They were outvoted by a majority who said sanctions should be retained, but the door should be left open to ease them if De Klerk continued with reforms.

Moderates, including Kenya and Madagascar, said they planned to trade openly and build diplomatic ties and air links.
Our destiny lies in Africa

President de Klerk's message to Africa has been straightforward: the countries of what is fast becoming a forgotten continent must stand together and co-operate more closely in order to survive.

On his visits to Kenya and Swaziland he spoke against the background of the emergence of a unified European Community next year and recent changes in eastern and central Europe.

He put it beforehand in a message to 35 Organisation of African Unity heads of state, speaking of "dramatic changes in the international environment, of shifts in economic patterns and in power balances which provide both challenges and opportunities for our continent."

In that message he also said numerous African leaders had acknowledged to him that they accepted the irreversibility of the process of change in this country, and that they looked forward to South Africa playing a meaningful role in African affairs.

It was in that message that Mr de Klerk also said: "It is primarily in Africa that our destiny lies."

Some may describe this as a political cliche, but it is a fact that the attention of South Africa's rulers were for so long fixed on Europe that ties with Africa, even when this was still possible, were neglected.

The few ties we had — South Africa still had diplomatic ties with Egypt, for instance, up to the 60s — were destroyed by apartheid.

It is only recently that it has dawned on the government that South Africa's way to re-acceptance into the international world might go through Africa.

Now Mr de Klerk has told the African leaders: "We share Africa's dream, its aspirations and its disappointments. We believe we have a contribution to make, with special reference to our own Southern African region, in the search for peaceful solutions to conflicts, towards economic and technological development and co-operation in a multitude of fields affecting our progress."

"We believe the time has arrived for Africa to note the developments that have occurred in South Africa, and to respond in a way calculated to encourage the transition to a new South Africa and to promote co-operation between us."

What has been called South Africa's "Africa first" development model is based on the concept of economic regions in the continent in which countries like South Africa, Kenya, Nigeria and Egypt can play a leading role. The emphasis is also on increased co-operation within the continent.

According to Mr Pik Botha, economic sanctions against South Africa in Africa will be a dead letter by the end of the month. All the major apartheid measures will then have been scrapped.

Although Nigeria reacted cautiously to the suggestion, it seems that Mr de Klerk may go there on a visit in the near future. Egypt is another country he may go to.

South African envoys have been very active recently on trips throughout Africa. A training programme for black diplomats is being started.

One African country, Zaire, appears so keen to have diplomatic relations with South Africa that it announced the name of its ambassador without it having been cleared with Foreign Affairs.

In Kenya Mr de Klerk made bold to say that he hoped the recent OAU meeting was the last one to be held without South Africa.

While not exactly complacent about the polarisation in politics, Mr de Klerk again showed that he was a wily politician when he dealt with the matter in Parliament this week.

He said the polarisation was not always as serious as it might appear in the future.

It was necessary to distinguish between propaganda, posturing and political positioning on the one hand, and fundamental polarisation on the other.

He was positive in his approach to the ANC, saying that the government was not interested in disorganising it, but that it rather wanted the organisation to get its house in order and to become a well-organised political party.
A BOOKLET distributed by the Nigerian government with details of African countries and their leaders at the OAU summit had King Mosheshoe II as Lesotho's head of state.

Perhaps Lesotho is a long way from Abuja, but that minor error neatly illustrates how pre-occupied many African leaders are with the instability of their regimes.

Governments are toppling like nine-pins as coups and calls for multi-party democracy sweep the continent.

Two governments — Ethiopia and Algeria — fell as their leaders wined and dined in Abuja. And in Lesotho there was an attempted coup.

The OAU has decided that next year's summit will be held in Togo, West Africa — but few people expect President Gnassingbe Eyadema to be around in a year's time. He went home to find his capital, Lome, paralysed by anti-government strikes.

Two months ago his army killed more than three dozen political activists and dumped their bodies in a lake.

Journalists in Abuja for the summit spent their spare time speculating on who will still be in power by the time next year's summit comes around.

President Kaunda wasn't given much of a chance. He faces a confident Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) in elections in October.

Paul Biya of Cameroon could be another casualty. He left his country in turmoil to attend the summit. Many people were surprised to see him.

Omar Bongo, president of neighboring Gabon, survived serious unrest last year. But his position is still far from secure. Last weekend he returned from Abuja to sack his entire Cabinet in an attempt to knit together some form of coalition government.

President Abdou Ibrahimi of Senegal didn't attend and no one could blame him. It is understood his interest to succeed Dr Perez De Cuellar as UN Secretary-General is largely propelled by a desire to escape his problems at home.

**Coup**

General Omar Hassan El- Bashir has survived a coup attempt almost every two months since he overthrew the civilian government in Sudan in 1989. His luck can't last forever.

The Maghreb countries are convulsed by Islamic fundamentalism which is close to taking over power in Algeria, and is threatening the regimes in Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt.

But what worried most African leaders as they headed for home after a week of good food and comfort was not the survival of a few potentates, but the continued good health of the OAU.

Part of the problem is the organisation itself. One of its most important canons is the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of a member state. Idris Amni, for instance, was not only allowed to loot and murder in Uganda, he was afforded an aura of international respectability by being elected the organisation's chairman.

When the Ethiopian regime collapsed during the summit, the rebels were immediately accorded the status of a government and were driven around in the limousine set aside for the regime.

No questions were asked and no assurances sought. The Foreign Minister of the fallen government, who had been attending the summit from the beginning, was stripped of his diplomatic status and told to find his way home.

The New Nigerian newspaper said as the summit began: "Leaders like Ammi, Moussa Sene Senega didn't attend, and no one could blame him. It is understood his interest in succeeding Dr Perez De Cuellar as UN Secretary-General is largely propelled by a desire to escape his problems at home.

_The OAU has thus been reduced to a club of tyrants who are prepared to employ every trick in the book to stay in power," said the New Nigerian._

What is surprising is that a paper owned by the Nigerian government made such an attack on African leaders while they were meeting in Nigeria.

A treaty establishing an African Economic Community (AEC) was signed at Abuja. Some influential voices are now saying that if the OAU cannot be saved, it would have to be scrapped altogether and replaced by the AEC as the only continental body.

But all hope are pinned on Nigeria to resuscitate the organisation. General Babangida hands over power to a civilian government next year. He'd love to leave the international stage with showers of praise for saving the OAU from itself. — Africa News Service
Behind the scenes at the Day Summit

By Dawn Baninzen

Police

The crime did not end there. The scene is relatively clear where the property was. To date, it is unknown who the victim was. The suspects were believed to be two or more people. It was reported that a man and a woman were seen entering and exiting the residence multiple times. The investigation is ongoing.

Hostile

Empathy featured in this position, as the firefighters responded to the emergency. They worked to control the situation, which was escalating rapidly.

Refugee

The organization of African with summits are

Bridge and Brews in bed
OAU violated sanctions, says its secretary

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He said the OAU summit in Nigeria earlier this month had been called to discuss the situation in South Africa, highlighting the need for dialogue and cooperation between African nations. The Summit's outcome was not as expected, with some members opposing any form of sanctions against South Africa, making it difficult to achieve a consensus on sanctions.

The OAU President, Dr. John Fomum, has refused to agree with the sanctions, arguing that they would not help in resolving the situation. "We have been looking for a peaceful solution, but the actions of some members are only making the situation worse," he said.

Local journalists reported that the summit ended on a positive note, with a commitment to continue dialogue and find a lasting solution.

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DAN ES SALAM - THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)
President DE KLERK: Reaching into Africa
Sanctions ghost haunts ANC

Durban conference must end embarrassing situation, writes Barney Mthembu

OPINION
A BOOKLET distributed by the Nigerian government with details of African countries and their leaders at the OAU summit had King Moshoeshoe II as Lesotho's head of state.

Perhaps Lesotho is very far from Abuja, but that minor error neatly illustrates the pre-occupation of many African leaders, namely the instability of their regimes.

Governments are toppling like puns as coups and calls for multi-party democracy sweep the continent like a hurricane.

Two governments - Ethiopia and Algeria - fell as leaders warned and dined in Abuja. The Algerian prime minister and his foreign minister in fact were summarily recalled from the summit as President Chadli Bendjedid sacked his entire government in an attempt to soothe the tempers of Islamic fundamentalists who want his regime to go. And in Lesotho itself a coup attempt was put down.

The OAU has decided next year's summit will be held in Togo, in West Africa. But few people expect President Gnassingbe Eyadema to be around in a year's time. He went home to find his capital, Lome, paralysed by anti-government strikes.

Two months ago his army killed more than three dozen political activists and dumped their bodies into a lake. Few people believe the introduction of multi-party democracy, which is what the activists want, will save Eyadema's political career.

Journalists in Abuja for the summit spent their spare time speculating on who will or who won't be around at next year's summit President Kaunda wasn't given much of a chance. He faces

The 27th OAU summit has just ended in Abuja, Nigeria. Questions are being asked whether an organisation that cannot attend to the problems of the continent has any right to exist, writes BARNEY MTOMBOTHI of Sowetan Africa News Service.

The Maghreb countries are convulsed by Islamic fundamentalism which is close to taking over power in Algeria, and is threatening the regimes in Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt.

But what worried African leaders as they headed for home - with their garb enlarged by a few centimeters after a week of good food, comfort - was not the survival of a few potentates, but the continued good health of the OAU itself. Has an organisation that cannot solve the continent's problems any right to exist at all? A newspaper headline put it succinctly: Whither OAU?

The leaders left with a call for the introduction of democracy in Africa from General Ibrahim Babangida still raging in their ears. But can the OAU survive the introduction of democracy in Africa? Many people think not.

Part of the problem is the OAU itself. One of its most important canons is the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of a member state. If the Annan, for instance, was not only allowed to loot and murder in Uganda, he was afforded an aura of international respectability by being elected chairman of the OAU.

When the Ethiopian government collapsed during the summit, the rebels were immediately accorded the status of a government and were chauffeured around in limousines set aside for the regime. No questions were asked and no assurances sought. The foreign minister of the fallen government who's been attending the summit from the very beginning, was stripped of his diplomatic status and told to find his way home.

Anybody who walks into power by whatever means automatically becomes a member, with all the attendant stipulations.

The New Nigerian newspaper said as the summit began that leaders like Amn, Mobutu Sese Seko, Eyadema, Daniel arap Moi and other despots have imposed reigns of terror on their people while fellow African leaders wine and dine them as well as shake their blood-stained hands at OAU summits without taking them up on their atrocities against their people.

The paper said "this criminal silence" was understandable as very few African leaders assume office through democratic means.

The leaders thus feel threatened when one of them is about to be swept out of power as most of them have sustained themselves in power through fascist and other Machiavellian policies, the paper said.

"The OAU has thus been reduced to a club of tyrants who are prepared to employ every trick in the book to stay in power," said the New Nigerian.

What is surprising is that a paper owned by the Nigerian government could make such an attack on African leaders at a time when they were meeting on Nigerian soil.

The OAU has made a call for the establishment of an African Defence Fund, which could be used to finance a collective peacekeeping force on the continent. That will also be a gift for the South Africans that the non-interference principle, and also because many African countries will find it difficult to honour their dues. The OAU itself is in the red.

The fear among member states is that the disappearance of superpower rivalry as well as apartheid as an issue at OAU summit will further disorient the organisation.
SA 'could gain entry to OAU' 

Political State

SOUTH AFRICA could be admitted to the Organisation for African Unity if the ANC, PAC, Cosatu and Inkatha agreed to this, according to the former Nigerian president, General Olusegun Obasanjo.

If these organisations agreed on an interim arrangement, "what is good for them is good for us", he said in an interview in the latest issue of Leadership.

He believed South Africa would be welcome in Africa in a matter of months rather than years.

Lonrho chief Mr Tiny Rowland played a key role in brokering the meeting between Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and President FW de Klerk in Nairobi earlier this month, Africa Confidential claimed in a report yesterday.

It outlined how the SA government had made an offer with Lonrho's help.
LAGOS — African countries are to hold a special meeting on SA to decide whether the repeal of the Population Registration Act this week marks an end to sanctions. OAU chairman and Nigerian president Ibrahim Babangida said yesterday steps were under way to summon leaders from countries belonging to the ad hoc OAU committee on SA. The committee has the power to repeal sanctions without the need to convene a full summit.

In his remarkably upbeat comments, Babangida commended South African President F.W. de Klerk for repealing the Act. "We welcome it as another courageous and positive step in the efforts to rid SA of the obnoxious apartheid system," the statement said. "This repeal has by and large expunged apartheid from the statute books." — Daily Telegraph.
LAGOS. — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) must move quickly to maintain influence over dealings with South Africa when anti-apartheid sanctions are crumbling elsewhere, diplomatic sources said.

Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, the OAU chairman, has set the wheels in motion for the OAU to review its sanctions policy following the repeal of the Population Registration Act, state radio said yesterday.

Mr Babangida, an army general whose career has been notable for swift and decisive action, must take into account public opinion on a continent where opposition to South Africa has been a binding glue for the 51-member OAU, sources said.

But time is not on the side of the OAU, with a growing number of African states already trading with Pretoria, the European Community having eased sanctions, and Washington likely to scrap sanctions soon.

"It would be dangerous for him to lose time, that is to find himself lagging behind the momentum in South Africa and externally," said Mr. George Nene, ANC representative in Lagos.

A Western diplomat said: "Also, the situation in Africa requires that the countries concerned should not be distracted much longer from the essential businesses such as economies and the environment that are affecting millions of people."

State radio quoted Mr. Babangida as saying the race act repeal was a positive, courageous step towards ridding South Africa of apartheid.

But obstacles remained.

This month’s OAU summit in the Nigerian city of Abuja called for the maintenance of sanctions but indicated that further decisions would be left to Mr Babangida, the committee on southern Africa, and South African nationalist groups.

A Western diplomat said: "The only way in which real progress can be made must be an eyeball-to-eyeball meeting between the two protagonists — Babangida and De Klerk."

Nigeria says Mr. De Klerk would only receive a positive welcome if he first gave a basic timetable for one-man-one-vote, ended township violence, released all political prisoners, and brought exiles back to South Africa.

- Spurred by recent moves by Japan and the European Community to lift or ease their trade embargoes against South Africa, US business leaders said today they wanted economic sanctions against South Africa ended soon before "once again shooting ourselves in the foot."

- Mr. John Howard, trade policy director of the US Chamber of Commerce, warned that the US would lose trade to Japan and the EC.

President Bush is pushing for an end to sanctions from next month, but this decision has provoked a fierce response on Capitol Hill, court action to prevent him from lifting sanctions has been threatened by opposing groups led by Senator Ted Kennedy.

Lengthy court proceedings would effectively retain sanctions for up to a year.

- Inkatha Freedom Party head Mangosuthu Buthelezi has entered Washington’s explosive debate on sanctions, but conceded today that his meetings with leading black members of Congress had failed to change their firm support for sanctions.

He told an audience at the conservative Heritage Foundation today that after an afternoon of pleading with black congressmen he had come to the conclusion that until the ANC changed its views on sanctions there was little prospect of black politicians in America changing their minds.

Chief Buthelezi, who is to meet President Bush at the White House tomorrow, has made several impassioned public appeals for an end to sanctions, and has made the issue the centrepiece of a high-profile visit to the US.

He has appeared on some television shows, has addressed a press conference, and has delivered speeches to at least two of Washington’s leading "think tanks."

Chief Buthelezi has emerged as the most conspicuous South African campaigning in the US on the sanctions issue, and black groups have accused him of doing the work of the South African government — Sapa-Reuter-Argus Foreign Service
Norway to open embassy in SA

OAU chief urges sanctions rethink

Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida has set the wheels in motion for the Organisation of African Unity to review its sanctions policy on South Africa.

State radio in Lagos reported yesterday that General Babangida, the OAU chairman, planned to convene a meeting of a special committee following the repeal of the Population Registration Act.

The Nigerian leader was quoted as saying the repeal was "another positive and courageous step" towards ridding South Africa of apartheid. However, he warned that some obstacles remained, including the unconditional release of the remaining political prisoners.

"The repeal has by and large suspended apartheid from the statute books," the radio quoted General Babangida as saying.

"In recognition of the positive measures undertaken so far by President de Klerk, a process has been set in motion to convene a meeting of the OAU's Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa (comprising Frontline states and South African anti-apartheid groups)," he said.

"The meeting will review the recent developments for an appropriate response to them on the basis of the Abuja Declaration on Southern Africa."

General Babangida urged Pretoria to begin the "negotiation process with all democratic forces in South Africa to bring about a non-racial, democratic society."

Relaxed

The Abuja Declaration, paving the way for a new and more relaxed attitude towards South Africa, called for the maintenance of sanctions but, for the first time, the OAU acknowledged that Pretoria's isolation was probably ending.

The declaration was adopted at a summit of the 51-member OAU in the Nigerian city of Abuja earlier this month.

It also indicated that any decision on easing sanctions would not have to be put to an OAU summit, but could be left to the OAU chairman or the ad hoc committee.

In another development on the diplomatic front, it was reported yesterday that Norway planned to open an embassy in Pretoria this year.

However, Oslo said it was not yet ready to lift sanctions.

"We have begun practical preparations to establish an embassy in South Africa," Foreign Ministry spokesman Bjorn Blokhus said. "We might get the embassy in place during the course of the year."

Mr Blokhus said South Africa's moves to abolish race discrimination had prompted Norway's decision.

"It is a good development and we want to follow the situation closely by having a diplomatic station there."

Norway closed its embassy in 1982 but has a consulate-general in Cape Town. South Africa has a consulate-general in Oslo. — Sapa-Reuters
OAU to review SA sanctions policy

LAGOS - Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida has set the wheels in motion for the Organisation of African Unity to review its sanctions policy against South Africa.

Babangida, the OAU chairman, plans to convene a meeting of a special committee following the repeal of the Population Registration Act by South Africa.

He said the repeal was a positive and courageous step towards ridding South Africa of apartheid but added that some obstacles remained, including the unconditional release of remaining political prisoners - Sapa-Reuters.
Reaching out to Africa

The Government has repeatedly argued that South Africa must develop new links with other African countries. MARK SUZMAN looks at the potential partners.

The State President's recent visit to Kenya has highlighted the Government's intention to break out of international isolation through the continent it once shunned. "We are part of Africa," declared Mr. de Klerk in Nairobi, as he set out parts of a tentative blueprint to revitalise the embattled continent.

The Government's new plan is apparently to establish formal regional economic blocs, each led by a regional powerhouse for east and west Africa, Egypt in the north, and Kenya in the south.

Some analysts predict that when South Africa is admitted to the Organisation of African Unity, this economic cooperation could potentially translate into a loose political alliance to counteract African policy.

Nevertheless, while in African terms these countries are relatively wealthy, all share legacies of economic problems and political instability which may render such grandiose visions of cooperation untenable.

Kenya. While Kenya has traditionally been regarded as Africa's paragon of democratic government and sound economic policies, over the past decade President Daniel arap Moi has been prone to adopting increasingly autocratic policies.

After an unsuccessful coup in 1982 in which 3,000 people were arrested, the government began to detain and torture dissidents while all opposition parties were banned.

Last year a wave of riots throughout the country had to be put down by force, with a number of people killed. But President Moi has now entered on a policy of limited reform, although the clampdown on dissidents remains harsh.

Economically, the country has a relatively small gross domestic product of about R20 billion. Although it has enjoyed steady growth averaging almost 5 percent over the past five years, the fact that population growth is the fastest in the world keeps per capita wealth down. Its biggest exports are tea and coffee, while it imports cars and industrial machinery.

After President de Klerk's visit, political and economic relations with South Africa are expected to continue to improve. While the prospects for direct trade are relatively small, one potential spin-off could be persuading some of the many tourists who travel to Kenya each year to visit South Africa as well.

Nigeria. This oil-rich country, with 110 million inhabitants, is the most populous nation in Africa, and the only sub-Saharan country with an industrial base comparable to South Africa's.

Politically, it has oscillated between military and civilian rule, and the last democratic government was overthrown in 1983. The current ruler, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, has promised to restore democracy by 1992.

In South Africa, the country is divided in two. In addition to having three major tribal groups -- the Bantu in the west, responsible for the Second Colonial War in 1967 when they tried to secede, the Yoruba in the east and the Hauda in the north -- the country is divided along religious lines. Most of the north is Muslim while the south is Christian and amniist.

To combat these rivalries, President Babangida has dismissed all existing parties as being too focused on old ethnic and religious divisions, and has created two new parties based on ideological lines.

Although local elections last December suffered from a low turnout, President Babangida remains resolved to hand over power to a civilian government on schedule.

Economically, Nigeria's GDP is around R57 billion, most of it based on oil.

Although the country is burdened by a heavy debt accumulated in the 1970s, recent economic reforms, approved by the International Monetary Fund, have helped boost industrial production and maintain growth rates above 4 percent.

The oil boom from the Gulf War has strengthened export revenues. Nevertheless, oil still accounts for more than 50 percent of exports and the country is vulnerable to fluctuations in the commodity's price.

There are fairly good prospects for increased trade between Nigeria and South Africa, and the posting of a senior South African diplomat to Abadan in neighbouring Ivory Coast suggests that unofficial links are well advanced.

Analysts also suggest that President Babangida would welcome South Africa's recognition of Nigeria as the leader of black Africa -- a move that would be a serious blow to Zimbabwé's Robert Mugabe, who lays claim to the position.

Egypt. With a population of 50 million people, Egypt is another example of a semi-democracy with a sizable, but shaky, economy. Lacking the vast oil revenues of other Arab states, the country is largely dependent on foreign aid and ran up a debt of nearly R140 billion over the last decade -- more than its total GDP of R100 billion.

The Gulf War has helped modernise the country's economy by giving it access to new military goods from Britain, and the United States has forgiven huge chunks of debt as a reward for Egyptian help.

Prime Minister Hosni Mubarak has remained in power since the assassination of Anwar Sadat in 1981. He won re-election in 1986, but the results were declared null and void by the Supreme Court and new elections are likely to be scheduled soon.

South Africa's links with Egypt were first made during the one-leg of peace negotiations that took place in Cairo and the country is believed to have allied with Nigeria in calling for a softer line on South Africa at the OAU.

Potential trade areas include chemicals, textiles and foodstuff.

According to Richard Cornell, editor of Africa Insight, South Africa's strategy is to help establish a set of power blocs in Africa that may be able to co-operate on economic and political issues.

While they remain small in absolute terms, Kenya, Egypt and Nigeria all stand out as regional giants, "he notes.

Mr. Cornell says that the constant threat of instability and fundamental economic weaknesses may yet prevent the formation of such a four-cornered axis from becoming an engine for Africa.

But if the Government's new initiatives do go off the ground, there is significant potential for economic and political cooperation between South Africa and the continent it has been isolated from for so long.
OAU chief upset over SA contacts

DAR ES SALAAM — The Organisation of African Unity, once seen as united against South Africa, has an unkept secret: many of its members states are doing business with the white-led nation.

Secretary-General Salim Salim was quoted yesterday as saying more than half of the OAU’s 51 members nations had violated sanctions by establishing open or secret commercial ties with South Africa.

A Tanzanian newspaper said Mr. Salim, a Tanzanian, expressed his disapproval at a meeting with local journalists. "This is not good. It makes our task at the OAU headquarters very difficult. "How do I explain this to the outside world?"

Summit

Mr. Salim said the OAU’s members must maintain a united stand on relations with South Africa, including when to establish ties.

"It is not good enough to agree on one position to get together, and do the exact opposite individually."

He said the OAU summit in Nigeria this month had formed a committee to look into the issue of future relations with South Africa.

The OAU and its members have long supported a policy — if not the practice — of maintaining diplomatic, commercial and sports sanctions against Pretoria because of its apartheid policy.

Dismantling

However, President de Klerk has been gradually dismantling apartheid.

And he has persuaded several African states to establish ties with his Government.

President de Klerk has visited half a dozen African nations since coming to power in early 1989.

He visited Kenya and Swaziland this month.

Mr Salim said that although several apartheid laws had been repealed, African nations must consider if that was enough to permit an end to South Africa’s isolation.

"We must not drop our guard because not everything has been corrected," he said.

"The Constitution that guarantees racial supremacy to the whites minority is still there."

— Sapa-AP
Grassroots view of a fragile, complex continent

AFRICA: DISPATCHES FROM A FRAGILE CONTINENT, by Blaine Harden (HarperCollins, $17.50)

LIKE an optimistic probation officer dealing with hardened recidivists, Barber Conable urged African leaders attending this month's OAU summit to follow the "golden govt. recipe". Old lags in the audience such as Kenneth Kaunda and Mobutu Sese Seko heard the World Bank's president urge the virtues of "accountability, transparency, predictability, adherence to the rule of law".

"In a world where the competition for scarce resources has never been more intense, we will be paying increasingly more attention to them in years to come," he said.

Blaine Harden, who spent four years in Angola for the Washington Post, puts it more bluntly: Western donors, he says, should "insist on free elections in the same way that they insist on a reasonably valued currency. No devaluation, no loans. No cessions of sovereignty. No loans. No independent judges, no loans."

He reaches this conclusion towards the end of an outstanding account of the complexities of a fragile continent where 30-million people face starvation and the anatomy of Logan's Somalia seems a portent of further horrors to come.

He looks behind chilling statistics about the death toll of a deadly disease and goes beyond mere portraits of venal or brutal African leaders: Few writers can match his insights into the mentality of Logan's leaders. Somalia seems a portent of futher horrors to come.

Witty and accessible guide to income tax

INCOME TAX MADE SIMPLE, by Matushe Matushe (Butterworths, R50)

TO FIND a book on taxation which is witty and does not, as a matter of course, project Revenue as the big bad wolf is refreshing. Matushe has compiled a book on SA income tax that not only makes "taxese" accessible to laymen, but explains why taxes are collected.

He begins with the premise that tax is essential but "the law on the subject sometimes seems like the tax is strong and the ignorance of the Taxpayer is colossal."

He then goes on to tell us readers that tax is a game between two players - the taxpayer and the tax collector. Where both players understand the rules of the game, the taxpayer is in a position to gain from their compliance. The taxpayer and the tax collector are, however, bound by the same rules.

The book is not a staid, academic explanation of the law, but a sensible, practical guide to the tax system and its implications for the taxpayer.

The book is not only a useful reference guide, but also a welcome addition to the literature on taxation.

Rabbi Hood stole through a progressive steering structure.

Matushe explains basic tax concepts in a way that makes them sound logical and understandable. Issues such as capital versus income are covered, as is tax and the individual, employee and business, and tax planning for the year-end.

Nothing is assumed and a useful dictionary on tax terms explains terms which most of us are too embarrassed to admit we do not understand.

Wonderful cartoon illustrations and a glossary of terms put this book in a class of its own.

Although the book is obviously targeted at SA blacks, it is equally relevant to all South Africans who need a simple explanation of what tax is and what it means.

Johannesburg author Matushe justifies the creation of yet another tax book for one's shelves saying: "Taxation is a complex subject that touches every corner of everyone's life, directly or indirectly, for better or for worse."

Surprisingly, thousands of people still pay their tax annually without the slightest idea whether or not they are paying the correct amount of tax.

Matushe is an independent tax adviser who gained his expertise through his tax and business law programme at Unisa and various other tax courses at Wits University.

GILLIAN HAYNE

MICHAEL HOLMAN
OAU denounces premature move

ADDIS ABABA — OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim yesterday denounced the US decision to lift economic sanctions as "premature and unfortunate".

"It is still a fact that there are political prisoners not yet released and thousands of exiles not allowed to return to South Africa," Mr. Salim said.

He called on the international community to continue to pressure the white minority government in South Africa to ensure that "the end of apartheid is irreversible."

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, speaking by telephone to Harare, said he would call a meeting of a special OAU committee as quickly as possible to discuss developments over sanctions.

"We have been authorised by the OAU chairman to call a meeting of the ad hoc committee in Lusaka as quickly as possible."

Mr. Kaunda is chairman of the seven-nation Frontline states.

"What is needed now is that President de Klerk, Comrade Mandela, Chief Buthelezi and all the others get on with the job of changing the constitution as quickly as possible." — Supa-Reuters
Decision premature, says top OAU official

ADDIS ABABA — Organisation of African Unity secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim yesterday denounced a US decision to lift economic sanctions against SA as "premature and unfortunate".

"It is still a fact that there are political prisoners not yet released, and thousands of exiles not allowed to return to SA," Salim said in a statement.

"This decision's timing is premature and unfortunate."

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, speaking by telephone from Zambia to Harare, said he would call a meeting of a special OAU committee as quickly as possible to discuss developments regarding sanctions against SA.

Kaunda is chairman of the seven-nation group of Frontline states.

Asked about the decision by President George Bush to lift US economic sanctions against Pretoria, Kaunda said: "I think that the trend is catching up quite fast..."

Pressure

"I think that what is needed now is really that President de Klerk, Comrade Mandela, Botha and all the others should get on with the job of changing the constitution as quickly as possible."

Salim called on the international community to "put pressure on the SA government to ensure that the end of apartheid in SA is irreversible."

Bush lifted a five-year trade embargo on Wednesday, saying Pretoria's irreversible moves towards dismantling apartheid justified the move.

In Harare, a senior Zimbabwean government official said the US decision could undermine moves to end apartheid and introduce multiracial democracy.

Salim also described a decision on Tuesday by the International Olympic Committee to readmit SA to the Olympics as "untimely and premature."

— Reuters
ANC manages to stave off OAU meeting on lifting of sanctions

THE ANC has succeeded in delaying an Organisation of African Unity meeting to review sanctions against South Africa.

The meeting was scheduled to take place in Abuja, Nigeria, tomorrow under the chairmanship of Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida. It has been postponed to next month.

President Babangida, the current OAU chairman, is keen to reward the South African government for the changes it has introduced by lifting some sanctions.

ANC International Affairs spokesman Yusuf Saloojee said the ANC would argue next month that sanctions should be maintained until all political prisoners, including the 160 in Bophuthatswana, are released and mechanisms to end violence are in place.

It would take the same message to leaders in Denmark, Germany and Holland early next month, he added.

The conservative Danish government supports the lifting of sanctions. It is being prevented from doing so by social democrats and liberals who have a parliamentary majority on the issue. This, in turn, is preventing the lifting of remaining European Community sanctions, as all EC decisions have to be unanimous.

However, South African officials believe Japanese sanctions will go within a month.

Two Japanese trade delegations, the Redauren and the Society of Modernisation, have visited South Africa recently. Officials said they were confident Japanese businessmen would be more willing to invest in South Africa than their American counterparts.

The OAU initially turned down the ANC's request to delay the meeting, saying it had come too late. It later acquiesced.

Premature

ANC international affairs head Thabo Mbeki said a meeting now would be premature.

Mr Saloojee said once the issues of prisoners and violence had been resolved, the ANC would call for the "phased maintenance" of sanctions.

This provides for the lifting of:

- Cultural and tourism sanctions once obstacles to negotiations are removed.
- Those include the indemnification of all exiles, an end to political trials and the repeal of security legislation.

- Iron and steel sanctions when an interim government is installed.
- The oil and arms embargo once a democratic constitution is in place.

Meanwhile, an American union official has said that despite the lifting of US sanctions, the passage of goods from South Africa to American consumers will not necessarily be a smooth one.

Mr Kenneth Zinn of the United Mine Workers Union said "Unions will continue to show solidarity with black workers in South Africa."

He said American longshoremen could hold up SA goods at the docks.

In 1988, longshoremen in Mobile, Alabama, refused to unload SA coal and iron on ships for days.
Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), has denounced the lifting of US sanctions against South Africa as a gigantic setback for the forces of democracy.

General Babangida said in a statement the decision also undermined what he called a shining period in US policy towards Africa.

"It is decidedly a gigantic setback for the democratic movement and commitment to total liberation which has mustered force inside South Africa and internationally in the past four decades," he said.

General Babangida indicated the a meeting of the 51-member OAU's special committee on Southern Africa, which he said would be held soon in the central Nigerian city of Abuja, was unlikely to propose any significant move on Africa's sanctions policy.

The statement was dated July 11, a day after President George Bush lifted a five-year US economic embargo. — Sapa-Reuters.
Shift in OAU sanctions stance unlikely

LAGOS — Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), has denounced the lifting of US economic sanctions against SA as a huge setback for the forces of democracy.

Babangida's statement was published in Nigerian newspapers yesterday.

Babangida indicated an OAU special committee meeting on southern Africa, to be held soon in Abuja, was unlikely to propose any significant move on Africa's sanctions policy.

African could not afford "the luxury of dropping its guard" yet, he said.

While the OAU had acknowledged President F W de Klerk's courage, SA's political system remained deeply oppressive and divisive.

It was necessary to ensure that black South Africans' "patient determination" was not thwarted at the 11th hour — Sapa-Reuter.
Nigeria won't lift sanctions
LAGOS — Nigerian Vice-President Mr Augustus Aikhomu said yesterday that it was premature to lift sanctions against South Africa and that anti-apartheid pressure on Pretoria should be stepped up.

"The federal military government considers the lifting of sanctions — economic, political, social, cultural and sporting sanctions — against South Africa by any country or organisation as premature."

His comment at a press briefing was a clear signal that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) would not join other countries in relaxing sanctions — Sapa-Reuters.
ANC president Nelson Mandela (left) shakes hands with the Complutense University rector after receiving an honorary doctor in El Escorial outside Madrid, Spain, on Tuesday.

African heads meet over SA

ADDIS ABABA - The leaders of 13 African nations will meet in Nigeria next Monday to discuss developments in South Africa, the Organisation of African Unity said.

The meeting in the city of Abuja of the committee of heads of state and government would focus on ways of ensuring that the process of change in South Africa would continue.

Sudan 25/1/91

Process of change

"It will consider appropriate measures to ensure that the process of change in South Africa is irreversible and that genuine conditions are created for a speedy realisation of a democratic nonracial, united South Africa."

The members of the committee are Nigeria, Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Angola, Uganda, Algeria, Congo, Ethiopia, Cape Verde and Namibia.

Leaders of the ANC and the PAC would also attend the meeting. - Sapa-Reuters.
OAU to talk on sanctions against SA

LAGOS — African leaders meet in Nigeria today to discuss how to respond to changing attitudes towards South Africa as it moves to end apartheid.

The meeting of the Organisation of African Unity's ad hoc committee on Southern Africa will focus on the relaxation of sanctions against South Africa.

Political analysts said the leaders would probably try to balance the OAU's support for sanctions with the reality of the weakening international will to isolate South Africa.

It will be the committee's first meeting since an OAU summit in June instructed it to work out policy towards Pretoria.

Officials of South African anti-apartheid groups, including the ANC, are due to attend.

— Sapa-Reuters
Crucial summit for OAU debate on SA sanctions

LONDÔN — President Robert Mugabe yesterday arrived in Abuja, Nigeria, for a crucial OAU summit to review Africa's future relations with Pretoria, Zimbabwe's domestic news agency reported.

The meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee on South Africa follows the US lifting of sanctions against South Africa.

The US decision has been criticised as premature by the ANC and the United Nations' main anti-apartheid body.

The sanctions issue appears to have put Africa in a serious political dilemma with confusion in many countries as to the final mechanism for ending apartheid in South Africa, Ziana said.

Demands are beginning to emerge despite years of Africa's vigorous campaigns to isolate Pretoria.

At the same time South Africa has mounted an aggressive diplomatic campaign to open up relations with African countries.

What happens in Abuja this week will depend largely on the position of the frontline states and the liberation movements, Ziana reported.

While the ANC is in favour of a phased programme, the PAC is against any concessions.

It is not yet clear how the ANC's phased programme will be interpreted in Abuja, Ziana added.

The ANC is expected to clarify its position to frontline state leaders in pre-summit consultations before presenting it to the full ad hoc committee.

Pakistan will continue to maintain sanctions against South Africa, Ziana reports, quoting a Pakistani statement issued on Saturday — Sapa.
OAU urges world to retain sanctions

ABUJA (Nigeria) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) called on the international community yesterday to maintain sanctions against South Africa, saying their relaxation by some countries was premature.

"We believe that time is not ripe for the lifting of sanctions against the apartheid regime of South Africa," the OAU's ad hoc committee on southern Africa said after meeting here.

The committee said it regretted that some nations had already eased sanctions, adding that the move was "premature and capable of undermining the current process of change."

It urged them to keep the remaining sanctions in place.

The OAU chairman, Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, earlier said the European Community, the United States and Japan, which have relaxed economic sanctions, should now devote greater energy to persuading President de Klerk to move rapidly towards democratisation.

"They must use the leverage which their lifting sanctions has conferred on them to persuade the De Klerk administration to take fundamental steps in support of change," he said at the start of the meeting.

The talks were attended by seven African presidents, the Namibian Prime Minister and Ministers of six other nations, as well as representatives of the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress.

It was the committee's first meeting since an OAU summit in June instructed it to work out a policy towards South Africa.

The communique said recent revelations of South African Government secret funding of the Inkatha movement had created a crisis threatening the process of change in the country.

The African leaders urged Pretoria to take steps to restore the confidence of South Africans and the international community in its commitment to the dismantling of apartheid.

"We urge the South African Government to remove all obstacles to negotiations and speed the process of creating a non-racial democratic South Africa where everyone will have the right to vote," the communique said.

The OAU also asked black anti-apartheid groups to join ranks in the struggle to end white rule — Sapa-Reuters
OAU to push for sanctions

MBABANE — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) will press for continued sanctions against South Africa until all the racist laws and principles are done away with in practice, says OAU secretary-general Dr Salim Ahmed Salim.

During a three-day official visit to Swaziland at the weekend Dr Salim also said the OAU understood Swaziland's heavy economic dependence on neighbouring SA.

He said his talks with government leaders would concern political changes. — Sapa
Justifying Cadamy Recont
The OAU

Organisation of African Unity

Kwame Nkrumah with the Ethiopian leader Haile Selassie. The Organisation of African Unity was formed in Ethiopia’s capital of Addis Ababa in 1963, and incorporated Nkrumah’s pan-Africanist ideas.

For the past 28 years, the OAU has attempted to unite African countries and assist them in their struggles for liberation from colonialism and imperialism. The OAU has tried to present a united voice on African issues at world forums and discussions and has always remained steadfast in its opposition towards apartheid in South Africa. In this article we shall look at the history of this organisation, what it attempted to do and its successes and failures.

The Formation of the OAU

In 1958 Ghana became the first African country to win independence. This occurred at the time that national liberation struggles were being waged throughout Africa and when the struggle for democracy was intensified in South Africa. In 1950 the Congo won independence from Belgium. But these victories did not occur without conflict, as the imperialist powers on the liberation movements and the radical political leadership which the independence struggle gave birth to. In this context many African leaders called for pan-Africanism - African unity against the attempts by the ex-colonial powers to undermine independence.

In this mood of pan-Africanism and national liberation the leaders of 32 African states gathered in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, the only African country that had never been colonised, to form the OAU. On 25 May 1963, the OAU Charter was approved and signed by member countries. This date is commemorated today as African Liberation Day.

Aims of the OAU

The OAU Charter outlines the aims of the organisation, which are:

- To promote the unity and solidarity of African and Malagasy states
- To co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to achieve a better life for the people of Africa
- To defend their sovereignty, territory and independence
- To end all forms of colonialism in Africa
- To promote international co-operation and
- To respect the charters of the UNO and the Declaration of Human Rights.

Principles of the OAU

Within the OAU, all member countries are equal. The OAU will not interfere in the domestic affairs of member states, will respect boundaries of member states and will try to settle all conflicts peacefully.

The Structure of the OAU

The heads of all the member states make up the Council of the OAU and meet annually. Each country has one vote and a two-thirds majority is required for a resolution to be passed. The Council of Foreign Affairs Ministers meets twice a year and the resolutions passed by the Heads of State. The Secretariat is based in Addis Ababa and is headed by a Secretary-General who is responsible for the administration of the OAU. The Commission for Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration settles disputes among African countries.

The fact that African countries gained independence under the yoke of imperialism has left a burden of poverty and divisions. The borders of the newly-independent African states were often drawn for them by the ex-colonial powers on their former colonial oppressors. For these reasons many African countries have suffered from inter-regional and tribal wars. Examples of such wars were in Nigeria in 1967 to 1971, Burundi in 1990 and Ethiopia/Eritrea throughout the 1980’s.

The OAU has also supported the struggles of movements fighting against regimes which oppress their people, but was unsuccessful in intervening in member countries such as Uganda where Idi Amin subjected the people to atrocities.

Despite these weaknesses the OAU remains a powerful organisation today. It unites all African countries around the need to co-operate to ensure true independence and economic growth. In a world dominated by the imperialist powers this fact serves as a source of inspiration for people throughout Africa.

Try these exercises

Define the following concepts:
(a) colonialism
(b) national liberation
(c) nationalism
(d) imperialism
(e) pan-Africanism

Answers

(a) when one country rules another politically
(b) to gain independence
(c) the desire to keep out foreign powers
(d) economic control over countries under colonialism
(e) the desire to unite all Africa
OAU money rescues black unity meeting

by Norman West
Political Reporter

R700 000 towards the costs on Friday

The conference, which is being arranged jointly by the ANC, PAC and Azapo, has been postponed twice because of lack of money and preparation.

Yesterday sources close to the organisers said the conference would now proceed later this month or early in October after the OAU pledged about

"I can say, however, that the OAU is giving us substantial material support. It would be undiplomatic to give further details. I can confirm Canada, the US and West Germany are also among our sponsors.

"There is no chance that the conference will be called off. We accept that we were a bit too optimistic with our previous proposed dates and we are still negotiating a mutually acceptable date.""

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said yesterday that "logistical problems" were continuing to hamper efforts by the parties to agree on a date.

Although the organisers have consistently blamed the postponement on "logistical reasons" it has emerged that the real problem was funding.

Refused.

Although a provisional date of September 20-21 has been set, by this weekend no firm date or venue had been agreed on. Sources say the conference is more likely to take place towards the end of October.

It is also understood that Western countries were reluctant to be seen to sponsor a conference which excluded one of the main black parties, the Inkatha Freedom Party of Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Dr Buthelezi has refused to take part in the conference because it was "a ganging-up" of blacks against whites and was, therefore, "the politics of a decade ago."

The ANC/PAC/Azapo conference house committee meets at the PAC headquarters in Johannesburg this weekend to try to reach consensus on a venue and date.
General keeps his genial eye on Africa

GENERAL Olusegun Obasanjo is best known in SA as the co-chairman of the Commonwealth’s Emergent Persons’ Group, which made one of the first concerted attempts to draw government and the ANC into exploratory talks in 1986.

At the time he was reported to have drawn the then Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan aside during discussions with members of the P W Botha government to tell him “We generals understand each other.”

In retrospect, given the fact that the group’s mission came to naught, primarily because of military attacks authorised by Malan against neighbouring states, Obasanjo’s comments err extremely generously on the side of diplomacy.

This seems entirely in character. He was also the first African military leader to voluntarily relinquish power to a civilian government, only to see the military take over again three years later.

The situation in SA has changed and the Emergent Persons’ Group’s aims almost have been realised. But Obasanjo continues in his genial — if slightly naive — way to mediate, assist and cajole Africans on to a path of co-operation and development.

And the size of his task has increased dramatically. No longer satisfied with being mediator in a number of African squabbles, he has embarked on a mission to change the living conditions of the African people. The tool has forged for this purpose is the African Leadership Forum.

The latest topic canvassed at the forum was Challenges of Post-Apartheid SA, which were discussed at last week’s conference Windhoek. Obasanjo told delegates “The new SA may represent a turning point for Africa as it should mark the beginning of effective continental co-operation and integration.”

One of the techniques Obasanjo has used to develop this process of integration is the Pretoria-Abuja-Cairo axis — an idea he shares with President F W de Klerk.

The idea is that these centres should harmonise their efforts and act as nodes for the development of a trading and investment axis.

But on the specifics of how such an axis would work in practice, Obasanjo is vague. It’s just an idea, he says, which the idea which formed the basis for the EC, will be tossed around until there is enough impetus for it to take a concrete form. However, the idea’s real application will not begin until SA is back in the African fold. On when this will occur, Obasanjo believes it should take place, loosely speaking, when the ANC and other organisations say so.

In his speech at the Windhoek conference he said “The oppressed non-white citizens of SA, who have been the victims of apartheid and who led the struggle to destroy the evil system, are best placed to make the final pronouncement on the victory which primarily belongs to them.”

But he leaves open the possibility that this may happen when an “interim government of alliance” has been formed.

In the meantime, Obasanjo expects that trade between SA and other African countries will increase, speculating that the OAU’s pro-sanctions stance is likely to be observed mainly in the breach.

“The OAU will continue to maintain a sanctions stance until apartheid is dead, if not buried. I am not saying that this stance will mean that sanctions will be maintained. But the stance will be maintained, effectively or non-effectively, as a policy.”

He says this does make sense. His apparent belief that there is no necessary connection between concrete reality and political policy has served him well. It may also boost his chances of becoming the next UN secretary-general.
South Africa FM 20/9/11
The north calls

Though trade barriers are falling between SA and Africa, the Organisation of African Unity will not formally drop sanctions against this country until "the people of SA" say apartheid has been removed.

This is the view of General Olusegun Obasanjo, former Nigerian head of state and a nominee for the post of UN secretary-general.

"A co-chairman of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, whose report in 1986 ensured sanctions were universally applied against SA, Obasanjo was instrumental last year in meeting an economic strategy that could see increased trade between SA and the continent and that could lead to an economic revival on the continent that he calls "the Third World's third world."

Since most apartheid laws had been removed was this not enough to end sanctions? Obasanjo, pressing for an anti-racist legislation to buffer the repeal of apartheid laws, says Africa is eager to welcome itsparantherneighbour back into the fold. However, apartheid must be perceived to have been removed by the majority in SA.

Agreeing that sanctions are being undermined, Obasanjo nonetheless believes that an anti-apartheid stance must be maintained to ensure the removal of all legislated racism in SA.

In July last year when Obasanjo met State President F.W. de Klerk, he suggested that Nigeria and SA could become the economic axis on which the continent revolves. De Klerk received the idea with enthusiasm, suggesting that Egypt and Kenya also become points on that axis.

It is a concept receiving a great deal of attention as Africa attempts to move towards an economic community by the turn of the century.

Obasanjo (who is also chairman of the Africa Leadership Forum), says the four targeted countries in his economic power points idea have the infrastructure on which development can be based. "We are not shutting people (the smaller economies) out, we are shutting them in. If we talk of regional co-operation then of necessity, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho, Namibia, Angola and Malawi will benefit from sustained growth in SA. One can say the same of Nigeria."

Obasanjo dismisses criticism of the concept. "Most ideas are born and not utilised for years. Let's use these ideas and better them. Do we have a choice when the world is closing into economic zones?"

"In North America, we have the USA coming together with Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean and Latin America. Europe will have a European Union, and by the year 2000, Europe will have considerably widened."

"If we want to progress quickly, we have to have centres. We have to make regions work more efficiently and move faster. The Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference can admit SA once apartheid is eliminated, or it can fuse with economic co-operation blocs that take care of eastern and central Africa too.

"We are talking of a model of economic co-operation which will lead to economic integration. There are 11 regional economic organisations in Africa. It is far too many, the

creation of four economic power points will increase efficiency and growth."

Chief Sonokan, chairman of the United African Corporation, who visited SA with Obasanjo, said that in terms of economic co-operation, "if anything is going to happen in the future, now is the time to lay the foundation. The industrial sector in SA is very solid and I think we can learn from that. The most important thing is to find out whether or not there can be acceptance on both sides."

He said if Nigeria was interested in SA's oil-from-coal technology, "We have a substantial amount of coal in Nigeria and that is perhaps an area we could work together on."

Chief Obafemi Olupade, a director of the First Interstate Merchant Bank of Nigeria, who accompanied Obasanjo, said Nigeria and SA could begin building bridges now by creating facilities for entrepreneurs and business executives in both nations to have a cross-pollination of ideas and experiences. "I

Nigeria's Obasanjo promoting regional development

have been itching to come here for some time to see what I can do at government level, behind the scenes, to begin building strong foundations for future economic co-operation."

Olupade said he had still encountered a lot of ignorance and fear in SA, but was convinced that with increased interaction between businessmen from the two countries, this would disappear.

Obasanjo and his group of top Nigerian businessmen and academics met top SA businessmen and senior government officials, including State President F.W. de Klerk. He said the mistakes of Africa could be sourced to two primary causes: "Those of omission and those of commission. Those of omission were when Africans wanted to feather their own nests, or that of a section of the community. The mistakes of omission were often made because we lacked the knowledge or competence. If we gather the leaders of Africa now in every field and begin working together, we can prevent the continent from becoming marginalised."

CONTINUE
Angola, Zimbabwe seen as primary investment targets

By Ramsay Milne
Star Foreig Service

NEW YORK — Angola and Zimbabwe are likely to join South Africa in the next decade as the primary targets for foreign investors tapping into the African continent, according to a wide range of US investment experts and businessmen.

Quoted extensively in the US Journal of Commerce, an authoritative industrial and commercial publication with semi-official links in Washington, the experts believe that South Africa, southern Africa's most industrialized nation, would serve as the 'economic engine' for the region, with its wealth of natural resources and a potential market of 180 million consumers.

Trading bloc

Already loosely aligned into a mix of economic and political partnerships, southern Africa could eventually produce Africa's first significant trading bloc, according to the experts quoted in the report, most of whom represent major US corporations or investment institutions.

South Africa would make a starting-off point for the area, says William Moses, a research analyst at the Investor Responsibility Research Centre in Washington. "It's like companies using Vienna to take advantage of Eastern Europe."

Millard Arnold, a senior associate with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, says one trading zone that could emerge in a post-apartheid Africa would encompass South Africa, Mozambique and the 18 current members of the Preferential Trade Area.

The group was started by the Organisation for African Unity about 10 years ago to promote trade in the region.

Its members are Angola, Botswana, Burundi, the Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Fairly free

Another possibility was for Mozambique and Zimbabwe to join the Southern African Customs Union, which already allows for fairly free trade among its five member countries, Mr. Arnold says.

This would give goods entering Mozambique's ports improved access to South African consumers.

But, Mr. Arnold warns, the region has a long way to go before it is able to set up a trading bloc that would help foreign investors.

Nonetheless, even though the area would not be economically viable for five to 10 years, US investors should be looking at the area now to remain competitive.

"US companies are unfamiliar with Africa and don't see the niches to be carved out of it, as Europeans do," he says.

"It takes two to three years to be up and running. By the time we get there, it may be too late."

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Anatomy of an African statesman

BY MARTIN GHLENOR

SALIM Ahmed Salim, the secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) who is coming to Durban to address the Patriotic Front conference later this month, is one of the most experienced diplomats active in politics on the continent at the moment.

The OAU is partly sponsoring the conference which will be attended by 82 anti-apartheid organisations.

Mr Salim (49) became Tanzania's representative at the UN in 1979, after holding diplomatic posts in Cuba, Egypt, India, Korea, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

In 1985 he was appointed Tanzania's deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence. He has served as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister.

Mr Salim is seen in diplomatic circles as a pragmatist and less ideologically rigid than the previous Tanzanian president, Julius Nyerere.

He has maintained a strong anti-apartheid stance and is an outspoken critic of the Western industrial countries.

Mr Salim took over as OAU secretary-general in July 1989. Critics said at the time he moved into the OAU because his political career in Tanzania had come to a temporary standstill.

He has been instructed by the OAU to bring the warring factions in Somalia together at a multi-party conference in an effort to stop the civil war.

Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, the current OAU chairman, has promised to use his term of office to pursue the achievement of a peaceful settlement in South Africa.

In his closing remarks to the OAU summit in June, President Babangida called for an end to the violence in SA.

He holds a mandate to review sanctions against South Africa, in consultation with the Front Line states and liberation movements, if Pretoria moves on key issues "Africa is now engaged in the final onslaught against apartheid," President Babangida has said.
Impartial authority needed – Makwetu

By S'BU MNGADI

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) could become South Africa's interim government if the ANC, PAC and their patriotic front allies have their way.

In their opening addresses at the three-day conference, both PAC president Clarence Makwetu and ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu emphasised the need for an impartial transitional authority.

"Makwetu said impartial and fair supervision of the transition had to be ensured. The form of the transitional authority would be negotiated when the front discussed the structure of a constituent assembly with the government.

The OAU funded the three-day conference to the tune of R750,000 while Canada's government contributed R56,000.

The idea of a patriotic front made up of South Africa's liberation movements was conceived at an OAU meeting attended by Mandela and Makwetu in Kampala, Uganda, earlier this year.

Sisulu welcomed the OAU's readiness to play an active role in the transition process.

"The OAU Ad-Hoc Committee on Southern Africa is poised to come to South Africa on a fact-finding mission, prepared to monitor the period of transformation and help ensure the levelling of the playing field," he said.

In resolutions being drafted at the conference, which ends today, the ANC, PAC and a broad spectrum of organisations agree the OAU should monitor transition in the run-up to the country's first non-racial elections.

Makwetu said a transitional authority "would control at least the security forces, the electoral process, and defined areas of budget and finance" through joint structures for a limited period.

OAU general secretary Salim Ahmed Salim, who was expected to open the conference on Friday, failed to arrive because of "unforeseen commitments", the ANC's Thabo Mbeki said.

OAU representatives, Brig. Dlamini-Mbola of Tanzania and Mombasa, were heads of the OAU's liberation committee and political department respectively, received a rousing welcome from delegates.

Mbitha said yesterday that Africa wanted to see a broad, united movement emerge for the "final onslaught on apartheid".

While there had been a number of positive political developments in South Africa, these fell far short of the "demands of the people."

"You have a long way to go before the process of change becomes irreversible," he said.
LAGOS — President de Klerk or another senior South African official is likely to visit Nigeria, current head of the Organisation of African Unity, in the next two months, official Nigerian sources said yesterday.

"A visit is definitely on target for before the end of the year. It will be either De Klerk or (Foreign Minister Pik) Botha or both," a source close to President Ibrahim Babangida said.

A visit by Mr de Klerk to Lagos would signal that the OAU, some of whose 51 members have already forged ties with Pretoria, was about to end SA's formal isolation in Africa.

"If they come here, they will definitely not be turned back. Nigeria, as OAU leader, is obliged to listen to the other side and to help the cause of peace." The sources indicated that tentative plans for Mr de Klerk or Mr Botha to visit Nigeria two months ago were shelved following revelations that the Government had secretly funded the Inkatha Freedom Party.

"Now, Inkathagate or no Inkathagate, the negotiations in South Africa will go on," one source said — Sapa-Reuters
bungs in UN call to bar SA

By DON JACOBS
Harare

OAU militants have made another classic diplomatic howler — barring South Africa from rejoining the United Nations Food and Agriculture Authority on the same day Zimbabwe concluded a vital $45 million deal for maize from SA.

Diplomats here compared it with President Robert Mugabe's classic gaffe three months ago, when he asked Pretoria to renegotiate his "most favoured nation" trade agreement, inherited from Mr Ian Smith's Rhodensian government, on the same day he urged world leaders to maintain sanctions.

In September, SA came to the rescue of Zimbabwe with a R1.2-billion maize deal, averting the imminent prospect of famine.

Currency

SA was hoping for readmission to the FAO, which is headquartered in Rome, at a meeting in the Italian capital last week, but the matter was deferred for two years as a result of strong pressure from OAU states, including Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe's para-statal Grain Marketing Board may run out of maize in February as a result of a major bungle.

Diplomats here see the bungle as the work of Zimbabwe's 190,000 bureaucrats, who face a 25 percent reduction in numbers.

"Economist John Robertson," noted, breaking a 20-month silence last week, that President Mugabe's government was still absorbing 60 percent of Zimbabwe's Gross National Product.

Civilians, services, redundancies could inject an immediate R600 million into the economy, with speedy benefits for the two million unemployed, said Mr Robertson.

"Mr Robertson was silenced on the orders of Zimbabwe Reserve Bank governor Dr Komba Noyana in March 1990 after he attacked mismanagement of exchange rate policy,"
Moves to get PAC back into negotiations

By CHARLES LEONARD and NORMAN WEST

THE UN and the OAU plan to play the role of facilitators to get the PAC back into the Codesa fold.

"It will be a continuous process through our organisations," said Professor Ibrahim Gambari of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid and Nigeria's permanent representative at the UN.

"Both the PAC and the ANC have observer status at the UN and the OAU. The role we will play there will be those of observer and facilitator.

"However, we do not intend to pressurise anyone - it is ultimately the people of South Africa who have to find the solutions in establishing a new SA."

Professor Gambari's sentiments were echoed by Chief Segun Oluosola, Nigeria's ambassador to the OAU and the representative at Codesa of the chairman of the OAU, President Babangida of Nigeria.

"The OAU will continue to play any role it is required by the South African people to play. We will not impose ourselves, though," Chief Oluosola said.

Meanwhile, a revolt is reportedly brewing in PAC ranks after militants forced the organisation to quit Codesa at their consultative conference this week. PAC president Clarence Makweu - a leading hawk - said on Monday the PAC had decided unanimously to quit Codesa, mainly because the government and the ANC appeared to have collaborated in rejecting the organisation's demand for a neutral venue and convener for Codesa.
OAU SEES
THE LIGHT

CODESA buzzed with re-
mours this week that dele-
egates from the OAU, 
impressed by a city in 
which lights switch on 
and telephones work, 
were planning to shift 
their headquarters to 
Johannesburg. (30)

But Chief Segun Olu-
sola, Nigerian ambassa-
dor to Ethiopia and the 
OAU, said at Codesa yest-
iday that there was no 
truth in the rumour.
O. A. U. 1992
A FRICA seems destined for the biggest collective political embarrassment with the imminent closure of the Pan African News Agency.

Panaf, created in 1979 as part of the continent's fight against biased Western coverage which emphasised negative events, owes over R2.8 million in Dakar.

In turn the Agency is owed over R50.4 million in arrear contributions by members of the Organisation of African Unity, most of whom have not paid their dues for years.

Central to the problems that plagued the agency since its inception has been the shortage of foreign currency in many African states, which makes remittances to the agency difficult.

OAU secretary general, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, said that the collapse of PANAF would "seriously undermine the credibility of Africans because Panaf enshrines the spirit of Pan-Africanism and Africa's attempt to break from foreign monopoly in the sector of information."

Panaf's formation lay in what came to be known as the New World Information Order.

This meant that the domination of the flow of information in the world by Western agencies such as Reuter, Agence France Presse, United Press International and Associated Press, reflected badly on the image of the continent.

Western agencies only sent their reporters to cover major disasters such as droughts or the fall of a dictator.

To counter this, states had to have national news agencies which would exchange homegrown news so that the news are not only restricted to droughts, coups and civil wars.

The linkup of the national agencies is through Panaf, which then sends to all affiliated countries and to the Non-Aligned Movement News Pool in New Delhi, India.
WINDHOEK: The Organisation of African Unity rejected the white referendum in South Africa as a gimmick intended to jeopardise the peace process, Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab said on his return to Windhoek from a five-day OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on Sunday.
LAGOS - The Organisation of African Unity “will need to adjust its position” on sanctions against South Africa, according to Nigeria’s foreign ministry.

The change is needed as a result of the evolution of the position of the Commonwealth and the United Nations, a ministry statement said on Tuesday.

Nigerian President General Ibrahim Babangida is current chairman of the OAU.

The ministry urged African nations to “adopt a concerted, pragmatic, gradual and conditional approach” to the lifting of sanctions.

This is with a view to giving incentives to the negotiators and negotiation process in South Africa, the statement said.

The best way for the OAU to ensure the continuation of this process is through the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, said the statement.

“Codesa represents a step in the right direction to the much-awaited transfer of power to a democratically elected government in South Africa,” it added.

The statement described as “unfortunate” the non-participation of the Pan-Africanist Congress in Codesa, saying that such an action “sends wrong signals at a time when the unity of all patriotic forces is absolutely imperative”.

Nigeria considers the continued activities of “retrogressive groups” that “inleash mindless violence” in the townships and the action of white extremists attempting to incite the white population to try to reverse the process of abandoning apartheid as “disturbing” developments, the ministry said. - Sapa-AFP
NEWS IN BRIEF

8/15/92

OAU must shift on SA

THE Organisation of African Unity (OAU) would need to adjust its position on sanctions against SA in line with the stance taken by the Commonwealth and the UN, Nigeria's Foreign Ministry said.

It urged African nations to adopt a "concerted, pragmatic, gradual and conditional approach" to lifting sanctions, with a view to giving incentives to SA negotiators and the negotiation process.
OAU chief voices concern

OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim yesterday warned South African whites not to reject reform. Salim, a Tanzanian, expressed "serious reservations" about the referendum being confined to whites. "This may, unfortunately, give the white population the illusion that it can exercise a veto over the transition to peace," he said. They should rather realize that the future lay in the continuation of Codeta negotiations, he said.

REPORTS: Business Day Reporters and Sape-AFR
Nigerian President Ebrahim Babangida has promised — in his capacity as chairman of the Organisation of African Unity — to step up material support for the Pan Africanist Congress.

President Babangida met with PAC leader Clarence Makwetu for three hours yesterday in Abuja, Nigeria.

The PAC said yesterday that Mr Makwetu fully briefed President Babangida on the PAC's position on Codesa, the Patriotic Front, the referendum and the ongoing and escalating violence in the country.

According to the organisation, President Babangida expressed his full support for the PAC's position and promised to step up their material aid.

The organisation's publicity secretary Barney Desai said Mr Makwetu was visiting the country at the invitation of Nigeria.

Asked what kind of aid the organisation was hoping for, Mr Desai said he could not "expand on the issue at this stage."

He also said he was not in a position to comment the organisation's stance on Codesa.

Mr Makwetu, who is accompanied by PAC Secretary for Political Affairs, Mahlubi Mbandazayo, returns on Friday.

The PAC is to hold a congressional meeting on April 3 and 5 which would be attended by delegates from "many parts of the world," Mr Desai said.
Babangida wants OAU involvement

THE president of the Organisation of African Unity has proposed that the OAU become involved in containing the violence in South African townships, says Pan Africanist Congress president Mr Clarence Makwetu.

Speaking on his return from a visit to Nigeria, Makwetu said he had extensive discussions with Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, who is also the chairman of the OAU.

He said the OAU was particularly concerned about the violence in the townships and Babangida had proposed OAU involvement to contain the violence.

Makwetu said in his absence white South Africans had voted in "a racist referendum" which the PAC had strongly opposed.

- Supa
African bank boss to visit

ABIDJAN — The president of the African Development Bank, Babacar N'Diaye, will pay his first visit to SA starting on Sunday, diplomatic sources disclosed yesterday.

They said an advance party was already in SA preparing N'Diaye's packed 12-day programme.

N'Diaye, a 54-year-old Senegalese, has been president of the regional bank since 1985.

SA is still excluded from bank membership because it is not a member of the OAU.

N'Diaye's visit will herald the start of open relations.

A bank press release on March 10 said membership of a democratic SA was "imminent."

The diplomatic sources said N'Diaye's visit was being organised with the government-owned Development Bank of SA, two of whose officials discreetly attended the bank's annual meeting last year for the first time.

N'Diaye said he had also invited the ANC although it did not send a representative.

N'Diaye is expected to meet President F W de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela as well as business leaders.

A growing number of African countries are moving faster than the OAU's step-by-step policy towards SA and edging towards full diplomatic relations.

Trade delegations to and from SA are criss-crossing the continent with many poor black states hoping to attract investment from SA.

Diplomatic sources in Abidjan said Ivory Coast Foreign Minister Amara Essy would fly to SA on Monday.

It will be the first time a West African foreign minister has paid a public visit to SA. — Sapa-Reuters
Hope that SA will join African bank
Political Staff STAR 3/4/92

CAPE TOWN — South Africa could become a member of the powerful African Development Bank by 1994, according to its president, Babacar Ndiaye.

Mr Ndiaye, who is leading a nine-member delegation on a fact-finding mission to South Africa, was speaking after a lunch with President de Klerk which was also attended by a number of Ministers and leaders of parliamentary parties.

He has also met members of the ANC, PAC, SA Council of Churches as well as trade unions and development agencies.

Mr Ndiaye said the bank would like to be ready to be operational in the southern African region when this was possible.

South Africa will have to become a member of the Organisation of African Unity before it can join the bank.

Mr de Klerk said the delegation had had wide-ranging discussions on the process of change in southern Africa and the role the country could play in development on the continent.
Pik would keep job
but wouldn’t be sent
to OAU, says Mbeki

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — National Party Cabinet ministers are likely to retain their posts in an interim government, says ANC shadow foreign minister Thabo Mbeki.

But this did not mean that Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha would be sent to an Organisation of African Unity meeting to represent South Africa, he added.

Interviewed on Wednesday, Mr Mbeki said the ANC was hopeful an interim government would be in place by June.

This would be phase one of the ANC’s constitutional plans.

Phase two would involve elections for a constituent assembly which would draft a new constitution.

Mr Mbeki said the whole process should be completed by June next year.

"The principal task of an interim government would be to prepare the country for free and fair elections."

"We are not proposing a major reconstruction of government during this period, and the Cabinet should continue to exist, just like we are saying Parliament should live until government and the Budget."

"Our view is that ministers should not be removed from office, but become members of these committees. But there will be joint decision-making."

Mr Mbeki said an interim government would have to ensure that policy was implemented by people who were "broadly acceptable" to transitional government structures.

"Let’s say that an interim government is in power in June, the OAU heads of state meet in July, and the new government is asked to be represented there. You can’t send Pik Botha because he still represents Foreign Affairs."

He imagined South Africa’s diplomatic corps would be strengthened so that it has a more nonracial blend.

It was for this reason that the ANC was arranging with diplomatic schools in countries such as Tanzania, France, Egypt and England to have aspiring diplomats trained there.

"The places are secure at these schools. A batch of 20 people should leave for England at the beginning of May, but one of the key issues is funds. I don’t know when they’ll be leaving."
Growing pressure on PAC to join Codesa

YESTERDAY, news was delive of its three-day 3rd national congress since being unbanned. On February 5, 1990, the PAC came under growing pressure to change its "hard line" anti-Codesa stance.

The uncompromising attitude expressed in speeches at the special presidential reception for the PAC leadership held by Transkei's military leader, Major General Bapula, Holomisa on Thursday night and again on Friday and yesterday was, however, well received by the militi2009 South Africa's last anti-apartheid front line.

In a special letter addressed to "his brother" PAC national President Nwell-wishing "nations" in Africa and Europe, the message of the PAC was clear: the step was a major turning point in the negotiations between the ANC and the government.

The most direct message to the PAC to stop its posture...
PAC to meet government

By S'BU MNGADI

THE PAC will meet a high-powered government delegation outside South Africa as international efforts to woo the organisation into joining Codesa move into top gear.

PAC president Clarence Makwetu, who will lead the organisation’s delegation at the bilateral talks on Thursday in Abuja, Nigeria, said he did not rule out the possibility of the PAC rejoining Codesa — depending on the outcome of the meeting.

This emerged at the PAC’s four-day third annual national conference at the University of Transkei in Umtata.

The government delegation will be led by Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

A spokesman for Foreign Affairs declined to comment yesterday.

Opening the conference, Makwetu maintained his organisation’s hardline stand against the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

Senior PAC leaders said although bilateral talks might lead to the organisation rejoining Codesa, they would be doing so on their own terms, having first met at a neutral venue and under a neutral chairman.

Meanwhile a 35-person Azapo delegation held a special consultative meeting with the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania in Harare, Zimbabwe, at the weekend.

Azapo spokesman Stref Moodley did not rule out the possibility of Azapo joining Codesa but said it could only happen after consultations with the ANC and other components of the Patriotic Front.

20 killed in raid on Crossroads

By MONWARISE NOMADDO

In the worst single massacre on the East Rand this year, 20 people were killed, 18 seriously injured and more than 30 shacks razed on Friday night when armed men raided Crossroads Squatter camp in Katlehong.

The assailants, armed with firearms, petrol bombs and sharp instruments, were allegedly Xhosa-speaking men from Holomisa Squatter Camp.

Joseph Dlamini, who lost all his possessions including his car during the attack, said one of the CP Correspondent

ANC president Nelson Mandela is to ask the Organisation of African Unity to monitor violence in Alexandra township.

"That is the only way we can stop this violence," he said.

Mandela told a press conference that an independent international monitoring group was needed "because the government and security forces have abdicated from their duties."

More than 20 people have been killed in Alexandra this week.

See pages 2 and 13
PAC-Govt meeting may yet founder

STAR 6/4/72

The first official bilateral talks between the Pan-Africanist Congress and the Government, set to take place in Nigeria, could still run aground over the issue of chairmanship.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha last night stressed in a statement that in preliminary talks with the Nigerians there was never any suggestion that the meeting with the PAC would be chaired by the Organisation of African Unity or that it would occur on foreign soil.

The original announcement of bilateral talks between the Government and the PAC was made by the liberation organisation's president, Clarence Makwetu, at the PAC congress in Umtata at the weekend. Mr Makwetu referred specifically to the fact that "the PAC and the regime will meet shortly at the neutral venue in Abuja, Nigeria, under the neutral chairmanship of President Ebrahim Babangida who is the current chairman of the OAU”.

Mr Botha said although the Government was prepared to hold talks with the PAC — which has remained steadfastly outside CODESA — foreign participation was "entirely unnecessary". He added that the Government would prefer the meeting to take place in South Africa and that "since the 'playing field' has been levelled for all parties pursuing a peaceful process, there is no impediment to the PAC joining the negotiations in South Africa”.

Mr Botha said that as a gesture of goodwill, the Nigerian government had inquired about possible talks with the PAC — although it had never proposed the meeting as formal negotiations or as a summit, to be held on neutral territory under the chairmanship of the OAU.

There is speculation that, if the question of chairmanship is satisfactorily resolved, Mr Botha will meet a PAC delegation led by the organisation's deputy president, Daggag Mosenke this week, before the start of the official visit to Nigeria by President de Klerk.

But PAC publicity chief Barney Desai has cautioned: "It will be difficult logistically to meet the Government this week, but we'll make every effort to meet as soon as possible”.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus expressed hopes that this bilateral contact would be a prelude to the PAC becoming a full participant in the process of constitutional negotiations. She made it clear that it would be "ridiculous" to regard such one-on-one organisational contact as a substitute for CODESA.

Mr Desai said that the PAC was anxious to convene a meeting of the Patriotic Front — a broad alliance of more than 90 anti-apartheid groupings brought into being in October — and was taking "active steps" with the ANC in this regard.

Mr Desai explained that the PAC had taken note of calls from the OAU and African leaders to work for unity and to engage the Government in negotiations.

The PAC congress maintained it would 'intensify' its armed struggle despite the planned talks — Political Staff and Saps
Into Africa’s open arms

If Abuja beckons, can Cairo and the rest of the continent be far behind? Star Africa Service Editor GERARD L’ANGE reports.

There is some uncertainty, however, whether Nigeria would prefer to wait until an interim government is in place in South Africa.

The Nigerians had refused an earlier request for a visit by Mr de Klerk, but apparently now feel that the referendum result makes such a visit politically acceptable. Some analysts have suggested that Nigeria has been more than willing for some time to embrace South Africa and needed only a good excuse.

It now finds itself able, without difficulty, to reject an ANC protest against the De Klerk visit, advising the ANC rather curtly that it considered the visit in Nigeria’s interests and these interests would always come first. Whether the same attitude would be applied to diplomatic relations is uncertain.

If Nigeria were to open diplomatic relations with South Africa, even at a lower level than full ambassadorial status, Pretoria could really feel its isolation in Africa was over. Other countries would feel free to follow suit. After that, admission to membership of the OAU would have a somewhat academic value — the cherry on the top, so to speak.

The flow of business and government visitors between the two countries reflects a vigorous interest in bilateral trade, and this may be a deciding factor. Initially, however, Nigeria may prefer to exchange trade missions, as Zimbabwe and several other countries have done.

The Ivory Coast’s decision was not unexpected, given its role over many years as Africa’s leading proponent of dialogue with Pretoria. South Africa has been allowed to maintain a trade mission in Abidjan for some time, but Abidjan has not opened a reciprocal office in the Republic. The presence of a second African embassy in Pretoria is likely to clear the way for others, and the sight of black diplomats and flowing robes may soon become a familiar one on the Pretoria cocktail party circuit.

What if Codess fails? Well, the growing flow of diplomatic recognition suggests that African countries are increasingly taking the view that reform has become irreversible and that, either through Codess or some other medium, apartheid is destined to vanish.

Against this crescendo by the ANC and PAC that apartheid is not yet dead are sounding fanfare. It is not that Africa is rejecting the liberation movements so much as that it feels that liberation is already at hand and they must now look to what lies beyond apartheid.

While appreciating the political imperatives that make the ANC and PAC take their stance, African countries appear in general to be impatient to get on with exploring the benefits that might be found in dealing with a cleansed and absorbed South Africa.

Most African countries are looking beyond the symbolic value of diplomatic recognition to the perceived benefits of trade and technology. Some of the doors that are opening in Africa offer few if any material benefits to South Africa. But others offer considerable profit. For instance, the opening of Djibouti will give South African exporters access to one of Africa’s busiest ports and even richer opportunities will be opened if Egypt removes its present restrictions on South African vessels docking in its harbours.

One way of looking at Mr de Klerk’s Nigerian visit is that Abuja intends it mainly as an acknowledgment of his reform efforts and an encouragement to keep going, with full acceptance being offered as soon as an interim government is in place. If this is so, South Africa is likely to be bombarded by diplomatic recognition from around Africa once it has an interim government...
SA for OAU soon — Pik

From BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

ABUJA — South Africa could become a member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) later this year after today’s discussion between President F W de Klerk and Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida.

Mr De Klerk is due to arrive this afternoon.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said here last night at a press conference that Mr De Klerk’s visit to Nigeria would end the era of separation between Africa and South Africa.

Mr Botha said the result of the March 17 referendum had certainly facilitated Mr De Klerk’s visit and had had a major impact “on our African brothers”.

He also disclosed that 10 of the 11 governments in Southern Africa had agreed to hold a regional conference to deal with the food crisis caused by the severe drought in the area.

Mr Botha said he could not confirm at this stage that he would be meeting a PAC delegation while in Nigeria, but said that if they happened to be in the country they would meet as South Africans.

FW asked to say ‘I’m sorry’

Political Staff

LABOUR PARTY leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse has asked President F W de Klerk to visit his brother’s grave in Nigeria and say “I am sorry”.

Mr Hendrickse says, the mixed marriages Act prevented his brother, Professor John Paul Hendrickse, from returning to South Africa.
OAU to form peace force

WASHINGTON - The OAU was working to set up a peacekeeping arm to deal with internal and international conflicts in Africa. OAU secretary-general Salim A Salim told a news conference yesterday.

He said the OAU summit in June would discuss a permanent "mechanism for conflict resolution" to include a political body and possibly an armed peacekeeping force. By 1973.

"We hope the summit will be able to agree on a mechanism for a quick response for conflict resolution in the continent," Salim said.

He said one suggestion he would present to the African heads of state in Dakar was for the OAU to set up a permanent bureau responsible to the summit conference which could meet whenever necessary to consider operations to make peace and keep peace.

The bureau would be convened at the level of heads of state, foreign ministers or ambassadors accredited to OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa depending on the nature of the crisis, he said.

The summit also would consider concrete, practical steps for intervention in conflicts, including organisation of an armed peacekeeping force.

Salim said many OAU members could make troops available to the organisation — Sapa-AP
Nigerian visit puts seal on SA’s return

Sowetan Africa News

FOCUS

was over Other countries would feel free to follow suit. After that, admission to membership of the Organisation of African Unity would have a somewhat academic value - the cherry on the top, so to speak.

The flow of business and government visitors between the two countries reflects a vigorous interest in bilateral trade and this may be a leading factor. Initially, however, Nigeria may prefer to exchange trade missions, as Zambia and several other countries have done, rather than start with a higher level of diplomatic representation.

The Ivory Coast’s decision was not unexpected, given its role over many years as Africa’s leading proponent of dialogue with Pretoria. South Africa has been allowed to maintain a trade mission in Abidjan for some time but Abidjan has not opened a reciprocal office in the Republic. The presence of a second African embassy in Pretoria is likely to clear the way for others and the sight of black diplomats in flowing robes may soon become a familiar one on the Pretoria cocktail party circuit.

What if Coda fails? Well, the growing flow of diplomatic recognition suggests that African countries are increasingly taking the view that the reform has become irreversible and that, either through Coda or some other medium, apartheid is destined to vanish. The consensus seems to be that, one way or another, democracy is on its way in South Africa.

Against this the cries of the ANC and PAC that apartheid is not yet dead are sounding fainter. It is not that Africa is rejecting the liberation movements as much as it feels that liberation is already at hand and they must now look to what lies beyond apartheid.

While appreciating the political imperatives that make the ANC and PAC take this stance, African countries appear in general to be more interested in getting on with exploring the benefits that might be found in dealing with a cleansed and absorbed South Africa.

Most African countries are looking beyond the symbolic value of diplomatic recognition to the perceived benefits of trade and technology. Some of the doors that are opening in Africa offer few if any material benefits to South Africa. But others offer considerable profit. For instance, the opening of Djibouti will give South African exporters access to one of Africa’s busiest ports and even richer opportunities will be opened if Egypt removes its present restrictions on South African vessels docking in its harbours.

One way of looking at De Klerk’s Nigerian visit is that Abuya intends it mainly as an acknowledgment of his reform efforts and an encouragement to keep going, with full acceptance being offered as soon as an interim government is in place.

If this is so, then South Africa is likely to be bombarded by diplomatic recognition from around Africa once it has an interim government.

Sowetan 10/14/92

BREAKTHROUGH: South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha (left) and his Nigerian counterpart Ike Nwachukwu meet at Abuja international airport, Nigeria.
And now, something new out of Africa

As South Africa prepared for the end of three decades of isolationism by Africa, Foreign Minister Pik Botha declared a traditional West African donkey and other gifts were given to the tour of the 80-African.

South Africa is expected to represent at the conference for African Union in Dakar two months’ time — as an observer — and is likely to be admitted as a full member next year.

The Nigerian ambassador to the OAU, Chief Sen. Asaifu, said members would not oppose South Africa’s admission to the body after the successful negotiations by Botha during a visit by President FW de Klerk this week.

And, to celebrate in the night, Mr. Botha changed into his traditional dress.

During the visit, M. Botha’s Nigerian counterpart, Maj-Gen. B. Idowu, welcomed the Boers as one of the tribes of Africa.

Mr. Botha, in his own style, changed into his traditional dress and danced with the locals.

**Protesters pelt FW with stones**

STATES PRESIDENT FW de Klerk was yesterday forced to abandon his visit to Mitchell’s Plaisi in Cape Town after protesters threw stones at him.

The incident happened while he was addressing more than 10,000 people who gathered in and around the marquee where he was speaking.

The stones were apparently thrown by members of the ANC and the New Unity Movement.

Some of them hit Mr. de Klerk, but he was not injured, the Cape secretary of the National Party and chief of the ANC, Mr. Carl Greyling, confirmed yesterday.

However, Mr. Stoffel van der Merwe, national secretary, said armed forces, were also thrown at Mr. de Klerk.

Mr. Greyling said Mr. de Klerk was assured of the marquee and drove to Durban.

The rest of his programme, including a visit to Hertford, was also cancelled.

**Threats**

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr. de Klerk spoke of the mood of the mob.

"I am particularly concerned about the threat that, regardless of threats and intimidation, they gathered in thousands along the roads and avenues, carrying placards, and other strong support for the ANC, concept a powerful message that the world should not forget the future," he said.

"I am very much concerned about the ANC and the New Unity Movement," he said.

"I am very much concerned about the ANC," he said.

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of southern and, potentially, sub-Saharan Africa. The accords struck between the two states will form a bridge between Africa’s most populous country (120m) and the most prosperous and technologically advanced.

This, says Stellenbosch Africanist Willie Breitenbach, advances the hope of arresting Africa’s seemingly intractable drift towards world economic marginalisation. The Nigerians — and others — see SA as the springboard to Africa.

The immediate spin-off from the remarkably warm encounter between De Klerk and Babangida will be in the setting up and improvement of bilateral relations. This could have important implications for diplomatic relations with Abuja, therefore, are critical to SA repairing the African fold. Most other African States could well be swayed by Nigeria’s pragmatism and back SA membership upon the formation of an interim government — in which the ANC will, of course, play a key role.

Apart from Malawi, which has long stood out as the only OAU member to have formal ambassadorial relations with Pretoria, Ivory Coast last week announced it is to establish full diplomatic relations with SA. Zaire will soon follow suit, as will Zambia, Morocco and Senegal. Kenyan trade delegations have visited SA and diplomatic relations cannot be far away.

Angola recently opened a charge d’affaires office in Pretoria as a prelude to exchanging ambassadors and Seychelles last week announced it is to set up a diplomatic presence in SA. Strangely, neighbours Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland have yet to announce readiness to exchange envoys — though, like Zimbabwe, they have had trade and consular representation here for years.

According to Breitenbach, Nigeria and SA share a quasi parallel in their problems of transition to democracy. It is interesting, he says, that in Nigeria bureaucratic and military power is wielded by the Muslim Hausa and Fulani tribes based in the north of the country, who comprise 29% of the population. In SA, the Afrikaners occupy a similar position. The other major Nigerian tribal groups are the Yoruba (20%) and Ibo (17%), in a country with 250 ethnic groups and 395 languages and dialects.

Thus, says Breitenbach, the common problem of the ruling elites is how to share power without losing control? There is no single ethnic group in either country that is big enough to form a majority and govern on its own. Nigeria resorted to military rule, which it has had for all but 10 years since independence in 1960, while SA resorted to apartheid. Both countries are engaged in the process of transition in which, says Breitenbach, the two dominant features are ethnic politics and the option of coalition government.

Empathy with the white South African’s burden may, then, have had something to do with Babangida’s flowing praise of De Klerk’s reform initiatives.
HARARE — Vital to the philosophy of African countries being able to manage their own destinies is the concept of inter-African cooperation. President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, who will chair the 42nd session of the Organization of African Unity next month, is to meet with his counterparts from the South African Development Community at the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. President Mugabe has said the meeting will be a review of the OAU's work, especially its relations with South Africa and its decision to authorize the use of force against South Africa. Mr. Mugabe said the meeting will also present a report to the OAU on the political situation in South Africa, which has been the subject of much debate in recent months.
Integration says Qobasigo
SA poised for full world

South Africa was poised to be a
powerful economic force in the
world, according to the recently
released Economic Survey. The
report highlighted the growth
potential of the country and
stressed the importance of
integration with the rest of the
world. It urged for greater
investment in infrastructure and
trade to boost the economy.

The survey also called for
strengthening of democratic
institutions to ensure good
governance. It emphasized the
need for reform in the public
sector to improve service delivery
and combat corruption. The
report recommended the
establishment of a national
infrastructure fund to
finance projects aimed at
enhancing the economy.

The government was urged to
create a favorable business
environment to attract
foreign investment. It was
suggested that the country
should focus on developing
sectors such as mining, energy,
and tourism, which have
potential for growth.

Integration with the
Southern African Development
Community (SADC) was
highlighted as a key to
increasing the country's
competitiveness. The report
noted the importance of
strengthening ties with SADC
members to facilitate
trade and investment.

In conclusion, the report
remained optimistic about the
country's future, but
highlighted the need for
sustained efforts to overcome
challenges in the economy.
Babangida wants sanctions lifted

ARUSHA - The Nigerian president told African leaders the mandate given by whites was a warning to keep their eyes and ears open "so as not to be overtaken by history."

He was speaking at the Organisation of African Unity meeting on South Africa in Arusha on Tuesday, which ended with a proposal to call for international intervention to help stop the violence in South Africa.

President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria, who recently received South Africa's President de Klerk in his capital, clashed with Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi over the issue of maintaining sanctions.

The Nigerian leader urged that sanctions be lifted gradually to encourage reform. The Tanzanian argued that sanctions were what had forced Pretoria to reform and should therefore be maintained until apartheid had been fully dismantled.

At the end of the one-day meeting the OAU's Committee on South Africa proposed that the OAU ask the United Nations Security Council to take action to secure international intervention to help stop the violence in the country.

It also proposed that the OAU send a monitoring team of its own to report on the violence and try to help in the negotiations.

Earlier ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela had requested that the OAU support the dispatch of an international force to South Africa to end the violence, which he said was inspired by the Government.

"We are convinced that international monitoring and a role in securing a peace-keeping force will bring under the spotlight all those in our country who are determined to plunge us into the abyss," he said.

"As long as the South African Police and the South African Defence Force continue to be the private armed forces of the National Party, so long will the slaughter of our people continue,"

Mandela said he had contacted the OAU and the UN on April 9 about an international force similar to the UN force that monitored the Namibian independence election.

According to OAU Secretary-General Mr Salim Ahmed Salim the Arusha meeting was held at the express request of Mandela.

ANC dismisses Mangope's claims

THE African National Congress yesterday described as nonsense claims by Bophuthatswana leader Chief Lucas Mangope that the organisation had become a common factor in violence throughout the country.

The ANC's director of information, Dr Pillo Jordan, said Mangope's allegation was tantamount to saying "women were a common denominator in rape cases."

Mangope made the claim during the opening of his parliament in Mmabatho.

He said he had had a "long and constructive" meeting with ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela on February 27 in which Mandela had conceded that it "had been ANC policy to destabilise" Bophuthatswana.

Mangope said although Mandela was "at pains" to assure him that the ANC would stop threatening to topple the Bophuthatswana government, the organisation had failed to give effect to the undertaking by their leader.

In a hard-hitting response yesterday, Jordan reminded Mangope that he had been toppled from power before the SA Defence Force swiftly moved to rescue him and his "so-called independent government."
**OAU plan slated**

THE OAU plan for an international intervention to stop SA's violence would be repugnant to any self-respecting government," Beeld said this week. (1977, p. 3)

But, the Transvaal morning daily said the international community could advance peace in SA by lending support to negotiations and to the country's economy.

It said the intervention plan "would be a glaring breach of SA's internationally-accepted status as a sovereign country". "A case could be made out for it if a civil war raged which is making the country ungovernable, but that is not the case," it added.

The paper called "far-fetched" ANC President Nelson Mandela's comparison at the summit of conditions in SA with the extermination of Jews in Nazi Germany.
Fact-finding OAU group

A delegation from five OAU countries will arrive on Wednesday to conduct a fact-finding mission on violence, Pan Africanist Congress secretary-general Benny Alexander told a media conference yesterday.

The group, from Algeria, Congo, Nigeria, Uganda and Zimbabwe, will be led by Nigerian Foreign Minister Mayor-General Ike Nwachukwu. They will try to identify the perpetrators of violence. — Sapa
Taxi fares to be cut until boycott ends
By Peter Davies
Soweto taxis have finally decided to cut their fares by 20 percent today — only a day before the end of the six-day boycott to protest against Reef train massacres.
The Tram Boycott Steering Committee met the Southern African Black Taxi Association (SABA) Soweto region representatives yesterday, and it was agreed that fares would be cut by 20 percent from this morning until the boycott ends at midnight tomorrow.
SABA's Motsepele Simelane said his association would ensure all taxi drivers were notified of the reduction in fares.
Some commuters have accused taxi owners of cashing in on the boycott. Taxi fares rose as much as 70 percent just three days before the protest began.
Mr Simelane said the fare increases had been implemented before the dates of the train boycott were known.
"If we'd known the dates, we could have delayed the increase I know it looks bad," Costatu's Amos Masombo said the boycott may be extended.
"We will evaluate the progress after three days, and a decision will be taken then,"

The ANC's Ronnie Mamoepa said unless the Government took "decisive action" to address the train violence problem, the community would be forced to adopt further "extreme measures" to ensure its own protection.
A spokesman for the metro division of the South African Rail Commuters Corporation said yesterday, "We can only determine exact figures later, but based on the premise that passengers would have bought weekly tickets, we estimate a daily loss of R139 000 in fares alone.

OAU mission to investigate violence in SA
By Esther Vaugh
Political Reporter
In what is being seen as a breakthrough for foreign involvement in South Africa — although limited — an Organisation of African Unity mission is arriving in the country next week to investigate township violence.
The five-man delegation, which comprises members from Algeria, Congo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe, will be led by Nigerian Foreign Minister Major-General Ike Nwachukwu.
The ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party have welcomed the announcement that the task group will visit the country, while the Government has said it "was prepared to receive the South African authorities to assist the team in making an assessment".
Conservative Party spokesman on foreign affairs, Tom Langley, strongly objected to the visit, saying it was "an assault on the sovereignty" of South Africa.
The visit of the OAU is an ANC plan and an invitation to intervene in South Africa's domestic affairs," he said.
Foreign Minister Pik Botha said that while the Government was opposed to any form of foreign control of the South African security forces, it was not opposed to bona fide missions visiting the country to inform themselves of the facts.
"Not only has the SAP nothing to hide, but it would welcome an objective assessment of the facts and realities surrounding the violence," he said.
The matter had been discussed between President de Klerk and Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak in Windhoek on March 20 1990 and was again raised during discussions between the State President and the Nigerian head of state and OAU president, General Ibrahim Babangida, in Nigeria last month.
In its reaction, the ANC noted that an estimated 15 000 people had been killed as a result of violence, but efforts to expose the source of the violence had met with limited success.
The ANC eariler called on the international community to extend its monitoring groups to South Africa with the specific task of observing and investigating the violence.
The OAU group would complement efforts by the National Peace Committee and others to put an end to violence.
IPF leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has appealed to his party and the KwaZulu legislature to do everything to assist the OAU group.
Chief Buthelezi said, "We are totally opposed to international monitoring teams during the process of negotiations."
But he supported the want of the ANC and PAC as representing all black South Africans.
His other concerns were the ANC and PAC had training camps in some of the member states of the OAU and that the IPF had never been able to give its version of the violence to the OAU.

Creditors 'seeking Chiavelli's fall'
By Susan Mauts
Oil tycoon Marino Chiavelli's creditors were trying to bring about his fall and that of his companies by "keeping up the pressure" with concurrent litigation in Italy and South Africa.
Mr Levin said if Orconsult had a proper case, it should "marshal its facts" and bring a proper application.
Mr Justice R T van Schalkwyk dismissed the application with costs, and stood the matter down until today.
Mr Mostert said Mr Levin was the "true son for the postion had been established. A lot of money was involved, serious allegations of insolvent trading and other matters had been made against him. A man of means ought not to be allowed to lie in court and say what he wants to say."

Mr Levin said it was a "man of means" and not a "man of means".
Johannesburg — An advance party for the OAU violence monitoring group arrived at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday — the most senior OAU delegation yet to visit South Africa.

The seven-member delegation is here to prepare for the unrest monitoring group, led by Nigerian Foreign Minister Major-General Ike Nwachukwu, due in South Africa on Wednesday. Nigerian ambassador to the OAU Mr Segun Olusola, spokesman for the advance party, said its aim was to accelerate the democratic process.

He said the group would meet all parties who felt they had a role to play in South Africa's democratisation.

Mr Olusola said the group was coming at the invitation of the ANC and PAC, but noted that the South African government had also pledged its full support.

The monitoring team will investigate causes of unrest, and is expected to report on who it believes is responsible.

Mr Olusola said Major-General Nwachukwu would also head the OAU's guest observer delegation at CODESA II this week.

Representatives from the PAC, ANC and the SA Council of Churches are to meet today to discuss a programme for the OAU delegation.
OAU in SA to probe violence

THE Pan Africanist Congress, African National Congress and the South African Council of Churches will meet today to discuss a programme for the visiting Organisation of Africa Unity delegation which arrived in the country yesterday.

The delegation, consisting of five ambassadors based in Addis Ababa, was welcomed by senior PAC members and includes Chief Segun Olusola of Nigeria, Mr J Bandjuma of Algeria, OAU secretary-general Mr Norbert Ngova, Mr Javan Khatary of Uganda and Mr Tranos Makombe of Zimbabwe.

The PAC's publicity director, Mr Walters Tobou, said afterwards that the purpose of the delegation's visit was expressly to monitor the ongoing violence in the country - not to attend the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

He said that PAC national organiser Mr Maxwell Nemadzivhanu had impressed on the delegation on arrival that the PAC did not link the role of the OAU in monitoring violence with the OAU in Codesa and that the PAC did not condone participation of the OAU in Codesa.

The PAC would discuss the delegation's programme today with the ANC and the SACC, Tobou said.

However, the OAU delegation's leader, Chief Olusola, hinted shortly after they arrived that they would like to attend Codesa as observers - Sapa.
OAU unrest team arrives

AN advance party for the OAU violence monitoring group arrived at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday — the most senior OAU delegation yet to visit SA.

The seven-member delegation is here to prepare for the unrest monitoring group, led by Nigerian Foreign Minister Maj-Gen Ike Nwachukwu, due in SA on Wednesday.

Spokesman for the advance party and Nigerian ambassador to the OAU, Segun Olusola, said its aim was to accelerate the democratic process.

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The monitoring team will investigate causes of unrest and is expected to report on what it believes is responsible.

Olusola said Nwachukwu would also head the OAU’s guest observer delegation at Codesa 2 this week.
This week's Codessa 2

Doubts loom over SACP and Chinese communists...
The Organisation of Africa Unity had in the past endorsed multinational military intervention in national affairs, but it prayed there would be no need for such action in South Africa, the head of the visiting OAU delegation, Chief Olusegun Olu- sola, said yesterday.

Chief Olu-Sola was addressing a press conference at the ANC head office in Johannesburg after meeting leaders of the organisation.

The delegation, including five ambassadors based at the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa, arrived on Sunday.

It was invited by the ANC and PAC to monitor violence in black townships.

The ambassadors are Mr Olu- sola, Amar Bendana of Algeria, Tranos Makombe of Zimbabwe, Jovan Kula of Uganda and Norbert Ngula of Congo.

Chief Olu-Sola, Nigeria’s ambassador to Ethiopia and the OAU, said the delegation hoped to establish the truth about township violence, help accelerate the process of democracy and ensure Codesa’s success.

The delegation also wanted to see “what influence we can bring to bear” on elements seeking to disrupt the peace process through violence.

The delegation’s programme includes paying a visit to Code- sa and meeting “all participants in the peace process.”

The visitors met officials from the South African Council of Churches and PAC yesterday.

They will also meet members of the Government.
OAU wary of outside intervention

ALTHOUGH the Organisation of African Unity has endorsed multi-national military intervention in national affairs, it "prays" there would be no need for such action in South Africa.

This was said by the head of the visiting OAU delegation, Chief Olusegun Olusola, yesterday while addressing a Press conference at the African National Congress' head office in Johannesburg.

The delegation, including five ambassadors based at the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa, arrived on Sunday. It was invited by the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress to monitor the ongoing violence in black townships.

The ambassadors are Olusola, Mr Amar Benjana of Algeria, Mr Tranos Makonde of Zimbabwe, Mr Jovan Kulany of Uganda and Mr Norbert Ngula of Congo.

Others are the head of the OAU's inter-Africa co-operation and policy harmonisation division, Mr Mamadou Kane, OAU liberation committee executive secretary Brigadier Hashim Mbata and Mr J J Umana, special assistant to Olusola.

Olusola said the delegation hoped to establish the truth about township violence, help accelerate the process of democracy and ensure the success of such processes as Codesa.
PAC lays down the law to OAU delegates

The PAC told the visiting OAU delegation yesterday not to think about investigating the activities of its military wing, the Azanian People’s Army (Apla), or of the ANC’s Umkhonto we Sizwe.

PAC national organiser Maxwell Nemadzvhanami told a news conference that the PAC understood that the OAU was supportive of liberation movements. "At our meeting (yesterday), we made it clear that activities of liberation armies do not constitute public violence."

Nemadzvhanami said the delegation was told to limit its investigations to factional fighting and "government-sponsored acts of violence designed to undermine the liberation movements."

PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander said the delegation was "a commission of inquiry" in SA to identify culprits and the nature of violence, not to end violence. It was hoped that its findings would be presented to the international community, which would then decide on a course of action. Alexander said the delegation, of five ambassadors based at the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, also met the ANC and the SA Council of Churches yesterday. Today it will visit unrest flashpoints in the Cape.

SAPA reports that delegation spokesman Seung Olusola said the aim was "to monitor and accelerate the democratisation process and to ensure the success of processes such as Codesa. We will also see what influence we can bring to bear on incitants and elements impeding democratisation, such as the violence."

Nemadzvhanami reiterated PAC opposition to the group attending Codesa II.
Callers curious as donors develop

We are very sorry to announce that we are no longer able to accept donations. Our board has decided to close down the organization due to a lack of funds. We are grateful for all of you who have supported us in the past.

We are currently working on finding a new location to continue our mission. In the meantime, we are organizing a bake sale to raise funds. Please come and support us.

We are also looking for new board members to help lead us forward. If you are interested, please contact us.

Thank you for your support.

Donors and Volunteers

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With real things have close share

OAU OBSERVERS

Photographs: Jeyo Silva

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The OAU logo is shown with a question mark. This is the end of the text.
JOHANNESBURG — A federal system would be best for South Africa, the head of the Organisation of African Unity delegation at present in the country, Nigerian Foreign Minister Major-General I. Nwachuku, said yesterday.

Speaking at a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport he added:

The 10-member OAU delegation believed President F. W. de Klerk was sincere about introducing a non-racial democracy.

The delegation, which arrived last Thursday, observed proceedings at CODESA II at the weekend, and has also monitored the continuing violence.

Referring to Nigeria, the foreign minister said ethnic interests had been taken into account when that country had adopted a federal system with 30 states. "I would say adopt the federal system."

Such a move would allow everyone in South Africa to choose for themselves what they wanted most, "South Africa's diversity would become its strength." — Sapa
African observers splash out in Sandton

AFRICA's leading politicians splashed out on gold jewellery and quality clothing at posh shops in Sandton City at the weekend.

While SA's leaders argued at Codesa II over the details of formulating a new constitution, members of an OAU delegation in SA to monitor the proceedings were buying jewellery and clothing at the upmarket shopping centre.

Codesa support staff relieved OAU chairman and Nigerian Foreign Minister Maj-Gen I Nwachuku, Nigerian foreign affairs counsellor Gordon Bratol and OAU honorary commissioner to Botswana A.A. Odu from negotiations so they could visit the shops.

The shopping delegation had Friedman Jewellers, which had already closed on Saturday afternoon, reopened so that Nwachuku could spend R60 000 on jewellery. The other two members bought clothing, a source involved in the unscheduled shopping spree said yesterday.

The delegation apparently left Codesa at about 3pm — about an hour before proceedings closed.

Nwachuku refused to comment yesterday.

Friedman Jewellery MD Frank Friedman confirmed the OAU delegates had bought jewellery worth "more than R10 000".

He would not say whether his shop had been specially opened on Saturday, saying the matter was confidential.
OAU set to back federal system

PATRICK BULGER

THE OAU appears set to throw its weight behind attempts to establish a federal system of government in SA.

The OAU's stance, which is in line with government and Inkatha policy on a new constitution, is bound to put it at odds with the ANC and the PAC. The latter argue that federalism would compromise the principle of majority rule.

The OAU has been one of the ANC's staunchest backers, diplomatically and militarily, through its liberation committee. Until now it has accepted almost without question the ANC's thinking on liberation in SA.

OAU chairman Maj-Gen I Nwachuku, who is also Nigeria's foreign affairs minister, was asked during a media conference at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday what the OAU would suggest to break the constitutional deadlock which frustrated Codesa II at the weekend.

"I know that in my country the various ethnic interests were taken into consideration when we carved out 30 states. They are autonomous yet subordinate to the federal government. I believe that a country as diverse as SA must have a system that makes diversity its strength. I would say adopt a federal system and give everyone in SA the opportunity to decide what is best for their groups," he said, adding that no single political group could solve SA's problems.

The OAU delegation met SA political leaders from across the spectrum. Investi-
Federal system in SA urged by OAU

Delegation hails progress at Codesa

JOHANNESBURG — A federal system would be best for South Africa, according to the head of a visiting delegation from the Organisation of African Unity, Nigerian Foreign Minister Major-General I Nwachuku.

He said at a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport that the 10-member OAU delegation believed President de Klerk was sincere about introducing a non-racial democracy in South Africa.

The delegation, which arrived last Thursday, observed proceedings at Codesa 2 at the weekend, and has also monitored the continuing violence.

"We feel Codesa has come a long way in solving the South African problem. More progress has been made than anybody could expect in such a short time," General Nwachuku said.

The current deadlock in the negotiation process was to be expected as there was no quick-fix to South Africa’s problems.

He said the delegation believed the “collective wisdom” of South Africa’s political leaders would eventually solve the problems.

"Ethnic interests” had been taken into account in Nigeria when it had adopted a federal system with 30 states.

"I would say adopt the federal system," General Nwachuku said.

Such a move would allow everybody in South Africa to choose for themselves, and “South Africa’s diversity would become its strength and its unifying force”.

He believed Mr De Klerk and his government were sincere about political change, and the progress made so far in the negotiation process proved this.

The delegation expressed great concern about the violence, and recommended:

- More security on trains and at stations, and;
- More effective intelligence gathering to deal “decisively” with the perpetrators of violence.

General Nwachuku also appealed to all South Africans to help solve the problem.

The security forces and their commanders should be able “to bring to book and deal decisively” with any of their subordinates who were found to be actively involved in acts of violence.

The OAU delegation had been received with open arms in the country, and there had been no attempts to hide anything.

The delegation would take some recommendations back to the OAU when it leaves tomorrow, General Nwachuku said.

It could not be confirmed whether the delegation would meet Mr De Klerk today — Sapa.

Goniwe on agenda

A DELEGATION of the South African Council of Churches will discuss the killing of UDF activist Mr Matthew Goniwe with President de Klerk at Tuynhuys on Friday — Political Staff.
ANC cool on federal proposal

JOHANNESBURG — The ANC yesterday reacted cautiously to the Nigerian Foreign Minister's backing for a federal system in South Africa.

Major-General Ike Nwachuku, who is also heading the 11-member OAU delegation currently in South Africa, made the comments at a news conference on Monday.

"It is not the policy of the ANC to comment on statements and views of members of international organisations such as the OAU whether they are personal or corporate," the ANC said in a statement.

"However, it is the understanding of the ANC that it is not customary for officials of such organisations to make public comments on issues such as a form of government they prefer when such issues are subjects of delicate negotiations."

The OAU delegation, which leaves today, observed proceedings at CODESA II at the weekend, and has also monitored the violence in the country.

Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa said that the statement on federalism had dented the image of the OAU — Sapa
Cautious response from ANC

THE ANC yesterday reacted cautiously to the Nigerian foreign minister's backing for a federal system in this country today, observing proceedings at Codessa II at the weekend and has monitored the continuing unrest.

"The ANC noted the comments of Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who told a news briefing during Codessa II that government had been advised by the African delegation to dig in its feet and concede nothing on the issue of federalism."

"The effect of such advice to the SA government on the negotiation process is made obvious by the impasse reached by Codessa II," the ANC said.

But the ANC felt Nwaichuku and any other OAU official, or any other international organisation, were entitled to their views.

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Varsity Bill 'not ploy to exclude blacks'

CAPE TOWN — The contentious Bill to make Afrikaans the official language of Stellenbosch University was not an underhand method of excluding black students, its proposer, National Party MP for Caledon Limpie Pick told Parliament yesterday.

"I thought there would be wide interest as Codesa affects everybody's life," Graver said.

The OAU delegation, which leaves today, observed proceedings at Codessa II at the weekend and has monitored the continuing unrest.

"The ANC noted the comments of Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who told a news briefing during Codessa II that government had been advised by the African delegation to dig in its feet and concede nothing on the issue of federalism."

"The effect of such advice to the SA government on the negotiation process is made obvious by the impasse reached by Codessa II," the ANC said.

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Banker has big plans for SA

DAKAR — Africa's top banker talks openly about what few dared dream until now — a common market stretching from Cape Town to Cairo.

African Development Bank president Babacar Ndiaye believes that eventual integration of a democratic, nonracial SA into the continent's mainstream will bolster its weak economies and give it an effective voice in world affairs.

Once SA recovered from sanctions and recession and tackled substantial housing, education and other apartheid backlogs, it would act as an engine of growth in southern Africa and beyond, he said.

"Then, when Africa takes off, it will have a different voice in international forums. They will listen to us," he told a seminar ahead of the Bank's annual meeting in Dakar this month.

The African Development Bank, the OAU and the UN Economic Commission for Africa, have endorsed proposals for the formation of an African economic community by the year 2025.

Ndiaye did not underestimate challenges lying ahead.

He warned bank members that when SA did join its ranks, it would do so initially as a borrower rather than a contributor of resources despite its mineral and other riches.

Elsewhere in Africa, people are now worse off on average than in the early years of independence, the Bank says.

The continent has been wrought by severe drought, civil war, weak world prices for its mineral and farm exports, and a $200bn foreign debt bill. Its population growth of 3.1% a year is the highest in the world.

The Bank estimates Africa will need economic growth of 4% annually over the rest of the decade, almost double that posted in the 1990s, just to restore 1980 living standards. Ndiaye believes a recharged South African economy, which accounts for 40% of sub-Saharan output, will make a difference.

Ndiaye has proposed a special fund to provide aid to SA's Third World sector.

The Bank already is preparing to help SA the moment it becomes eligible for membership — Sapa-Reuters.
Libya seeks OAU help

ABUJA, Nigeria - Libya asked Nigeria, current head of the Organisation of African Unity, to support its efforts to find a political solution to the 1988 Lockerbie plane bombing dispute. - Sape-Reuters.
SA can join OAU, but...

ADDIS ABABA - South Africa can join the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) once black and white groups there agree on an interim government, OAU secretary-general Mr Salim Ahmed Salim said on Saturday.

"Formation and installation of an interim government will be the benchmark. At that stage, the point of irreversibility will have been reached and Africa will have no reason to continue isolating that country," he said in a statement marking the 29th anniversary of the formation of the OAU today.

He said the OAU was encouraged by the progress already achieved in South Africa, and called on the black majority to end violence.

He also urged the international community to exert pressure on South African State President FW de Klerk to ensure that nothing undermines the present negotiations.

Speaking of Africa as a whole, Salim said the continent itself must tackle the problems affecting it.

Africa's economy, he said, was strained by debt, low commodity prices and adverse terms of trade. African countries must unite to overcome these problems.

He appealed for help to overcome famine. - Sapa-Reuters
Day of unity and African solidarity


Since then, this day has been celebrated by free Africans collectively and to re-dedicate themselves to unity, solidarity and struggle.

The charter was itself a milestone in that it became a crucial tool to mold together two divergent points of disagreement by the progenitors of the OAU, which were formed into the Casablanca bloc and the Monrovia group - in ideological terms, the revolutionaries and the moderates.

The Casablanca bloc supported the assassinated Congolese Prime Minister, Mr Patrice Lumumba, and called for a political Union of African States.

They vehemently opposed neocolonialism and were a force to avoid "cold war by proxy on our continent."

The Monrovia group were for gradualism and functional co-operation in attempts to achieve African unity.

They adopted the principles of the inviolability of African frontiers and non-interference in each other's affairs.

Dr Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Mr Abdou Nacer of Egypt, Mr Sekou Toure of Guinea (Conakry) and Mr Modibo Keita of Mali were in the Casablanca bloc.

These leaders advocated continental unity of the African people.

Mr Tafawa Balewa of Nigeria, Mr Leopold Senghor of Senegal, Mr Tubman of Liberia and Mr Sylvanus Olympio of Togo were in the Monrovia group which favoured federalism and economic co-operation.

The Casablanca-Monrovia conflict came to an end after much consultation.

Persuasive work was done to sink all the differences and "perform one clear and honest duty" to unite all the states of Africa and liberate the rest of the continent.

The OAU was then set up on this day, 25 May 1963, and became a symbol of unity and struggle by the African people.

The OAU, in its 29 years of existence, has been a disappoin- tment in several important areas of conflict where its non-interference stance made it an ineffectual body to the inherent problems in Africa.

For instance, it was non-committal during the Nigerian Civil War and lacked the means to stop the activities of French mercenaries in 1978 from interfering in the affairs of Zaire.

Critics of the OAU repeatedly call it a union of African heads of state rather than that of the African people.

However, its strong point has been the assistance the organisation has given to the Liberation Committee.

The OAU has supported the armed struggle of the liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Namibia until these countries won their independence.

Since the advent of unpopular super-power relation, members of the OAU have shown an acute insensitivity to the struggle of the African people in this country and displayed a sense of political burn-out.

They are seen more and more in South Africa desperately seeking the way out of economic mergers through the promise of Mr Pik Botha's own "Marshall Plan" for Africa.

In this respect, Nigerian Foreign Minister General Nwosu has even advised the option of federalism in a settlement of South Africa's constitutional problems.

Africa Liberation Day truly demands a re-visitaton of the hopes and aims of the founding fathers of this organisation and a clear focus which has not become imperative in order to free our country now.

KWAME NKRUMAH

JULIUS NYERERE

Africa has only seen a change of flags and a succession of despots in the service of the ex-colonial master. The African workers and peasants are still regarded as documats for the way to the enchainment of a select few and their partners overseas.

Colonial mentality still holds sway and many look down upon themselves for being Africans.

There is a need to work for the liberation of Africa and achieve continental unity on a political level.

The need to formulate a common market and distribute the mineral and natural resources evenly in Africa and establish great industrial complexes need not be emphasised further.

President Julius Nyerere had said at the sixth Pan Africanist Congress in Dar es Salaam in 1974 "that as long as black people anywhere continue to be oppressed on the grounds of their colour, black people everywhere will stand together in opposition to that oppression in the future as in the past."
Pik’s Dakar safari seen as boost for OAU invitation

OFFICIAL optimism that South Africa could be invited to next month’s OAU summit in Senegal is rising after a visit to that country this week by Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

Speculation has been fuelled by Botha’s unexpected sortie to meet Senegalese President Abdou Diouf in Dakar on the eve of the annual OAU meeting.

Diouf is expected to take over as OAU president at the summit.

It is understood that South Africa’s possible admission to the OAU — one of Botha’s major foreign policy objectives — was discussed.

Although his office would not comment, it is possible that the Government and perhaps the ANC might be invited to the summit as observers.

Botha is sure to have repeated his argument that South Africa should be admitted to the OAU so that Africa can speak with one voice in its economic dealings with the industrialised world.

His visit prompted speculation that South Africa and Senegal would soon establish diplomatic relations.

It is understood that Senegal is impatient to start doing business with South Africa for fear of being left behind in the post-apartheid economic scramble.

During his brief trip, Botha stopped at Ivory Coast’s capital Abidjan, where he met local counterpart Amara Essy.

In Dakar he also met Senegalese Foreign Minister Djibo Ka.
Back Report

Gov't Held

Pick's Plea

on Codessa

30% to OA

Inf. Report

Published on 15%

Still up
Patriotic Front may be revived — under pressure from the OAU

DENNIS CRUYWAGEN, Political Staff
PRESSURE from the Organisation of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement has led to the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress talking about reviving the Patriotic Front.

Formed in Durban last year after a meeting of several anti-apartheid organisations and trade unions, the front seemed headed for the rocks when the ANC continued to take part in Codesa against the wishes of the PAC.

The PAC not only shunned Codesa, but tensions between the movements rose as the PAC criticised the ANC for continuing to take part in the forum.

But the front could be back on track by the end of the month after pressure from the OAU and the Non-Aligned Movement.

Factors such as the stalemate between the government and the ANC at Codesa and the ANC's mass action plans have also improved the chances of another Patriotic Front meeting.

PAC information chief Mr Gorah Ebrahim said: "The OAU supports the idea of reconvening the Patriotic Front and has indicated that it would finance such a meeting."

He said talks had been held with the Azanian People's Organisation, which was banned from the Patriotic Front meeting, and other organisations.

"We would like the front to meet by the end of the month but we are not the only players. The front must meet as a matter of urgency."

Mr Ebrahim said the PAC supported the ANC's plans for mass action, but added that this would have to be discussed at a meeting of the Patriotic Front.
SA ‘should be in OAU’

TOS WENTZEL and
MICHAEL MORRIS, Political Staff

PRESIDENT De Klerk has predicted regular visits by African heads of state in future and has made it clear the Organisation of African Unity is incomplete without South Africa.

He was speaking after what he described as “very positive and constructive” talks yesterday with Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi at Tshwane.

He said South Africa’s position in relation to Africa and the rest of the world had been normalised to such an extent “that it would be unnatural if there were not such visits from time to time”.

Asked about membership of the Organisation of African Unity, Mr De Klerk replied “The OAU without South Africa cannot, in the final analysis, be an organisation of African unity.”

Earlier in the day, during President Moi’s red-carpet reception at DF Malan Airport, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha welcomed the Kenyan leader as a “statesman of Africa”, noting that political change had made it possible “at last to receive and be met by our brothers in the rest of Africa”.

In a brief message, President Moi said he wished South Africa “success in its endeavour to achieve what people of all races want – a non-racial democracy”.

He added “It is our wish that all leaders make sure Codesa succeeds”.

Last night Mr Moi was the guest at a dinner hosted by President De Klerk at Westbrooke.

Today he was being taken on a helicopter tour of the Peninsula.

He leaves this afternoon for Rio de Janeiro where he will attend the Earth Summit.

He will return to South Africa on Monday to meet Mr Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.
like it or not, world's going to watch SA

By Arthur Gauvain in London

Despite President F.W. de Klerk's resistance, several foreign governments are planning to send delegations to monitor political violence and elections in South Africa. The two related issues are a central concern of the United Nations in New York and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa.

The U.N. Security Council has postponed a meeting to discuss the South African situation. But the Council's Security Committee has agreed to dispatch a fact-finding mission to the country. The mission, led by a British jurist, is expected to arrive in South Africa next month.

Several countries, including the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States, have expressed concern that the cautious approach of the South African government to political freedom and the election process is not sufficient. These countries are urging de Klerk to accept international monitoring of the election process to ensure fair and free elections.

De Klerk has indicated that he is willing to discuss the role of foreign observers, but he remains committed to the principle of self-organization. He has also stated that any foreign intervention would be viewed as a threat to South Africa's sovereignty.

The situation is complex, with various groups and individuals holding different viewpoints. Some are advocating for peaceful change, while others are calling for a more sporadic approach.

The issue of foreign intervention is a delicate one, as it involves balancing the need for international support with the desire for South Africans to shape their own future. The challenge for de Klerk and his government is to navigate this landscape with care and sensitivity, ensuring that the process of transition is both peaceful and democratic.
Mandela in surprise meeting with Banda

ANC president Nelson Mandela met embattled Malawi president Hastings Banda on Wednesday on an unscheduled visit diplomatic observers said could be linked to Malawi's recent decision to pay outstanding dues to the OAU liberation committee.

The Malawi embassy yesterday refused to comment on the visit, which took observers by surprise. Malawi was the only African country with Pretoria ties.

It is understood Mandela and PAC president Clarence Makweta had been sent invitations to meet Banda, who faces intense pressure from Western donor nations over Malawi's human rights record. A Malawi government message with the invitations said it would pay its outstanding dues to the OAU liberation committee.

OAU officials said recently the liberation committee was still assuming the ANC and the PAC Malawi has played an insignificant role in OAU activities.

An ANC spokesman said yesterday that Mandela had undertaken to visit all African countries on his release. His Malawi visit was part of this plan. However, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said Mandela's diary had had to be changed to accommodate the unscheduled visit.
Business Day
SURVEY

Sweeping political changes of the past few years has swelled membership of Safco’s African Business Development Group. And astute businessmen are realising they can tap into more than $10bn in development aid allocated to Africa every year but mostly never spent because appropriate projects were not identified. TANIA LEVY reports.

Africa is keen to see what SA has to offer

SA WILL be present for the first time at the OAU All-Africa Trade Fair after being invited to exhibit at the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair, which runs concurrently.

SA’s virtual exclusion in the OAU fair, one of the largest trade events on the continent, is a sign that it is on the brink of full re-acceptance by Africa.

“IT is an absolute coup,” says Safco’s international trade fairs marketing executive Ann Matthews. “It shows the OAU’s obvious desire to include SA and proves that trade overcomes political boundaries.”

Before last August’s Nairobi show, SA had not taken part in an African trade fair since then it has been included in the Angolan Building Fair in April and the Zimbabwe National Trade Fair last month, which led to the invitation to the Zimbabwe Regional Export Fair.

It will take place in Bulawayo from September 2 to 4, in conjunction with the sixth OAU fair, which takes place every four years at a different venue in Africa.

It is attended by African and international visitors and usually includes exhibitors from most of the 51 OAU member states.

Booked

Safco has already booked space for 29 exhibitors and companies already committed are from light industry, mass feeding products, agriculture and mining.

Matthews says there has been a huge surge in invitations to SA to participate in trade fairs, particularly in Africa.

South Africans know little about most potential markets after years of sanctions and foreigners are also curious to see what SA really has to offer.

She believes the invitations will continue to flow in for the next year or two.
SA entry into ADB eagerly awaited

SA MEMBERSHIP of the African Development Bank (ADB) is eagerly awaited as possibly the most important development still to happen for SA business in Africa.

Earlier this year the bank's president Babacar Ndiaye visited SA and said he was confident it would become a member in the next two years.

SA was officially represented for the first time at the bank's annual meeting in Dakar this year and in May two bank consultants were in SA to assess its possible role in southern African regional integration.

Denied

However, SA will be denied membership, and therefore access to billions of dollars of ADB loans until it is included in the Organisation for African Unity (OAU).

Last month an OAU delegation came to SA to monitor violence and attended Codesa 2 as observers.

The delegation leader, Nigeria's OAU ambassador Olusegan Oluwala, is on record as saying the OAU was disappointed with the stalemate reached in negotiations but satisfied that progress was nevertheless being made.

He made it clear that the precondition for SA's OAU membership was the "establishment of an elected interim government and an elected constituent assembly which will be responsible for drawing up a new constitution."
OAU to consider forming own peace-keeping force

DAKAR — African leaders gathering in Dakar would consider forming a continental peace-keeping force as conflict hampered the transition to multi-party democracy in many countries, OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim said ahead of next week's OAU summit.

OAU foreign ministers were beginning preparations yesterday for the summit, where heads of state will discuss also the process of ending single-party — and often military — rule.

**Ridiculous**

"If we are now a global village, and if the whole world can interfere in African affairs, why should Africa not concern itself with itself?" Salim asked at a weekend news conference.

The secretary-general added that such countries as Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya and Senegal had shown they could muster troops for UN peacekeeping operations.

"In the longer term, there need to be units in every country capable of intervening in the event of conflict," Salim said.

African intervention would avoid external intervention, and that would "stop us looking ridiculous".

The OAU, in a switch from a long-standing policy of non-interference in the affairs of its member states, has backed Nigerian-led military intervention in Liberia, where the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas) sent a peace-keeping force in August 1990.

"I am going to propose to the heads of state a sort of institutional mechanism to enable the organisation to work out the capability to tackle the internal conflicts faced by numerous countries," Salim explained.

"The exciting period of democratic transition we are living through in several countries demands this of us," he said.

"Regularly, we are called upon as a pan-African organisation to supervise and monitor the successful conduct of elections, and we should have the means to do so.

Salim said there could be no real economic integration in Africa as long as there was no stability and security, with the free circulation of goods and people.

The OAU's military force could comprise special units from different African armies with training in peacekeeping tasks.

He suggested also that a fund be set up to provide finance for conflict resolution programmes.

Asked on Sunday about developments in SA, Salim expressed his grave concern.

Apartheid was far from dead, he said, and the Pretoria government should be pressed better to control its security forces.

Codesa promised the "most appropriate framework" for ushering in non-racial democracy, Salim said.

He added that he had not invited SA's Nationalist Party government to Dakar even as observers to the OAU summit.

**Arrears**

Other issues on the agenda included the highest-level discussion yet of the threat posed to millions of young African lives by HIV.

The growing problem of refugees and displaced people, on which the OAU was drafting a protocol, and the following up of the Earth Summit in Rio earlier this month would also be discussed, Salim said.

He added that African leaders would also have to consider the OAU's own financial problems caused by arrears in contributions.

On June 1, the amount owed to the OAU totalled about US$80m. This was the equivalent of its annual budget, he said. — Sapa-AFP
Call for Security Council meeting

Conservation, Our Future, Our World, Our Mission and Our Mission: Building a Consensus

The Key Events

Get help! Cambridge

Outside monitors

expreswashington
London
World moves to defuse deadlock

By ARTHUR CAWSON, London

KEY world governments, still shocked by the Boipatong massacre, moved urgently yesterday to defuse the South African powder barrel.

Chief Emeka Anyaoku, Secretary General of the 50-nation Commonwealth, decided to fly immediately to the Republic for talks with President FW de Klerk, African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and other high-ups. Topping his agenda will be a proposal for a Commonwealth role in monitoring the security situation. Anyaoku was due to depart last night.

The British Foreign Office disclosed that United Nations Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has been invited to London next week for talks on the South African crisis with Prime Minister John Major's government. Britain assumes the presidency of the European Community (EC) on July 1 and will be speaking for the 12-nation group.

Boutros-Ghali will be flying in from Dakar, Senegal, where the South African situation will be a hot subject of debate in the Organisation of African Unity summit.

In EC capitals, in Washington and at the UN and Commonwealth headquarters in New York and London, officials closely scrutinised the text of De Klerk's public response on Wednesday to the ANC's terms for returning to CODESA.

There appears to be consensus that De Klerk's offer to internationalise the Goldstone Commission investigation into the Boipatong murders will not succeed in luring the ANC back to the negotiating table.

This reaction was reinforced by a public declaration by 100 members of the United States Congress in Washington asserting that De Klerk's response to Boipatong and the breakdown of CODESA had been "wholly inadequate".
Hunt for SA at OAU goes on

By BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI
Sowetan Africa News Service

SOWETAN Friday June 26 1992

DAKAR - Hunting for the men from Pretoria has been a little game played - sometimes very seriously - by journalists, lobbyists and diplomats attending the Organisation of African Unity meeting in the Senegalese capital.

Are the South African diplomats here or not here? Have they been invited or not? So far the answer to these frequently-asked questions has been in the negative.

And it looks destined to stay that way through not only the preliminary meeting of the OAU foreign ministers but also the heads-of-government that follows it.

One senior official of a South African liberation movement even went searching in the corridors of the huge King Fahd Complex, venue of the summit, for a South African official who, he understood, was giving an interview to a local television crew just around the corner. It turned out to be a man from the SABC.

The liberation man said there were rumours that South African Government officials were already in town and that their African friends were ready to spring them on the ANC and PAC - who have observer status - in one of the plenary sessions.

Embarrass

If that were to happen, the man said, the liberation movements would walk out of the summit. That could greatly embarrass the OAU and even provoke a split within the organisation which is doubtful it could ever survive.

At one stage it was strongly rumoured in Dakar that Mr Noël van Heerden, the South African director-general of Foreign Affairs, was in the city, but keeping out of sight. Diplomatic sources elsewhere in Africa supported the rumour. But the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria laughed at it and insisted Van Heerden was still in the Union Buildings.

In any event, South Africa is said to havelobbed long and hard for an invitation, and some of its increasing band of friends in Africa were hopeful that even if South Africa was not invited this time the ground would be prepared for its eventual admission. That is until Bopatong intervened.

Then there was talk of dragging South Africa before the UN Security Council to resume its old place in the dock.

Was it realistic for the South African Government to expect an invitation from the OAU in the first place?

Pretoria would probably say it was, having dined and wined representatives of many African countries in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Pretoria - not to mention the Kruger National Park.

And then there was President de Klerk's official visit to Nigeria, where Die Stem was played for the first time in an independent African state.

Equal

That was surely the icing on the cake, with an OAU chairman receiving de Klerk in his own country and describing him as the moral equal of Mr Nelson Mandela and Mr Steve Biko.

And then from Nigeria the baton of the continent's leadership passed on to Senegal, another country with cordial relations with the South African Government.

There should therefore be no obstacle to South Africa being given the nod by the OAU, at least to be present as an observer at Dakar.

The problem though for the South African Government is that, despite February 2 1990 and all that followed, none of its friends has the courage to break ranks and back their private friendships with public action.

The issue of South Africa is still clouded with deep emotions and the ongoing violence, especially massacres such as Bopatong, undermines the Government's case - and it embarrasses her friends.

Mr Phebo Msomi came here a few days ago looking for an invitation to the summit. Apparently the Nigerians had told him invitations were the business of the host nation, Senegal. The Senegalese, in turn, referred him back to Nigerian President Babangida, as the current chairman. And so South Africa was left in limbo.

Knockout

After doing so well diplomatically out of Nigeria's chairmanship of the OAU, they just couldn't achieve the coup de grace, the knockout punch that would have seen the party that gave us apartheid and its attendant polices at the door.

The key to admission to the OAU is back home, not in Dakar. It is finding an accommodation with the black majority.

The OAU seems to agree that Codesa is a suitable forum for seeking that accommodation. So, get on with it. And don't put the cart before the horse.
BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI of The Star’s Africa Service, who is in Dakar, examines South Africa’s relationship with the Organisation of African Unity.

HUNTING FOR THE MEN WITH THE ORGANS

The South African government has been able to secure the services of two former African Union (AU) officials for its own purposes. These individuals have been hired to work for the government, which is likely to use them to help shape Africa’s policies and to influence the decisions of other African countries.

The two individuals in question are former AU officials who have previously held high positions in the union. One is a former AU commissioner, while the other is a former AU ambassador. Both are known for their expertise in African affairs and have a deep understanding of the issues facing the continent.

The government’s decision to hire these individuals is seen as a move to strengthen its influence and to influence the policies of other African countries. The two individuals are expected to work closely with the government to help shape the policies of the AU and to influence the decisions of other African countries.

The hiring of these individuals is also seen as a way to increase the government’s influence in African affairs. The government is expected to use the individuals to help shape the policies of the AU and to influence the decisions of other African countries.

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Dramatic move as ANC-government struggle goes abroad

UN CHIEF FOR SA PEACE VISIT

Jockeying

Mr. Boutros-Ghali, meanwhile, is also due to meet ANC leader Nelson Mandela in South Africa today, as part of his official visit to the continent. Mr. Boutros-Ghali, who is the UN secretary-general's special representative for Africa, arrived in South Africa last week to discuss the situation in the country with government officials. His visit comes after the UN security council voted unanimously to impose economic sanctions on South Africa in response to its policies of apartheid. 

The presence of both Boutros-Ghali and Mandela in South Africa today is seen as an attempt to break the deadlock in the ongoing peace negotiations. The two leaders are expected to discuss ways to resolve the conflict and bring about a peaceful resolution to the crisis. 

Meanwhile, the ANC continues to push for full democratization and the end of apartheid. The party has long been calling for international support in its struggle against the white minority government. 

The ANC's leader, Mandela, has been arrested and charged with treason and other offenses in connection with his role in the anti-apartheid movement. The ANC has vowed to continue its fight for freedom and justice, despite the legal challenges it faces. 

In response to the ANC's calls for sanctions, the UN has imposed economic, financial, and trade restrictions on South Africa. These measures are designed to pressure the government to engage in meaningful dialogue with the opposition and make concessions that would lead to a peaceful resolution of the conflict.
OAU puts peace on the agenda

DAKAR — African foreign ministers agreed in principle here on Saturday on a proposed new peacekeeping role for the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), diplomats have said.

The proposal for the OAU to form a mediation council as well as peacekeeping forces that could intervene in Africa's many civil wars marks a departure from the organisation's longstanding policy of non-interference in members' internal conflicts.

Foreign ministers meeting to prepare the OAU summit starting here today agreed by consensus to bring the proposal before heads of state after a heated all-night debate, sources said. Libya, Sudan and Ethiopia apparently opposed the proposal.

The OAU's new peacekeeping role was proposed by the organisation's secretary-general, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim.

Diplomats expressed doubts about the funding of peacekeeping and mediation efforts — Sapa-APP
The OAU’s impotence to deal with the continent’s problems is something that has long bothered many of its supporters. Its capacity to make even a tiny difference in the daily lives of ordinary people is almost nil.

Charles Taylor, the rebel leader who has broken every agreement reached with him this week, has now brought the ceasefire to a standstill.

In Somalia, the situation is not any better. The country faces a severe drought, and the international community is slow to react. The world is not interested in Somalia any more, the UN Security Council was quick to react.

The OAU has failed to live up to its responsibilities. The continent is in dire need of leadership and a coherent strategy to address its challenges. The OAU’s inability to act has further eroded its credibility and relevance.

TheOAU has a few more important issues to deal with. The war in Somalia, the crisis in Sudan, and the tension in South Africa. The OAU must step up and provide leadership in these areas.

The OAU’s impotence is not just a problem for the continent. It is a problem for the world. The international community needs a strong, effective organization to help resolve major conflicts and address global challenges.

Issued

In a press briefing at the beginning of the week, OAU secretary general Salim Ahmed Salim left no room for ambiguity. South Africa out of its list of important casualties. It was only after it was provided that he condemned the violence in South Africa.

The massacre and Salim’s uncompromising words have brought a sense of urgency to any country standing up for South Africa.

The foreign ministers who met in the week preceding the OAU’s summit in Addis Ababa have also expressed their concern.

Massacre

ANC representative Joe Modise said reports that the massacre made it known for the ANC to persuade certain states to stop supporting Pretoria.

The massacre has dealt a serious blow to the ANC’s attempts to persuade states to support the Ceasefire Agreement. The ANC has been at the forefront of efforts to bring peace to South Africa.

The ANC leadership has stated that the massacre was a violent event with no political or social context. They have also condemned the violence.

Stills

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OAU in bid to end war in Africa

DAKAR - Organisation of African Unity foreign ministers agree that it must do something to help stop Africa's burgeoning wars.

But the idea of a pan-African peacekeeping force has been put on the back burner, delegates said at the weekend.

They said they spent eight hours on Friday mulling over proposals by OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim for an OAU "mechanism" to prevent and settle conflicts in Africa, which is more torn by war and rebel uprisings than any other part of the world.

The ministers were due to complete that and other draft resolutions on Saturday for discussion at a three-day OAU summit beginning today.

Debate resumed on Saturday evening after Friday's late-night session.

"There was absolute unanimity on the need for Africa to do something," Salim told reporters on Saturday.

But he said some ministers felt the idea needed further study while others were worried it could mean OAU meddling in countries' domestic affairs, breaking the OAU's long-standing policy not to encroach on national sovereignty.

Salim declined to say which countries expressed opposition to elements of the plan. Delegates said they included Zaire, Rwanda and Sudan, whose governments are all battting rebel insurgencies.

Salim's original proposals included a call on OAU members to earmark units of their armed forces for possible peacekeeping duties, and creation of an OAU military consultative committee.

"The essence of the proposal has nothing to do with creation of an African military force," Salim told reporters.

He said he envisaged OAU military observers to help respond quickly to brewing disputes, and the possibility only "in extreme cases" of raising peacekeeping troops.

"He said funding such an initiative within the cash-strapped organisation would be difficult. Arrears on OAU members' dues amounted to R54 million before the ministerial talks began on Monday, although some countries have since paid up to the tune of R19 million.

But Salim added: "Everything has a price. Peace has a price also I don't think any price in terms of what we are asking for is that colossal. It is a question of political will."

He said he hoped concrete proposals for the peace-making plan would be ready for approval at the next OAU summit in a year's time. - SAPA-Reuters.
Leaders to ask OAU to approve proposals on SA

By Barney Mthombothi
Star Africa Service

DAKAR — African leaders assembling in Dakar for today's 28th OAU summit will have three specific proposals to approve on South Africa.

These are that a so-called OAU fact-finding team of experts be dispatched to South Africa immediately, that the issue of violence in South Africa be referred to the UN Security Council and that the Patriotic Front be resuscitated.

These proposals have been agreed to by foreign ministers in their week-long meeting in Dakar and will be put to the summit today as recommendations. Only the summit can make them binding decisions, although it is expected to approve them.

The foreign ministers have given the team of experts a maximum of two weeks to complete their fact-finding mission to South Africa. The team will be given firm instructions to be independent in all respects.

In condemning the SA Government for the violence in the country, the foreign ministers have also called for unity among anti-apartheid organisations. The PAC and ANC have therefore been urged to revive the Patriotic Front.

The PAC has already called for an early reconvening of the front. ANC president Nelson Mandela will address the summit today on behalf of the ANC and PAC.

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Africa SURVEYS ITS TRA

BRIDGING

AFRICA SURVEYS ITS TRA

BRIEFING

African SUMMIT OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICA DRONE BUSINESS

The conflict and the economy are some of the problems to be discussed at the African Summit in Pretoria. Western economic sanctions against South Africa and Namibia threaten the future of the two countries. The question of how the African countries can be brought together into a solid economic community is also on the agenda. The importance of African resources should be explored. The continent's wealth is immense, but it has not been fully utilized. The question of how to develop the continent's resources without causing environmental damage is crucial.

African leaders will discuss ways to diversify their economies and reduce their dependence on the international market. The goal is to create a self-sufficient African economy. The continent has a vast array of natural resources, but they are not being fully utilized. The leaders will also discuss the importance of African unity and cooperation.

The African continent is a vast continent with diverse cultures and languages. The leaders will discuss ways to promote cultural exchange and understanding. The continent's rich history and culture should be preserved and celebrated.

The African leaders will also discuss the importance of education and health care. Education is crucial for the continent's future. The leaders will work on improving the quality of education and ensuring that all children have access to it. Health care is also a priority. The continent has a high rate of disease and poverty, and the leaders will work on improving health care and reducing poverty.

Finally, the African leaders will discuss the importance of peace and security. The continent has a long history of conflict and violence. The leaders will work on promoting peace and reconciliation and reducing conflict in the region.

In conclusion, the African Summit is an opportunity for African leaders to come together and discuss the future of the continent. The leaders will work on improving the economy, diversifying it, and reducing its dependence on the international market. They will also discuss the importance of education, health care, culture, and peace.

The African Summit will be a chance for African leaders to show the world that the continent is a vibrant and dynamic place with a rich history and culture. The leaders will work on promoting unity and cooperation and creating a better future for all Africans.
Eyes It’s Tragedies
AFRICA

OAU head steps down

ABUJA - Nigeria's President Ibrahim Babangida steps down after a year as Organisation of African Unity chairman during which the organisation has made no major moves on crucial issues.

'Babangida spent much of the year embroiled in domestic problems and countering religious and ethnic violence troubling his programme to restore civilian rule next January.'

'A soft-spoken man with a ready smile and a knack of wriggling out of tight corners, Babangida tacitly admits that his tenure as chairman of the 51-member OAU has not gone totally as he wanted.

"We set four objectives for the year - conflict resolution, processes of economic integration, democratisation and the 'South African question,'" he said.

He steps down at the end of the three-day Dakar summit which opened yesterday - Sapo-Reuters.
Codesa direction to be decided this week

THE direction of South Africa's constitutional development, particularly the threatened Codesa negotiations, will be decided this week.

Pressures from the OAU leaders' summit, the UN and the Government's response to an ANC memorandum on ending negotiations are the major factors which will set the stage for the possible resumption of constitutional talks next week.

However, the resumption of Codesa talks is still clearly in the balance after the ANC's suspension of talks after the Bophotong massacre.

The scheduled Management Committee meeting yesterday did not take place as the ANC alliance and church organisations arranged gatherings of mourning for the Bophotong victims.

The ANC alliance's central demand is a swift move to transitional government and a new constitution.

ANC president, Mr Nelson Mandela will seek support for his organisation's position at this week's OAU conference in Dakar, but it is understood that the OAU and the UN are both stressing the need for a resumption of the Codesa process.

The US and Britain are the main forces within the UN security Council to bring pressure on the Government and ANC to get back to the talks' table.

This was confirmed by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Constitutional Development, Mr Pak Bokda and Mr Roelf Meyer, returned from the Nigerian capital Abuja on Sunday.

Talks with the UN secretary-general, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali and the outgoing OAU Chairman, Nigerian president General Ruhim Babangida, made it clear that the international and African community expected the parties to return to the negotiating table.

To ensure precisely this, the Government is going to prepare a comprehensive memorandum this week.

Meanwhile the UN secretary-general, who also spoke to the IFFC on Sunday, is due to speak to Mandela at the OAU summit in an attempt to mediate in the lingering dispute.

Details of Government proposals were not available but senior sources said on Sunday the main thrust of the complex proposals and analysis would be directed at the resumption of talks at the earliest possible opportunity.

The document is expected to be presented to the ANC towards the end of the week and will directly address issues raised by the ANC in its own memorandum, as well as problems which the Government itself has identified as obstacles to talks.

Conflict, mass action, incitement, hostilities, the role of the security forces and what the Government regards as unwarranted attacks on the person of State President FW de Klerk, are the main features to be addressed.

Several ministers, including the Constitutional Development, Law and Order, Defence, Justice, Manpower and National Housing, are contributing to the memorandum.

"We are aiming at getting talks resumed on a reasonable and fair basis," a Ministerial source said on Sunday.

There were no scheduled talks between the main Codesa parties for the week, the same source said.

Efforts would be concentrated on drawing up the memorandum in the hope that with the return of Mandela at week's end, a new initiative could be started and that at the very least bilateral talks could be resumed to explore ways of getting Codesa moving once more.

Observers are optimistic that this goal will prove to be achievable.

The mass action period has adequately demonstrated the ANC leadership's commitment to matching grass roots agendas but has also focused on weaknesses in the Codesa process which could now be corrected.

The Government and National Party negotiators have also re-evaluated the process and conceded shortcomings which may now serve as a basis on which talks can be resumed.

Firm indicators that the talks are to be resumed will not be forthcoming before next week.

The ANC will formulate its own position only after a national executive committee meeting has considered the Government response.
Mandela pleads for freeze on ties with SA

By Barney Mthombathi
Star Africa Service

DAKAR — ANC leader Nelson Mandela yesterday scolded the international community, including some African states, for what he called the unseemly rush to establish ties with South Africa.

Addressing the OAU summit in Dakar, Mr Mandela said all contacts with South Africa should be frozen until an elected interim government was in place.

He said some African countries had put themselves in an untenable position where the South African Government was now regarding them as its friends against black people in South Africa.

Mr Mandela said the massacre in Bophelong was yet another proof that the South African authorities were conducting "a reign of terror against our people". He said black people in South Africa were crying out for help and were appealing to the OAU to come to their rescue and save their lives.

He appealed to Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, UN Secretary-General, and Chief Emeka Anyaoku, head of the Commonwealth, both present, to live up to the ideals of their organisations and "stay the bloody-handed hand of apartheid."

Mr Mandela said his organisation was prepared to negotiate, but would not do so until the reign of terror in the townships had been halted.

He said Africa would have to realise that the present South African Government was not an agent of change, it had had no change of heart.

We have entered into negotiations with the regime not because it's a friend, but because it's an adversary. Friends do not negotiate, but enemies do." Referring to the Government's arrangement that a two-thirds majority was not enough to pass a new constitution, Mr Mandela said any last-minute settlement in South Africa would have to conform to internationally accepted principles of democracy.

The ANC was demanding an elected constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution and a democratically elected interim government which would be in charge of the transitional phase.

"We call on you to support this position," he said.

The outgoing OAU chairman, Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria, said the recent killings in Bophelong had horrified even those who were used to violence.

"We condemn this act in the strongest terms. We call on the South African Government to carry out its primary responsibility of maintaining law and order."

Mr Babangida also called on black organisations to strive towards unity and to prevent violence among their followers.

He suggested that a "peace meeting" among black organisations be convened by the Frontline states, Negotiation, he said, was the only way to solve the South African problem.

Dr Boutros-Ghali told the summit he had had talks with Mr Mandela, representatives of the PAC, Inkatha and the South African Government, and had impressed on all of them the need to resume negotiations.
Conflict resolution structure for Africa

By Barney Mthombathi
Star Africa Service

DAKAR (Senegal) — African Foreign Ministers have agreed in principle to the setting-up of a permanent structure within the Organisation of African Unity that would help prevent and resolve conflicts.

The plan envisages the establishment of what will be called the Bureau of the Summit, which will come under the direct control of the OAU secretary-general and will be a clear mandate by OAU heads of state at their summits to assume not only the responsibility of dealing with many across-border disputes but to also deal with internal disputes.

It is proposed that this bureau could even have a pan-African peacekeeping force at its disposal, headed by qualified and respected military men.

The plan will also make provision for an African security council and an interim arbitral tribunal which could lead to a fully fledged African court of justice to hear grievances among member states.

The plan is the brainchild of OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim, who believes that unless conflicts and instability are stamped out on the continent, no development is possible.

It is believed that the plan provoked serious debate among members and was only agreed to in principle at the weekend after an all-night sitting.

The Foreign Ministers have recommended to the summit that Dr Salim be mandated to make a thorough study of the implications of the plan before it can be adopted at next year's summit. African leaders are said to be worried that the plan goes too far and is against the accepted OAU canon of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states.

The social, human and economic cost of conflicts have been horrendous and, unless we can put a definite end to conflicts, Africa will continue to be mired in confusion and its people condemned to misery and suffering," Dr Salim said.

Dr Salim said later the majority of Foreign Ministers were prepared to implement the proposals immediately.
ANC plans tough document for OAU

By Shaun Johnson
and Esther Waugh

As the battle for international sympathy heats up between the ANC and the Government, Nelson Mandela's organisation is preparing to circulate a hard-hitting briefing document among Organisation of African Unity heads of state in Dakar, Senegal.

The document, a copy of which is in the possession of The Star, squarely blames the Government for the crisis in Codesa negotiations, and seeks to convince OAU delegates of the necessity for the current mass action campaign.

The bid to swing OAU support behind the ANC comes as the organisation prepares to move into the "second phase" of its nationwide campaign of "rolling mass action". An ANC deadline for the installation of an interim government passed yesterday.

The Star understands the ANC will tell OAU diplomats that:

- The Government has undermined the agreed general constitutional principles regarding the distribution of powers between the central, regional and local levels of government by insisting that Codesa should determine the actual duties, powers and functions of regional governments.

- The Government has tried to undermine the sovereignty of a constitution-making body by insisting on a second House with veto powers over the adoption of a constitution.

- The Government has demanded 75 percent majorities to adopt a new constitution.

The ANC is also believed to have told the OAU that three bilateral meetings have been held with the Government since Codesa 2 in May. While the Government has been insisting that progress had been made at these meetings, the ANC has been equally vehement that no progress took place.

Since breaking off constitutional talks, the ANC and Government have been vying with each other for support for their positions from the international community.

The Government informed foreign governments on Friday of its constitutional proposals and said it was opposed to an ANC call for member countries to convene a meeting of the UN Security Council.

The ANC, which has only observer status at the UN, cannot call such a meeting itself but it is understood that the OAU could ask for a meeting of the Security Council.

The ANC said it wanted the Security Council "to undertake measures which will help stop the violence and reinforce our efforts aimed at bringing about a democratic order".

However, the Government has told foreign governments it was "unnecessary to convene such a meeting because the situation in SA did not constitute a threat to regional peace."
OAU backing for Mandela

DAKAR. — Mr Nelson Mandela looks certain to win the support he wants from African leaders when they debate two resolutions on South Africa today.

Backing from the Organisation of African Unity would be a boost for Mr Mandela, who broke off talks with Pretoria after the Boipatong massacre, as President de Klerk starts to hit back at his critics.

South Africa's political crisis and plans for conflict resolution have dominated the three-day annual OAU summit in the Senegalese capital.

The conference, one of the best-attended since the OAU was formed in 1963, will wind up today with votes on a series of motions including two on South Africa.

An OAU spokesman said the morning session would be devoted to South Africa.

If approved, the resolutions would condemn the De Klerk government for failing to stop township violence and urge OAU members to shun official links with Pretoria until a democratic interim government is elected.

The draft proposals also call for a UN Security Council inquiry into the massacre at Boipatong.

The African National Congress, which has observer status at the OAU, has accused the government of complicity in the slaughter — Sapa-Reuters.
DAKAR (Senegal) - Elements within the security forces, in collusion with Inkatha supporters, are mainly to blame for the wave of violence in townships, according to an Organisation of African Unity team which visited the country.

The team’s findings are contained in resolutions on South Africa which are expected to be approved by OAU heads of government at their summit here this week.

The resolutions will be passed when the South African issue comes up for discussion.

There are two resolutions on South Africa, one a traditional OAU resolution on the situation in the country which is mild by OAU standards.

The second resolution, which is separated from the first, has been triggered by the Boipatong massacre and uses uncompromising language.

This tends to support the view that, had Boipatong not happened, the OAU would probably have adopted a conciliatory attitude towards the Republic.

The summit will call for a full and open investigation into the Boipatong massacre and other incidents of violence and the role of the security in the perpetration of these incidents.

The Africans also want the urgent convening of the United Nations Security Council to examine the issue of violence in South Africa and to take all appropriate action to put an end to the violence.

The draft resolutions were prepared by African foreign ministers last week and were released to the media last night.

The resolution strongly condemns “the violence unleashed against the people of Boipatong and other townships”.

It also condemns the South African Government for its failure to take effective action to stop the violence.

The summit wants the South African Government to take practical steps to end the violence, such as the transforming of the hostels into family units, introduction of effective security measures on trains, railway stations, and by strictly enforcing the law against the carrying of weapons at public rallies as well as the disbanding and expulsion of what it calls mercenary forces, such as 32 Battalion, from South Africa.

The African leaders have asked the African group at the UN to seek an urgent sitting of the security council.

The OAU will also send a ministerial delegation to the UN, headed by the Senegalese foreign minister, Mr. Djibou Ka, to present Africa’s position to the security council.

It has also appealed to the UN secretary-general, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, to help create conditions for negotiations in South Africa.

Boutros-Ghali, who met Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha in Nigeria at the weekend, arrived here yesterday for the summit.

Botha said Boutros-Ghali had accepted an invitation from the Government to make a trip to South Africa within two weeks. But Boutros-Ghali said later in a BBC interview that he would only go to South Africa if all parties involved agree to his visit.

Boutros-Ghali is to hold talks with ANC leader Mr. Nelson Mandela in Dakar later today.

Mandela said on his arrival here yesterday that Boutros-Ghali, as UN secretary-general, was free to go anywhere in the world to solve problems. But he left a distinct impression that he did not approve of the visit.

Mandela denied that the ANC was maintaining any contact with the Government despite the breakdown in negotiations.

He told reporters that, for talks to resume, the Government would have to respond favourably to demands which the ANC had already communicated to it.

His remarks contrasted Foreign Minister Pik Botha’s statement in Abuya at the weekend.

Botha said after meeting Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida and Boutros-Ghali that he was hopeful talks between the Government and the ANC would resume soon, adding that despite the collapse of negotiations, behind-the-scenes contacts between the two were going on.

Nelson Mandela is in Dakar

Mandela’s response was unambiguous. “There has been no contact whatsoever, except through the UN secretary-general,” he said.

Mandela said the ANC had sent a memorandum containing certain demands to the South African Government through Boutros-Ghali’s office, and it was up to State President FW de Klerk to respond.

“If he responds effectively to those demands, then we’ll continue negotiations, but if there’s no prospect whatsoever,” he said.

Mandela is to address the summit this afternoon on behalf of both the ANC and the PAC.

PAC president Mr. Clarence Makwena is expected here this afternoon.
DAKAR — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit closed here yesterday amid calls for renewed pressure to force South Africa to abandon apartheid, following a wave of bloodletting in black townships.

OAU secretary-general Mr Salim Ahmed Salim said the Pan-African organisation would send a "monitoring group" to South Africa to investigate a recent upsurge in township violence.

Mr Salim said UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali had agreed to an OAU request to call an emergency UN Security Council meeting on the deadlock in South Africa's reform process, following the withdrawal of the ANC from talks with the government.

The OAU mission to South Africa, which follows a visit by an OAU fact-finding team in May, will meet government and "ultra-right" representatives and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The OAU summit also decided to create a new structure to maintain peace in Africa, torn apart by civil wars and conflicts.

The Transkei government appreciated the decision of the OAU to put the problem of violence in South Africa to the UN Security Council. Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa said yesterday — Sapa
ANC president Nelson Mandela and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat enjoy a private moment at the OAU conference in Dakar, Senegal, yesterday. The OAU called for a UN Security Council meeting on SA and resolved to send a fact-finding mission to SA.

OAU denounces govt 'for fuelling violence'

DAKAR — The OAU blasted Pretoria yesterday for fuelling township violence and called for a UN Security Council meeting on the SA crisis.

"The OAU" denounces the Pretoria regime for its role in the perpetuation of violence," said one resolution adopted by leaders at the OAU's annual summit in Senegal. Another called for "the urgent convening of a meeting of the UN Security Council to examine the issue of violence in SA and to take all appropriate action to put an end to it."

"It can be a UN observer, which we have already done. It can be a UN mediator. It can be just a fact-finding mission," he told reporters on Tuesday. "But again, we have to obtain the agreement of all the parties concerned plus the agreement of members of the Security Council." — Supa-Reuters
Africa gets going on reparation

DAKAR - South African singer Miriam Makeba is among prominent people appointed by the Organisation of African Unity to raise awareness around the world of slavery and Africa's demand for reparation.

To be known as the Group of Eminent Persons on Reparation, the group was introduced to African heads of state by Nigerian president Mr Ibrahim Babangida this week.

It includes Kenyan scholar Professor Ali Mazrui, Jamaican human rights lawyer Mr Dudley Thompson, who defended Jomo Kenyatta during rebellion in Kenya, Mr Ron Dellums from the US Congressional Black Caucus, Mr Mahat M'Bow, the Senegalese former head of Unesco, and Nigerian businessman Mr Basherun MKO Abiola, who will be the chairman.

Babangida said the group was charged with the “painful yet noble mission to delve rigorously into the sad epoch of our continent’s history.”

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) decided at its summit in Nigeria last year to highlight the history of slavery in Africa and pursue reparation with those countries responsible for or who benefited from the slave trade.

Various events have been taking place during this summit to publicize the issue, which is becoming alive especially in West Africa where most of the slavery took place.

The new OAU chairman, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, has made the issue his own.

American activist the Rev Jesse Jackson inaugurated the site of what will be known as the Goree-Almadies Memorial this week watched by African heads of state.

It is hoped the site will help create more awareness of that era.

Jackson said the history of the slave trade remained an untold story.

“Our has been a protracted holocaust, a long dark night,” he said.
Call to ban OAU indabas

DAKAR - An African human rights organisation has asked the OAU to do the unthinkable - do away with its annual summits.

Addressing a Press conference at the OAU summit, Dr Olatunji Obayomi, of Human Rights Africa, said vast sums of money were needlessly spent to erect certain corrupt and oppressive despots at summits while the majority of Africa wallowed in poverty.

"Right now Africa has the largest number of displaced people per person, the largest number of people who are illiterate - in fact the largest number of everything that is negative."

He continued: "One wonders how the OAU can find money for an annual jamboree when the peoples of Africa have no water to drink, no drugs in their hospitals, and no books in their schools.

"We are of the view that in all honesty it would be a betrayal of service to our people to hold OAU summits annually in the face of the general poverty that has enveloped the continent. Times like this call for sober government and reality."
UN chief asks all parties to approve mediation effort

LONDON — The UN stood ready to mediate in SA if all parties involved wanted it, secretary-general Boutros Boutros-Ghali said yesterday.

Boutros-Ghali met British Prime Minister John Major in London yesterday to discuss the possibility of sending a fact-finding mission to SA.

Boutros-Ghali did not say whether it would be a UN mission or one by the EC. The UK leads the EC.

"The UN is at the disposal of the protagonists of the dispute," the UN chief told reporters "If they want our assistance, if they want our mediation, if they want our presence, we are ready. But we can do nothing without their agreement."

UK Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, who held talks with Boutros-Ghali yesterday, has said he has been in touch with the SA government about a visit by the so-called "troika" of EC foreign ministers.

Boutros-Ghali said he hoped to brief Security Council members next week on his recent talks with ANC president Nelson Mandela, Foreign Affairs Puk Botha and IFP leaders.

In Dakar, the OAU ended its annual summit by giving full backing to the ANC's campaign to involve the UN in efforts to end violence.

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Sasol workers go on second march

DIRK HARTFORD

ABOUT 3000 workers at Sasol 2 and 3 plants held placard demonstrations and marched through the company's high security premises for the second time yesterday in support of demands around wages and threatened retrenchments.

The workers, members of the Chemical Workers Industrial Union (CWIU), are now planning a "much bigger march" next week with Secunda residents as part of Cosatu's mass action campaign.

CWIU alleges Sasol responded to the marches by issuing warnings to dismiss workers, canceling meetings on short notice, threatening to withdraw shop steward rights and threatening not to pay workers for the period of disciplinary hearings if they were found guilty.

Sasol spokesman Jan Krynnaw described CWIU's allegations as "far fetched" but he confirmed a demonstration on Monday.

Negotiations between Sasol and the CWIU are deadlocked after Sasol's final offer of 9% CWIU has declared a dispute.
Pik slams OAU resolution on SA

The OAU resolutions announced at the end of its summit in Dakar failed to address cardinal issues, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said this week.

Botha said the OAU resolution had not called for a commitment to peace by parties outside government. CVP\textsuperscript{\texttrademark} 57192 (2-30)

Botha said the OAU resolutions had also failed to take into account that it had been the ANC and not the SA government that had withdrawn from Codesa.
Somali bloodbath test case for OAU

By Barnew Mthembuthi
Star Africa Service

DAKAR (Senegal) — The Organisation of African Unity summit has asked its secretary-general Dr Salim Ahmed Salim to negotiate a settlement in the civil war in Somalia where thousands have already died and millions are facing starvation.

Somalia will be a proving ground for the OAU's new-found enthusiasm to solve disputes on the continent. It is even talking about a pan-African peacekeeping force that will swiftly extinguish conflict.

But the OAU's mediating role in Somalia has got off to a slippery start. Somalia has been without a government since dictator Sad Barre was driven out more than two years ago by forces of the United Somali Congress (USC).

The USC split in two immediately after driving out Mr Barre, and the two factions turned their guns on each other. Mogadishu, the capital, had been razed and not a single building had been left standing.

One faction of the USC, aided by senior civil servants, controls a small section of what is left of the city, and its leader, Ali Mahdi declared himself president.

But the greater part of the city is controlled by his arch-rival, General Mohamed Farraj Aidid.

The entire northern part of the country is in the hands of the Somali National Movement (SNM). The SNM has seceded and declared northern Somalia the independent Republic of Somalia. But no country has so far recognised it.

The rest of the country is contested by up to 10 different factions.

The OAU decided to give the Somali seat at the summit to Mr Mahdi's group, much to the fury of the other factions, who were in Dakar to argue their case.

Dr Salim said that giving the seat to Mr Mahdi did not mean recognition by the OAU, but was simply a procedural matter. But even Mr Mahdi's supporters concede he only controls part of Mogadishu.

"We hoped the OAU would play a constructive role in the peace process in Somalia," said Mohamed Awale, a spokesman for General Aidid.

However, its decision to "to sit the Ali Mahdi gang at the summit has seriously compromised its influence." It is estimated that between 10,000 and 13,000 people have died in the civil war. Many Somalis are in refugee camps in Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan.

More than 4 million face starvation because the war has prevented aid supplies from coming into the country.

A boat carrying Somali refugees was finally allowed to anchor in Yemen last week after floating around for days. When it anchored, 190 children were found to have died from starvation.
Somali bloodbath
test case for OAU

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Summit of Lost Changes

The annual summit, which is supposed to bring together leaders from various countries, has been postponed due to several unforeseen circumstances. The leaders, who were expected to discuss important issues, have rescheduled the meeting for a later date. The postponement has raised concerns about the future of international cooperation and the ability of the leaders to address the pressing issues of our time.
UN to hear views on SA

By Thembekile Njengela

Most of these organisations are agreed on International Involvement, but differ on the form it should take.

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5. Security Council to assess views of SA leaders and help end logjam

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ANC president Nelson Mandela
PAC president Clarence Makhweta
Azapp president Pandelindla Nkolokwhe

POLITICAL BODIES
favour international
help but differ sharply
on the nature of its extent and functions:

SOUTH Africa's diplomatic policy had to be directed, said United Nations Ambassador to the Security Council, Dr. Ronald Pasi, to views the country's policies.

The emergency meeting was requested by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Leaders from the ANC, PAC, Government Independence Party (DA) and Bophuthatswana were invited to participate.

The OAU has expressed concern about the situation in South Africa.

The PAC believes that the international community should not be involved.

The Bophuthatswana government has invited other leaders to participate.

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Security Council to assess views of SA leaders and help end logjam

Most of these organisations are agreed on International Involvement, but differ on the form it should take.
The diversity of faces at the OAU summit reflects a continent in turmoil.  
By MICHELLE FAUL.

A FRICANS are shaking off military and one-party rule, but the army captain who seized power in Sierra Leone found plenty of company from the barracks when he strode into a continental summit.

Military men rule half of the Organisation of African Unity's 51 member nations.

Captain Valentine Strasser, just 27, spoke well and passionately, defending his seizure of power on April 30 from a civilian government he said had impoverished the country. Like other military leaders before him, and presumably those waiting their turn, he promised democracy as soon as possible.

This year's OAU summit also included five new democratically elected presidents. There were soldiers who have abandoned their uniforms for tailored suits or traditional robes, as well as patriarchs. The five new presidents are a third generation of African leaders brought to power by strikes and protests that are sweeping away dictators.

President Frederick Chiluba of Zambia, chosen in that nation's first free elections in 24 years, spoke of missing faces. "Many illustrious sons of Africa who had a great deal to do with the birth of our organisation have passed away quietly in the silent solitude of exile. Peaceful change of government is a concept we are only now beginning to grasp."

Sassou Nguesso of Congo and some others, including General Grasanghe Eyadema of Togo, retain the title of president and command armies that may threaten transitions to democracy, but no longer run governments.

So far, Nelson Mandela of Bantu is the only president chosen in an election resulting from a national conference. People hope for more like him — well-educated technocrats who have worked for international institutions and have the ability to repair shattered economies.

They would be the new corps of successors to revered nationalists and revolutionaries such as Kwame Nkrumah, who became Africa's first black president when Ghana achieved independence from Britain in 1957. Nkrumah led the African experiment with "democratic socialism," which began with dreams of glory and ended in disaster.

He and several other African leaders leave the legacy of a continent near ruin, politically and economically bankrupt. Africa's wealth of minerals and other primary resources made millionaires of corrupt rulers, but was never used to develop industry that would provide good jobs.

The diversity of leaders at the summit reflected the turmoil Africa is undergoing as it turns towards democracy — Sapa-AP
UN council meeting on SA kicks off

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

South African political leaders last night began addressing a crucial United Nations Security Council meeting in New York, called to focus on the ongoing violence in this country.

The special meeting, requested by the Organisation of African Unity, is expected to be a marathon affair with 40 speakers scheduled to take part.

At the time of going to press, it was planned that the meeting would be addressed first by nine OAU foreign ministers, followed by members of the Security Council. Thereafter, there would be addresses from representatives of countries which are not members of the Security Council, and finally the South African leaders present. In addition to Foreign Minister Pik Botha, those who will address the meeting include ANC leader Nelson Mandela, Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, PAC president Clarence Makwetu, Ciskei military ruler Oupa Gqozo, Transkei ruler Bantu Holomusa, Democratic Party national chairman Ken Andrew and Dr J.N. Reddy of the National People's Party.

The meeting is expected to continue at least until tomorrow, but it could spill over into Friday.

It was reported earlier that a tentative consensus had been reached among the 16 members of the Security Council, whereby a resolution would be proposed that was acceptable to both the Government and ANC.
OAU mission to spend three weeks in SA

By Kaisier Nyatumba
Political Reporter

A high-level delegation of the Organisation of African Unity will arrive in South Africa this week on a three-week fact-finding mission, Pan-Africanist Congress publicity secretary Barney Desai said in a statement yesterday.

The OAU "Mission of Experts", part of whose brief will be to monitor violence in the country, will include two officials from the its general secretariat and representatives from Senegal, Cameroon, Egypt, Tanzania and Zambia.

Mr Desai said the PAC, which was informed by the OAU about the visit, had called on the organisation to get involved in the monitoring of violence.

The OAU visit will come a week after a high-profile visit by a troika of Ministers from the European Community, which decided to send 15 observers to South Africa to monitor violence and to send representatives to the Goldstone Commission's committees.

In another development, reports from Harare yesterday said PAC president Clarence Makwetu would meet ANC counterpart Nelson Mandela in Bulawayo tomorrow in an attempt to revive the Patriotic Front formed in Durban in October last year.

The Zimbabwean News Agency said the meeting, to be chaired by President Robert Mugabe, was also expected to be attended by OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim.

Mr Makwetu confirmed he would attend the meeting, but ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma -- who said he was aware of the meeting requested by Mr Mugabe -- could not say whether Mr Mandela would attend.
SA nearing zone of intensive care

FOR a Government that for more than four decades furiously resisted foreign interference in its domestic affairs, Pretoria suddenly has become remarkably accommodating. Soon you will scarcely be able to turn a street corner without bumping into a foreign observer.

A very good thing it is, too. In the aftermath of the Ciskei massacre, particularly, South Africa needs all the help and guidance it can get. It can stop pretending, too, that the observers are there just to observe. If they can mediate or conciliate or in any way assist the warring sides to find their way out of the mess they are in, they should be free to do so.

At least South Africa is not in intensive care yet, with a UN peace-keeping force flown in to patrol no-go zones.

There are 12 such peace-keeping forces in the world at present, and if there is one more Boipatong or Ciskei, the glamour will go up for a 13th force to be sent to South Africa. The UN has done as much peace-keeping in the past four years as in the past 40. But the way of the world these days, and may there be more of it.

Before long, there may be 50 UN observers in South Africa and some 15 from the European Community. In May, a five-member team from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was admitted. The Commonwealth has sent its emissaries, and the National Peace Committee has invited ex-President Kenneth Kaunda and ex-President Julius Nyerere to mediate in the relentless conflict between the ANC and Inkatha.

Less realistically, the ANC has proposed that the new Southern African Development Community (ex-SADCC) should intervene as a regional monitor to assist in the transfer of power to the black majority (a faint hope), and some OAU members, against internal opposition, want the organisation to create a Bureau of the Summit to intervene in continental conflicts. Involvement is now the name of the game.

The arrival of foreign observers in South Africa has taken place with the consent of both the Government and the ANC — because there is common cause both among the observers, and also between them, the Government and the ANC, to keep negotiations on track until a settlement is reached. It is a fairly unique situation, and one South Africa should make good use of.

Not only are the numbers of foreign observers increasing, but the ambit of their involvement is widening. By invitation, a British criminologist, Dr. Peter Waddington, has delivered a report that may well turn out to be a catalyst in dealing with the whole question of violence. The Government is also showing a willingness to allow its policemen to be trained by foreigners.

Sceptics ask what useful purpose foreign observers can possibly serve in South Africa. The answer should be obvious. South African politics have become a kind of spaghetti junction, and a neutral observer may be just the kind of person to help unravel it. But then both sides must play by the rules. There are influential figures in both the National Party and the ANC who resent the intrusion of foreign observers and they should not be allowed to make these observers feel unwelcome.

The function of foreign observers, it seems to me, is to ring-fence the political disputants, and then gradually tighten the ring. They can do this without transgressing South Africa’s sovereignty. President de Klerk has acknowledged that their behaviour so far has been circumspect — or by showing partneership against the ANC (the ANC, after all, was primarily responsible for inviting them).

Britain’s Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd spelt out some of the priorities as foreign observers see them. The issues are not on South Africa’s agenda, there is a limit beyond which a sliding economy will not easily recover, for recovery to begin there must first be a political settlement, the starting point for such a settlement is to deal with township violence, and In- kata is just as crucial as successful negotiations as the ANC are.

These priorities are well known to South Africans, but the specific function of the observers (through the UN, EC, etc) can be to keep telling the warring sides to keep their eye on the ball. Actually, there are no loopholes through which either the ANC or the Government can escape. Sooner or later, the fence will close around them.

This is the overriding mission of the observers — to get the CODESRIA parties (and others) back to the negotiating table. And now that they are in the country, they should not easily go away, however hostile the climate may become.

The wording of the Security Council resolution on the pivotal issue of violence is as marked as they will remain involved in the matter until a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa is established.
OAU visitors

AN Organisation of African Unity party of eight arrives in SA on a fact-finding mission tommorow. SITUMI 12/4/82
The visit followed discussions between Pan Africanist Congress leader Clarence Makewetu and OAU Secretary-General HH Sahn Ahmed Salim in Jakarta recently.
The team will be led by Mr Ousmane Camara, Senegal's ambassador to Zimbabwe.
UN mission arrives in SA

groups to play role in peace process in SA:

South Africa's difficult and violent political transition yesterday officially opened up to international scrutiny.

The first group of an expected 50 United Nations observers arrived in South Africa yesterday and an Organisation of Africa Unity (OAU) mission of eight experts arrives here today.

Both groups will help monitor violence crippling the peace process.

Yesterday's pilot party of 18, led by a UN official from Tanzania, Mr Ismat Steiner, was met on arrival at Jan Smuts Airport by Mr Thabo Mbeki and Mr Aziz Pahad of the ANC's department of international affairs, and the National Peace Secretariat's Dr Anthonie Gildenhuys and Mr Corne Bezuidenhout.

Pahad said the arrival of the UN team was particularly significant in that it gave South Africa's traumatic transition "an international dimension" and was sure to have "a positive effect on the transition."

The PAC's secretary for Relief and Aid, Mrs Patricia de Lille, said "the objective" of liberating black people in the country was being blunted by the continuous violence.

She said: "The PAC (and ANC) have become so busy with funerals and bringing peace to the country."

The remaining UN observers are due in the country at various intervals over the next month and will ultimately be headed by Jamaican UN official Ms Angela King.

Today's arrival of OAU officials follows consultations between the president of the PAC, Mr Clarence Makwetu, and OAU Secretary-General H H Salim Ahmed Salim in Jakarta recently.
and tired
Act now
of the
peace

OAU's trade fair a farce, say exhibitors

HARARE — Cameroon, Libya and Sudan didn't show up, Togo lost all its exhibits and SA haggled for hours with Zimbabwean customs officials over duties on worthless display cards.

In fact, said Nigerian economist Dayo Adeagbo, last month's All Africa Trade Fair reflected trade on the continent chaotic, inefficient and hamstrung by bureaucracy, excessive tariffs and transport failures.

"Doing business in Africa is an ordeal. No one seems to understand what free trade means," said Adeagbo, a visitor to the trade expo in Bulawayo, the OAU's sixth.

"I should have known this would be a frustrating trip when the OAU office in Lagos had no information on the fair," he said.

More than 30 nations attended the nine-day event, held every three years. Zimbabwe's trade ministry said it resulted in tentative deals worth $1m, but many exhibitors were unimpressed.

Togolese officials lost the container with all their exhibits in transit and never found it. Zimbabwean officials said it resulted in tentative deals worth $1m, but many exhibitors were unimpressed.

According to Zimbabwean business leader Guy Georgas, several countries brought little more than colourful cloth, baskets and crafts to Bulawayo.

"It's been a flop," he said. "Some of these countries are merchants, not manufacturers.

OAU officials say trade between African countries accounts for as little as 5% of the continent's total trade.

The rest is mainly the loss-making exchange of African raw materials for oil and finished goods from the former European colonial powers, the Middle East and Asia.

"Africa in general has given a low priority to industrialisation," OAU official Brownson Dede said.

Mauritanian exhibitor Tales Shambbo said the fair only heightened his awareness of "the disorderly manner" of African trade and communications.

He noted that Niger brought French perfume no one could afford, as well as textiles to Zimbabwe, one of Africa's biggest textile producers — Sapa-AP.
Mandela accuses OAU

Some liberation movements overrate popularity

Mr Nelson Mandela

The government of South Africa wants to divest itself of its African Union seat. It feels that the ANC and the government are not compatible for the benefit of all South Africans. The ANC is seen as a foreign party that does not support the interest of the African continent. Mandela also accuses the OAU of being toolen, not to mention the other liberation movements that are not compatible with the ANC. He believes that the OAU is not the right forum to address the political problems of South Africa.

Anthony Domian, Motoring Editor

Mini-licences max

MINI-COPIES of driver's licences are

at gunpoint at the post office in Bonteheuwel Avenue.
Pretoria: Organisation of African Unity delegates said yesterday they were here only to assure in getting talks restarted, not to discuss South Africa's possible OAU membership.

OAU official Mr. S. Tshok said the OAU had sent the team to South Africa following the Boipatong massacre because it was concerned by the escalation in violence.
OAU mission in city for talks on violence

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent
WAYS to end violence are at the top of today's Cape Town agenda for a team of Organisation of African Unity experts.

The eight-member team, led by Senegal's ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr. Ouama Camara, was welcomed at D F Malan airport last night by the regional chairman of the ANC and PAC, Dr Allan Boesak and Mr Thea Mabuza respectively.

The OAU shares international concern over violence and finding ways to end it has been the focus of the experts' mission.

Dr Boesak said he welcomed the OAU visit because it "heightens the presence and influence of the international community, and international attention, on the situation in South Africa."

He added: "I believe the more international attention and cooperation we get, the better."

"The OAU mission will clearly have broad discussions with every-body involved, including the government, and that should give them a good idea of what is happening. We welcome this."

PAC secretary for relief and aid Ms Patricia de Lille said the delegation would meet the regional executives of the PAC and ANC. Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and representatives of the Transport and Omnibus Workers Union, the Transport and General Workers Union and Codeta to discuss issues related to violence.

The delegation is on a three-week visit to South Africa.
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'Shattering lessons' for mining

Staff Reporter
SHARING profits and power with workers has brought about “fundamental” change in the mining industry, said Anglo American executive director of public and industrial relations Mr Bobby Godsell.

Speaking at the Cape Town Civic Blind Society’s annual meeting last night, Mr Godsell said his company learned “shattering lessons” during the past few years.

Unemployed in bus depot demo

Staff Reporter
ABOUT 200 members of the Western Cape Unemployed Workers Union (Wecuwu) have demonstrated outside the Golden Arrow Bus Service depot in Woodstock.

After briefly toy-toying, the group handed a memorandum to the management of the company.

The memorandum called for unconditional reinstatement of 222 workers. The union claims were fired during the recent strike.

The union also demanded “free transport for the unemployed”, for fares to be reduced to “affordable levels”, concessions for students and that vacancies be filled by Wecuwu members.
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A delegation from the Organisation of African Unity yesterday visited the site of the September 7 massacre at Bisho in Ciskei.

The eight-member delegation is on a fact-finding mission to investigate the violence and the feasibility of deploying monitors.

Led by the Senegalese ambassador to Zimbabwe, Osman Camara, the group includes three members of the OAU secretariat and representatives of Egypt, Nigeria and Tanzania.

It was accompanied on its tour of Ciskei by officials of the PAC and the Ciskei government.

On Tuesday the delegation held talks with the Ciskei Cabinet in Bisho and yesterday met Ciskei military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

Delegation spokesman Sam Joko said they had held a “useful” meeting with Brigadier Gqozo, who gave them “his side of the story regarding the massacre.”

They had already met the deputy minister of foreign affairs and constitutional affairs and held talks with the SAP, SADF, ANC, PAC and the National Peace Secretariat. — Ecna.
OAU: Hope for SA talks

Political staff

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has held out hope about a resumption of negotiations on 'mission to South Africa.' Mr. Sam. Irok, said in Cape Town yesterday:

'We believe there is a general willingness on the part of the parties to resolve the problem peacefully.'

However, the OAU was not happy with the situation on the ground and it would send observers to South Africa to help reduce violence.

The leader of the fact-finding mission, Mr. Ousmane Ndimara, Senegal's ambassador to Zimbabwe, said the organisation wanted to help in the removal of all obstacles in the way of a resumption of negotiations.

Mr. Irok said the mission was willing to meet anyone who wanted to see them.
OAU 'will try to help in quest for peace'

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

THE Organisation of African Unity will seek to strengthen the hands of peacemakers in South Africa, a spokesman for its mission of experts said in Cape Town.

Mr Sam Ibok, OAU assistant executive secretary and a member of the eight-man mission on a three-week fact-finding tour, said South Africa must resolve its problems peacefully and urgently for the sake of the region and the continent.

The OAU would try to help in this process, he said at a news briefing in Athlone yesterday.

"We have had a deeper perception of the effect of the violence and of the differences between political organisations and the government," he said.

"We intend to strengthen the hands of the peacemakers, instead of those talking war and violence."

This was important because a strong, unified South Africa appeared to hold the key to many problems in southern Africa and the rest of the continent.

Mr Ibok said the team was reasonably optimistic about South Africa's future. "We have not lost hope. It is our desire that there should be peace in this region. South Africa is a big country with a lot of potential and enough room for everybody."

The delegation leader, Mr Oumane Camara, Senegalese ambassador to Zimbabwe, said the team's task was "to listen and to find out what is happening in the region so that after our return we will have a clearer picture of the whole situation."

It would present its report to the OAU secretary-general and a decision would be made on what further role the organisation could play in South Africa.

The team, which has already visited Johannesburg, Durban and the Okavango, returns to Johannesburg today for further meetings over the next 10 days, with government ministers, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, the ANC, PAC and other organisations.
OAU visit to Ciskei

A delegation from the Organisation of African Unity this week visited the site of the Bisho massacre and other areas affected by violence in Ciskei.

The eight-member delegation is on a fact-finding mission to South Africa to investigate the violence and the feasibility of deploying monitors.

Led by the Senegalese ambassador to Zimbabwe, Quasman Camara, it includes three members of the OAU secretariat and representatives of Egypt, Nigeria and Tanzania.

The delegation held talks with the Ciskei cabinet in Bisho and met Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

Delegation spokesman San Ibob said a report of their findings was to be submitted to the OAU secretary general and presented to the OAU’s ad hoc committee on South Africa, when it met in October.
OAU 'wants to assist SA parties'

The Organisation of African Unity intends playing a positive role in assisting South African parties, particularly those of blacks, to come together to seek a future for the country, OAU Mission of Experts official Sam Ibok said in Pretoria yesterday.

"Speaking before a meeting between the mission and Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, Mr Ibok said the delegation was in South Africa to strengthen the hands of those who sought a peaceful resolution of the country's problems.

"We expect that we shall benefit from a strong, united and powerful South Africa," Mr Ibok said.

The mission was in the country to encourage the peace process and to see an end to the violence, he added. — Sapa.
ANC 'will keep meeting government'

GABORONE — The ANC was determined to continue bilateral meetings with Pretoria to find a solution to SA's problems, ANC president Nelson Mandela told the OAU ad hoc committee meeting on southern Africa in Botswana's capital yesterday.

Before meeting government the ANC would have talks with other "patriotic front" organisations to evolve a common position. Codesa would have to reconvene once the round of bilateral discussions was completed, paving the way for structuring an interim government.

PAC president Clarence Makwetu told the committee violence had not subsided in SA because the root causes had not been addressed adequately.

He accused the state of sponsoring violence through mercenaries from Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Namibia. "These mercenaries must be expelled under international supervision. Until this is done there will be no end to violence."

The PAC was offering itself as a mediator because it desired to end the violence. It awaited a response from the ANC. In that spirit, the PAC had met Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi and would meet government soon.

OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim had recommended that OAU observers be sent to SA to monitor the situation. — Sapa.
OAU team will monitor violence

GABORONE—The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is to send observers to monitor violence in South Africa, Secretary-General Mr Salim Ahmed Salim said on Thursday.

A one-day meeting here of the OAU's ad hoc committee on southern Africa also agreed that President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe should contact political leaders in South Africa to seek a peaceful resolution to its problems.

It was not clear from the communiqué whether Mr Mugabe's contacts would include the government, of which he is the bitterest critic.

Mr Salim told a news conference that an OAU mission which had just completed a visit to South Africa had recommended sending the observers.

He said they would initially number between 10 and 20 and would work in co-operation with United Nations and other observers.

In order to defuse tension in the country, Mr Salim said, the committee had decided Mr Mugabe "should take the necessary initiatives to set up mechanisms, including contacts with political actors in South Africa such as the Inkatha Freedom Party, that will commit all of them to a peaceful resolution of the problem facing the country."

The OAU committee meeting included six government heads and ministers from five states, ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela and President Clarence Makwetu, of the Pan Africanist Congress.

— Sapa-Reuters
OAU observers for SA stint

Johannesburg — The Organization for African Unity has appointed a special representative and a team of 11 observers who are to arrive here by mid-November.

Mr Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, Botswana's permanent representative to the UN, has been named as the special representative who will co-ordinate the work of the observers — Sapa
A vehicle in arms in Vital meeting in Harare

Vital meeting in Harare.

Mugabe in Harare, without Mandela. • TIP-off leads cops to arms
JOHANNESBURG — Mr Sam Ibock of the Organisation of African Unity's secretariat will arrive in South Africa today to prepare for the visit of an OAU violence-monitoring team — Sapa
Rains will end some drought aid

The national drought committee expects to end drought relief by the end of the year to many of the 130 magisterial districts now receiving aid. This follows recent good rains in many parts of SA.

A decision would be taken by the end of the month, said Koos Smit, Department of Agriculture director of financial assistance and deputy chairman of the national drought committee.

"The decision will be implemented by January 1, maybe earlier," he told Sapa yesterday.

"I am quite confident a lot of those areas receiving drought relief will be taken off our list," he said.
The department, which budgeted R50m for drought relief this financial year, is now expected to spend between R80m and R85m on drought aid, Smit said.

"At present we are paying out money in almost all the 130 magisterial districts listed as needing drought relief," Smit said.

Smit warned, though, "If we take a few areas off our list, others apply. The drought never ends in this country — it is always shifting."

At present, for instance, it was moving from the eastern Cape to the northern Cape. There were also "a lot of problems" still in the Lowveld and northern Transvaal.

"Just this weekend I received information from the Lowveld that the situation there was still very serious, Smit said, adding "the northern Transvaal has been a disaster area for the past eight years."

Explaining the procedure for ending drought relief in a magisterial district, Smit said the Department of Agriculture "does not act one-sidedly. It ends drought aid only once a request has been received from an area, he said."

Letters were sent last week to all local drought relief committees - these are chaired by local magistrates - requesting them to re-examine the situation.

They had until November 27 to reply, Smit said.

OAU running out of money

ADDIS ABABA — The OAU could run out of money in four months unless its 51 states paid $60m in membership arrears, Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim said yesterday.

The arrears threaten the OAU’s attempts to help end conflicts.

Documents show that Libya and Sudan are the biggest non-payers. Tripoli owes $4.7m and Sudan $4.9m. Only Malawi, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Gabon, Senegal and Mauritius are paid up.

Halfway through the financial year only $12.2m of a budgeted $27.9m had been paid — Sapa-Reuters.

Call for strategy to fight drought

A STRATEGY to combat drought is urgently needed in SA, say Development Bank analysts.

In a recently published paper, Johan van Rooyen, Nick Vink and Mosesbana Malatate, of the bank’s Centre for Policy Analysis, said the present drought had emphasised the fragility of the agricultural industry.

They called for a strategy aimed at agricultural restructuring and rehabilitation, and immediate relief strategies serving rural and urban areas through multisectoral support programmes.

The present drought ravaging the southern African subcontinent emphasises a further dimension of the agricultural industry. The weakly developed early warning systems from a technological, management and institutional perspective compounded the impact.

There was a need for climatically sensitive production management practices, drought-resistant farm technologies and

"nature-friendly" farming systems supported by appropriate policies.

While present regional co-operation indicated positive trends, a subcontinental approach should be developed to investigate early warning systems, and restructuring and emergency relief strategies.

They also warned of the environmental impact of SA agriculture, saying there was increasing evidence of environmental degradation.

"This can be ascribed to inappropriate policies in the area of pricing, subsidisation and technology development as well as population settlement policies resulting in unsustainable farming systems and settlement patterns in both the commercial and subsistence farming sectors."

"These are features which cannot be ignored in future policy formulation," the analysts said.
OAU chief monitor in SA

THE head of the OAU observer team to SA, Legwaila L.J. Legwaila, arrived in Johannesburg last night. (230)

Legwaila, who is Botswana's ambassador to the UN, said his brief for his initial three-month stay in the country was to assist in creating conditions conducive to the earnest resumption of negotiations for a "new SA." (6/00)

"However, those conditions can be created only by the people of SA — not by the OAU, not by the UN, not by the Commonwealth nor by any outsider," Legwaila said after his arrival.

"All we are coming here to do is to help the people of SA create those conditions," he added 11/11/12.

Legwaila's deputy, Sam Ibok, from Nigeria, arrived in SA on November 5 and the remaining 11 members of the OAU observer team are expected to arrive on Saturday. — Sapa.
Mandate for OAU reps

Observers in South Africa can talk to the Government and other parties:

Sowetan Africa News Service

ADDIS ABABA - The Organisation of African Unity has given its observers, who are in South Africa to monitor violence, a broader mandate to consult all parties, including the Government, officials here said on Tuesday.

The OAU's assistant secretary-general, Ahmed Haggag, told a group of South Africans that it was important that the violence in South Africa's black townships be stopped as soon as possible so that negotiation towards a more democratic constitution could proceed.

The OAU team in South Africa, led by Mr Legwaia Legwaia, has therefore been given specific instructions to speak to the SA government although the organisation has no official links with it.

"This is a golden opportunity which should not be rushed. If this opportunity is not utilised there will not be another in future," an OAU official said.

The South African group, which is on a tour of East Africa, is led by Mrs Shelagh Gastrow of the Institute for a Democratic SA. It has already visited Kenya and is spending a week in Ethiopia, talking to officials from governments and aid agencies before flying to Eritrea.
PAC must bear full responsibility for Apla's deeds, says

The OAU yesterday rejected the PAC's contention that it was not responsible for its military wing Apla's activities

The OAU reaction came after Apla allegedly claimed responsibility for the King William's Town and Queenstown attacks, and the claim that it had "declared war" on white South Africans

After the attacks, PACC secretary-general Benny Alexander claimed his national executive council had no control of — and therefore no responsibility for — Apla's operations. Yesterday the PAC flatly refused to discuss Apla further.

The OAU also rejected any impression that by funding liberation movements, the OAU financed acts of terrorism. Liberation movements bore the ultimate responsibility for their day-to-day activities and those of their structures.

"The OAU unconditionally and categorically condemns all violence against civilians, be they black or white, and will never condone or endorse such attacks," OAU special representative Legwaila J Legwaila said in a statement in Johannesburg.

Legwaila said the OAU supported unreservedly the quest for a peaceful settlement, which was why it sought international intervention in the form of observers to end the violence.

President F W de Klerk welcomed the OAU statement, and called on all members of the international community to condemn the "blatantly racist actions and violent threats of Apla and to deny the organisation recognition or any other form of assistance."

De Klerk labelled the threat to target whites or any other race as "absolutely unacceptable and reprehensible."

The UN mission in SA and other international observer teams also deplored the escalation of violence and particularly "the irresponsibility shown by a spokesperson of Apla that certain sectors of the community are legitimate targets for their military operations."

Last week Judge Richard Goldstone appealed to the UN and the international community to put pressure on the PAC to submit Apla to investigation by his commission.

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Chorus of censure from OAU, ANC and SACP

Apla stands condemned

By Esther Waugh

Political Reporter

The Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) yesterday stood alone as the Organisation of African Unity and left-wing groups in South Africa joined in the chorus of condemnation of its terror campaign.

Strong statements were issued yesterday by the OAU, the UN, the ANC, the SA Communist Party, and the breakaway Marxist Workers' Tendency of the ANC. They followed angry condemnation of Apla, military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress, by the Government and right-wing groups.

Foreign diplomats yesterday added their weight, promising "diplomatic activity" aimed at ensuring that Apla's "further measures" were not considered to meet the Apla threat.

The OAU reacted strongly to allegations that it was financing Apla acts of terror at the OAU special representative in South Africa, Legwaila J Legwaila, said his organisation's support of liberation movements had never implied supporting attacks on innocent people and soft civilian targets, as occurred last week.

In a joint statement, the UN, OAU, European Community and Commonwealth described statements reportedly made by Apla cadres "made the country's efforts for internal peace more effective and declaring war on whites - as 'provocative'."

Apla says that the targeting of civilians was "reprehensible and must be opposed."

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New security measures in Cape - Page 3

Apla steps out of MK's shadow - Page 15

The organisation challenged the PAC leadership to clarify the status of anonymous claims made on behalf of Apla, and the PAC's attitude towards its armed wing's actions.

PAC spokesmen have steadfastly refused to distance themselves from Apla's alleged activities, insisting that Apla had "operative independence".

SACP general-secretary Chris Hani yesterday expressed "unambiguous condemnation" of the King William's Town and Queens-town attacks. The struggle for national liberation had never been directed against whites, but against oppression.

"Acts of anti-white terror can only serve to provide pretexts to those on the other side who want to provoke a race war to delay minority rule," he said.

De Klerk said yesterday the Government was "urgently considering what further measures to take to prevent Apla carrying out its threats."

"I want to give the assurance that when apprehended, those responsible for the recent violent deaths of South Africans - not only of whites in King William's Town, but of black South Africans in Natal, the PWV and throughout the country as well - will be punished according to the full rigour of law," he said.

DP leader Dr Zach de Beer said the PAC must either repudiate Apla in clear terms or take responsibility for all that Apla did or said.

Africanan Volksfront chairman Moolman Moolman denounced the PAC for giving Apla "free rein".

The fate of tomorrow's government, PAC tells is now in the hands of the African "people's government".

African National Congress President Steve Biko today dismissed South Africa's new "people's government" as a "deception".

"We are now into a period of political transition," he said, "but we are still fighting for our freedom."

The new government, he said, was "a continuation of the old system of domination and exploitation".

Apla operates were being run for "nefarious purposes".

The African National Congress leader said the ANC would not be deflected by the "phantom" of a "people's government".

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OECD predicts UK public spending cuts

The Government may have to take the axe to public spending to rebuild its anti-inflation credentials after sterling's enforced departure from the exchange rate mechanism in September, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development warned last week.

In its six-monthly health check on the world's economies, the Paris-based OECD said devaluation had removed some obstacles to recovery in Britain, but the loss of credibility involved meant the scope for further interest rate cuts was limited by the risks of higher inflation and the ballooning budget deficit.

In a downbeat assessment of the world economy, the OECD forecast growth of 1.3 per cent for Britain next year, the first year of expansion since 1990, but insufficient to prevent unemployment from rising to almost 11 per cent, or well over 3 million.

Overall, the OECD assumes the brighter outlook in America will cancel out the deeper retrenchment in Germany and Japan, and that growth in the OECD as a whole will be 1.8 per cent in 1993. That compares with a forecast of 3 per cent growth at the time of the last report in June. Growth this year is now put at 1.5 per cent.

It said that the decision to float the pound meant that Britain was less affected by the tightness of German monetary policy than other European countries and that short-term interest rates were likely to remain well below those in Germany. Together with the fall in sterling, this was likely to produce an upturn in both demand and inflation in 1993. However, the need to restore credibility in financial markets and put inflation expectations back on track may ultimately put a floor below UK interest rates, even as rates in other European countries come down.

Concern about sterling's devaluation feeding through into higher inflation meant UK long-term interest rates, as measured by bond yields, remained above those in Germany, and there was a risk of further upward pressure towards the end of next year.

As a result, the OECD said a "significant reduction of the structural budget deficit may be required to convince markets of the Government's commitment to a medium-term strategy of low inflation." Global inflation is expected to fall to 2.5 per cent by 1994, its lowest level since 1980. It has been on a downward trend ever since the oil price shock of 1973. However, the return to the price stability enjoyed in the immediate post-war period is being accompanied by levels of unemployment not seen since the 1930s.

After the latest downgrading of growth forecasts, rapid expansion can only be found among the emerging nations of the Pacific Rim. Whereas France's deflationary monetary policies of the past decade can only offer growth of 1.6 per cent next year, Taiwan's gross domestic product will rise by 7 per cent in both 1993 and 1994. China is growing even faster — at some 11 per cent this year — and now takes the same share of world trade as Britain or France.
OAU team in bid to avoid new Angola war

LUANDA — A high-level delegation from the Organisation of African Unity arrived in Luanda yesterday in a bid to haul the country back from the brink of a new round in its 16-year civil war.

The delegation, headed by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, met Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the presidential palace, Futungo, yesterday afternoon.

Dos Santos laid out his conditions for meeting his arch rival, Jonas Savimbi, leader of the opposition Unita movement.

Implementation

Dos Santos said his MPLA party was ready to complete the implementation of the Bicesse Peace Accord, which signaled the end of the war.

But he stressed that the talks would go ahead only if Unita accepted the first round of legislative elections, withdrew its troops from northern towns and the military air base it had seized since the elections, and helped re-establish government authority in those areas.

Dos Santos blamed Unita for disrupting the formation of a united army.

He said Unita had also violated the peace accord, which he believed still served as the basis for the solution to the country's political crisis.

Informed military sources said Unita had withdrawn 40 of its nearly 500 troops which were still occupying the northern town of Uige and the Negage military base.

The OAU delegation includes Cape Verde President Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro and OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim.

The delegation is not scheduled to meet Savimbi during its two-day programme.

The committee is, however, due to meet leaders of the other political parties with seats in the new parliament.

Savimbi has been holed up in his provincial stronghold in Huambo in the south ever since the disputed elections in September.

The peace mission was launched at the request of Dos Santos after a summit of the Frontline states — consisting of Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Namibia, Malawi, Angola and Tanzania — in Harare early this month.

After talks with Dos Santos, Mugabe called on Savimbi to open himself to dialogue.

While he had committed himself to a peace process, Savimbi had to realize it was now "very wrong" of him to resume fighting, Mugabe said.

He said he hoped that after talking to Dos Santos and other parties, the OAU delegation could focus Savimbi's mind on the "peace process and emphasize that there was no need to resume fighting."

"Savimbi should therefore be persuaded to accept democracy in full," said Mugabe, who called on Unita to accept the election results and withdraw troops from areas they had occupied.

Unita forces now control around 60 percent of Angola after government troops forced them out of the capital in the wake of the contested presidential and legislative polls.

Sapa-AFP.

Angola poll may not have been so free and fair — Page 9
O. A. U.

1993
A visit to sexy South Africa is a nice junket

As the country emerges from its long enforced hibernation, there is a tendency by our leadership to hug everybody and everything in sight. We're hungry for friends. Pk. Botha loves to refer to his "fellow Africans" on every platform. He was at it again in Paris last week.

The priority now seems to be to make peace with the United Nations. That is as it should be. To tell the UN to "go to hell", as Pk. Botha apparently gave his diplomats liberty to do so a few years ago, was one of the most stupid things done by this government.

The Nigerian chief, Emeke Anyaoku, is bravely bowing his way to a position of some prominence in South African affairs with the hope, obviously, that things work out well here, the reward for his efforts would be South Africa's membership of the Commonwealth.

As the international furor over the Bophuthatswana massacre raged in June last year, Anyaoku met the ANC and PAC at the OAU summit in Dakar, Senegal, and beseeched them to pour out their grievances to him as he was catching the next plane to South Africa to see President de Klerk. He made the trip, but nothing came out of it. I sometimes wonder whether it wouldn't be worth his while to turn some of his attention to his homeland, which is in a much sorrier state politically than we are.

One senses though that taking the country back to the Commonwealth is being seriously considered by some organizations here. In my humble opinion, Commonwealth membership would be of no value at all to this country. The Commonwealth is a fossil, a leftover, from a very unhappy past for a lot of people. It is a body that frankly should have died with colonialism. Why should, for instance, a leader of any self-respecting country bend a knee in front of a foreign woman unable to even control her own brood?

All English-speaking African countries, it is true, are members of the club, and Namibia, although never a colony of imperial Britain, is a new addition. The Mozambicans are also polishing their English. They can't wait to take tea with the Queen.

You can therefore argue that

Out of Africa

BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI

African countries, after attaining their independence, had decided on their own volition to stick with or maintain some kind of concrete relationship with the Mother country. But the less said about Africa's independence the better. Flag independence has only been good to the African elite. They wine and dine at summits every four years, and a private audience with the Queen is the cherry on top.

South African politicians, I'm sure, would want to get in on the action. Like all politicians, they like to fill their stomachs before they could think of yours and mine. When Verwoerd decided to pull the country out of the Commonwealth, he put the matter to a referendum. Likewise those who want us back in should take their case to the country.

The body for us to join as of course, the OAU. That will be the final seal of approval. It would be an indication that we have been purged of all sins. That yesterdays leader is now welcomed in the community of nations.

But save for this symbolic value, the OAU is a wretched little circus undeserving to be dignified by membership of any country with serious business at hand. The sores of this continent - Somalia, Liberia - have been left to foreign treatment. Even Houphouet-Boigny and George Bush have been to Somalia. Where is Salim Ahmed Salim? Asking in his air-conditioned office in Addis Ababa, I'm sure, thank can hear the wail of the hungry across the border in Mogadishu.

A few OAU observers have joined the tourists from the UN and the Commonwealth on their all-expenses-paid stay in SA but SA is a "sexy" subject and therefore hogs the headlines. That is the lure. It's also a nice junket.

What the continent needs are small regional organisations promoting trade and economic development. SA can go in there and say: We will join but only if certain conditions are fulfilled.
Former leaders to see FW

CAPE TOWN — President F W de Klerk will on Friday meet seven former heads of state attending the Inter-Action Council’s “Africa summit” in Windhoek.

The group, headed by former British prime minister Lord Callaghan, will also meet ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu and Kwazulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi during their three-day meeting in Cape Town this week.

Council co-ordinator Dr Hans d’Orville said the group had hoped to meet ANC president Nelson Mandela, who is attending this week’s inauguration of US President-elect Bill Clinton in Washington.

Callaghan is accompanied by Maria de Lourdes Pintasigo (Portugal), Gen Obusegun Obasanjo (Nigeria), Kenneth Kaunda (Zambia), Daniel Luulo (Zambia), Kamal Hassan Ali (Egypt) and Malcolm Fraser (Australia).

“Three-member Inter-Action Council was established in 1983 to harness the skills and experience of former statesmen to address international political and economic problems.

“This week’s meeting, from Thursday to Saturday at the National Gallery, will focus on strategies to counteract the political and economic marginalisation of Africa.”

Meanwhile, OAU observer team head, secretary-general and Botswana ambassador to the UN Legwaila J M Legwaila visited Transkei yesterday.

Legwaila met Transkei military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomusa and Transkei government officials on the political situation in SA.

Holomusa said the deployment of UN armed forces in SA was long overdue. He called for tough timelines for SA’s transition to democracy, saying these should be binding on “white South Africa” and enforceable by the UN Security Council.

This was the only way to allay black fears of possible backtracking by the NP government, he said.

International observers had been reiterating “toothless and ineffective curbing violence” by the warring down of the OAU’s resolutions, Holomusa said.

He questioned why the international community “allows itself to be seen as a paper tiger by SA blacks when it acts swiftly and decisively against leaders and countries viewed as threats to Western national interests”.

Zambian Foreign Minister Vernon Mwaanga on Monday called on SA liberation movements to revive the patriotic front and approach negotiations as one.

Africa could not accept the division of “democratic forces”, he said.

Mwaanga met PAC president Clarence Makweni in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mwaanga said he would meet Mandela before travelling to Namibia. — Sapa

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Mandela and police hold frank talks

ANC president Nelson Mandela met senior officials of the SAP and Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel on Saturday to discuss force attitudes that needed to change in a new SA, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said yesterday.

He said it was an informal meeting to discuss a wide array of topics, with combating violence being the major focus.

The meeting, at the request of Kriel, was apparently very frank. Mandela was accompanied by MK chief Joe Modise and national executive member Joe Nlanhla.

According to Niehaus the discussion centred on trying to improve the understanding between the police and the ANC.

“Mandela discussed the changing situation in SA and the attitude changes that will have to come on the part of the police to win the trust of the whole community in their ability and will to do their job,” he said.

Both sides discussed the problems they had with each other, with Kriel expressing concern over the number of violent incidents in which the ANC was involved. In response the ANC expressed its concern at police methods of combating violence and crime.

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PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz

ANY LOVE LETTERS FOR ME TODAY?

WELL, WHY NOT?

MAILBOXES HAVE BIG MOUTHES, ERY THEY NEVER SAY ANYTHING

BLEAH!!
Hope that govt will end securities tax

JSE President Roy Andersen yesterday expressed hope that government would reduce or eliminate marketable securities tax (MST) in the Budget.

Speaking at the Frankel, Pollak, Vinderne conference, Andersen said MST was a major reason for the lack of liquidity on the JSE. The total tax collection to the fiscus from MST was only about 0.2% of annual revenue.

"It is therefore hoped that government will fulfil its promise made two years ago and either reduce or eliminate MST altogether in this year's Budget," he said.

Aside from MST, other factors putting a damper on liquidity in the market were tax uncertainty and the disappearance of the small investor.

Many investors still believed tax assessors automatically assumed the sale of shares held for less than five years would be taxable.

There was a lack of clarity on whether a "safe haven" choice applied to the entire portfolio or only to a particular share.

Referring to the Katz committee on the future structure of the JSE, he said the committee's findings would be released in three to nine months time. The research phase of the project had been concluded and a start had been made with drafting key chapters of the report.

Once the draft report had been finalised it would be tabled for the JSE committee to consider whether to recommend changes to the structure of the market.

"During the 1998 session of Parliament, the Stock Exchanges Control Act will be amended to permit, but not compel, dual capacity trading and corporate membership. It will then be up to the JSE Committee to determine whether or not to change the JSE rules," Andersen said.

Some of the chapters being considered for the Katz committee's report included limited versus unlimited liability, trading methods, capitalisation of broker firms, surveillance, derivatives and international investors, Andersen said.
AU plans peace force
Housing ripe for investors

CAPE TOWN — Property offered a good investment, with weak house prices and relatively low bond rates, Boland Bank economist Louis Fourie said yesterday.

Fourie was speaking at a Cape Town Chamber of Industries seminar on the effect of the Budget on the construction industry.

He said the current weak price of existing houses was apparent from the 20% deficit between the cost of new houses and new ones of the same size — despite low building costs which had not kept pace with inflation.

As the property market lagged behind the economy by 12 to 18 months, and there was no indication of an economic upturn, any improvement in the property market was unlikely for some time.

Fourie said that during the period 1970-1991, the region in SA had recorded annual house price increases higher than the rate of inflation.

Residential building plans passed and buildings completed looked poor but not bleak, Fourie said, but the non-residential property market was weak and getting worse.

"I am worried about the future of the non-residential building sector over the next two years."

Study 'a victory for environmentalists'

RICHARDS BAY — Moves to discredit the CSR's environmental impact assessment of mining and tourism at St Lucia could cause "the greatest harm done in any country" to environmentalism, Richards Bay Minerals officials said yesterday.

Company PRO Barry Clements said the study had been a victory for environmentalists "whichever way the decision went" and that the report had feared Richards Bay Minerals would be totally without grounds because 50 scientists involved had acted independently.

Clements said part of the study had been carried out by the Natal Parks Board and there were "possible buyers on both sides of the story".

The company would compile its objections to the report and submit them to the CSR. It preferred not to discuss them with the media, he said.

Clements said the report had been misunderstood to mean that only R185m would be earned by mining the St Lucia dunes. This was a discounted figure. The mine, at today's rand value, would earn R1,1m in a day during its 17-year life.

It would generate about R7bn in foreign exchange earnings, R1,3bn in taxes and a further R1bn in royalties, Clements said.

Retailers raise prices before VAT increase

PRETORIA — Consumer organisations said yesterday that some retailers had already begun to raise prices ahead of the next month's VAT and petrol increases.

Some of the price increases had been affected by foodstuffs scheduled to be zero-rated.

The prices of cool drinks, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages as well as some basic foodstuffs had already been raised at some outlets, the organisations said.

Shelves were being cleared in some cases to mark up old stock to new prices.

The mine would support the farm's entire operation for five years, keeping its 2,500 workers employed and creating 159 new jobs at the mining site.

Richards Bay Minerals mine and works manager GM Jack Goedhals was confident that when mining started in the year 2000, if government gave the go-ahead, the minerals would still be in demand.

"Richards Bay Minerals has a product that is in very big demand internationally. This demand is growing even in recession."

Suggestions that radioactive monozites would create a health hazard for workers processing mineral from the dunes were exaggerated, he said.

Monozite levels at St Lucia were "very, very much lower than the west coast of Australia" where problems had been experienced with radioactivity.

Exposure of workers to the radioactive substance was less than 4% of accepted international limits and conformed to the Council for Nuclear Safety requirements.

Of the 5,000 workers in the plant, only eight worked in the controlled area where such exposure occurred, he said.
OAU support for just ideals

A SENIOR Organisation for African Unity official could not comment on whether or not the organisation still funded the PAC and the ANC.

Speaking in Cape Town yesterday chairman of the Foreign Ministers' Council Mr Dabo Laty Ka said the OAU had supported the ANC and the PAC politically so that their ideals for a just, democratic society could be realised.

As President F W de Klerk was "going in this direction" the OAU was also "Advancing him support."

Here to meet PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu, ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela and KwaZulu's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

OAU VISITOR... OAU official Mr Dabo Laty Ka with Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha in Cape Town yesterday.

Picture: STUART CULMANN
ABU DHABI — The OAU may deploy military forces in a plan to end civil wars in Africa, its secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim said on Sunday. Salim said he expected member states to adopt at a June 26-30 summit the plan he proposed at their summit in Senegal last year.
OAU lays down rules
SA must form a transitional government and distance itself from white minority rule in order, ways before it would be welcome in the OAU. Egypt's foreign minister said in Cairo yesterday Egypt hosts the next OAU summit, on June 28. Foreign Minister Amir Moussa said the agenda would include discussions on whether SA could join. Foreign Minister Pik Botha arrives in Cairo on Sunday to meet Moussa and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.
Egypt sets conditions for SA to join OAU

CAIRO — South Africa must form a transitional government and distance itself from white minority rule in other ways before it will be welcome in the Organisation of African Unity, Egypt's foreign minister said yesterday.

Egypt hosts the next OAU summit on June 28. Foreign Minister Mr A Moussa said the agenda would include discussions on whether South Africa could join. Upon formation in 1963, the OAU called upon members to sever diplomatic ties with apartheid South Africa.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha arrives here on Sunday on the first official visit by a South African foreign minister in 35 years — Sapa-AP.
30 years old, but OAU has little to celebrate

HARARE — As the OAU celebrated its 30th anniversary yesterday, its leaders conceded that the continent remained disorganised and disunited, Wars, political upheavals or religious tensions plagued many of the 51 member states, most of whom also reported declining economic growth.

"We have an urgent need to have the means to overcome not only the disputes between states but also internal conflicts," said OAU chairman Abdou Diouf of Senegal.

In a message marking the anniversary, distributed in African capitals, Diouf cited economic growth as one of Africa's most pressing needs and said better economic ties within the continent, along with international debt relief, were vital for development.

OAU members have a foreign debt of about $20bn. Interest and repayments gobble up more than 30% of export earnings, according to the African Development Bank. The continent attracts less than 1% of global foreign investment, largely because of political instability, the bank says.

OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim said the continent's political strides had been made to eradicate apartheid, but there was a "conspiracy to abort the peace process" in SA.

He said SA remained the OAU's greatest concern and pointed to the April 10 murder of SA Communist Party leader Chris Hani as evidence of a plot to derail democracy.

He called on the SA government to assume fully its responsibilities for establishing a united, nonracial and democratic country.

In the past two years the gradual dismantling of apartheid has allowed the OAU to shift its focus to the continent's economic decline — an African common market has been mooted — and warn against its development.

Input needed from business in economic debate, says Lyman

Lyman said he expected violence to continue during the transition.

People who called for an end to violence before they would part in negotiations would only play into the hands of spoilers.

Sapa reports Lyman said SA should develop financial instruments aimed at luring the huge resources of American institutional investors.

The US's large pension funds and private funds were critical in enforcing sanctions against apartheid-SA but they should now be persuaded to move into a post-sanctions era.

Lyman said an example of the clout institutional investors had was the case of the Californian Pension Fund, which had sold the Santa Barbara.

SA's political leaders had to embark on a campaign for the repeal of sanctions once a transitional executive council had been formed and an election date had been set.

"You can't afford to go through the Namibian experience, where some states (in the US) four years later, after its independence, still upheld sanctions against the country."

Lyman mentioned other sources of funding SA could expect, for example about $1bn annually from multilateral lending agencies like the World Bank and African Development Bank.

But their lending would not be concessional, he said.

Another source would be the US government at about $80m annually. However, this was not likely to increase, Lyman said. Instead, it would be heavily focused on technological development and skills and education promotion.
African institutions call for debt forgiveness

AFADDIS ADDA: Africa had to find ways to end its wars and improve its economies and the international community should help by forgiving debts, the heads of three regional organisations said yesterday.

The statement was issued by the chief executives of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank following a one-day conference to review the major issues facing Africa.

The three executives noted that many of Africa’s 53 nations were burdened by low economic growth and high population growth and that real capital income was lower than it was before the continent’s independence movements of 30 years ago.

It will take 10 years of strong economic growth to recover to the economic levels of the ’80s, they said.

But economic improvement would be seriously jeopardised if conflicts and wars continue unabated on the continent, they said.

Conflict prevention, management and resolution was an area where Africa’s weakness had been most pronounced and where the continent continued to depend on the outside world, at times even for initiative and leadership, they said.

The principle of African solutions to African problems had to be given a new lease on life, they said, urging nations to support a proposal that the OAU help set up a permanent programme for resolving disputes.

They also urged that:

**□** More nations should support a two-year-old treaty on the formation of an African economic community. It has been ratified by 26 countries, eight short of the required two-thirds majority.

**□** Nations should encourage private investment and discourage public consumption so that domestic savings rates would rise.

**□** International creditors who hold $3.2bn of African debt should forgive publicly guarantied bilateral debt so that countries could concentrate on multilateral payments — Sapa-AP
No rush to join OAU

CAIRO — South Africa already had "virtually normal" ties with most African countries and would not actively push to join the Organisation of African Unity, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday during his visit to Cairo.

Botha said South Africa was now looking for a location for a trade office in Cairo and a high-level Egyptian business delegation would visit the country next month.

But Cairo had made clear it would open diplomatic ties only as part of an OAU initiative.

"We have virtually normal relations with the majority of African states already, I have opened 19 offices in Africa, and except for (Egypt) I doubt whether I would be able to justify opening any more offices in Africa," he added. — Sapa-Reuter.
Masterbond gave kickbacks to Urban Foundation staff

CAPE TOWN — Masterbond's agents gave Urban Foundation employees kickbacks to invest R15m of the foundation's money in Masterbond, the Nell commission into the collapse of the Masterbond group heard yesterday.

A former Masterbond agent in the Transvaal, Mark Galbraith of Galbraith & Associates, said the foundation's employees were paid "commission" for monies invested with Masterbond.

RAY HARTLEY reports that Urban Foundation CEO Sam van Coller said yesterday the matter of a R15m investment in Masterbond by the foundation's treasury unit, of which R10m had been recovered, had been referred to the SAP's Commercial Crime Unit.

"The investment in Masterbond was made by the manager of the treasury unit contrary to the investment criteria laid down by the foundation's investment committee at the time," he said.

Van Coller said the R15m did not involve money donated to the foundation, but consisted of money "from treasury trading operations which were linked to the foundation's housing operations at that time".

The foundation had submitted an insurance claim for the unrecovered R10m.

Galbraith also told the commission how at a convention in October 1999, life assurer Fedlife's representatives had promoted an equity participation scheme involving Masterbond investments. He said the scheme was described as a safe investment offering substantial returns.

"The representatives said Fedlife had earmarked R50m of annuity and pension fund money for investment in the scheme," Galbraith said that on the basis of these representations, agents for IPC, which was associated with assurance brokers Galbraith & Associates and which owned 40% of Masterbond Holdings, had begun marketing the scheme. However, he said in a letter to Fedlife he established that Fedlife's investment division had cautioned against taking part in the scheme.

Fedlife invested R15m of "sacred pension fund money" in the scheme using IPC to sell it. Galbraith said Fedlife had, since Masterbond's liquidation, reached an agreement with investors on the funds.

Galbraith told how he spent three hours with former Masterbond chairman Koos Janker the day before the group was provisionally liquidated. Janker made no mention of the pending court action, assuring Galbraith Masterbond had a bright future.

Another witness, Sidney Goodman, who was Masterbond's main agent in the Transvaal, told the commission how a R50m bond was registered over Mykonos Weskus in October 1999, about a year before the property was valued at R47m.

He suspected that the valuation had been structured to accommodate the two-thirds bond rather than to reflect the value of the property.

He claimed Financial Services Board executive officer Piet Badenhorst authorised the early payment of Masterbond funds deposited with Pretoria Bank on condition that the money was invested in a specified way. In fact, R12m was invested in a non-interest-paying Fancourt Holdings bond. The funds, Goodman said, were not used for development but to repay R12m of a debenture bond into the short-term debenture bond pool.

SA will not push to join OAU, says Pik

CAIRO — Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday that SA already had "virtually" got a location for a normal" ties with most African countries and would not actively push to join the OAU.

"We've already got a working relationship with all the other countries in Africa," he said.

Botha said he was not a member of the OAU but it was "not a matter we are going to push," Botha told a news conference.

Botha said trade between SA and other African countries had doubled in the past two years.

"We're looking forward to the day we can take our

Sapa-Reuters.
**OAU marks 30 years of unity**

This was an auspicious week for most African countries — and yet, in South Africa, the occasions passed almost unnoticed. **Burton Joseph**, Govan Mbeki Research Fellow at Fort Hare University, explains why.

May 25 is known throughout the continent as Africa Day, a day set aside to commemorate the liberation of the continent from colonialism. Many countries have declared it a public holiday.

Yet, in South Africa this day goes largely unnoticed as it is given insufficient coverage by the media.

Least not because the country is yet to be liberated from colonial rule, a condition for its membership of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

This week, Africa Day marked the 30th anniversary of the OAU. During the three decades spanning its existence, it has played an important role in the continent's struggle against colonialism.

The importance of this organ was best exemplified by the statement by Samora Machel, the late president of Mozambique, when he said: "The OAU, born from the fusion of common experiences of colonisation, is the instrument for unity and cohesion among African countries in their struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and all other forms of domination.

"The Frelimo Party regards the OAU as one of Africa's greatest conquests. As long as there is colonialism and racism on the continent, the essential reasons for founding the OAU remain valid.

The reasons for the formation of this organ, as set out in Article 2 of the OAU Charter, are noble and commendable indeed. Promotion of unity and solidarity of African states, co-ordination and intensification of efforts to achieve a better life for Africans, defence of territorial integrity, promotion of international co-operation and the eradication of all forms of racism on the continent.

However, the principles which guide its functioning — especially those which advocate non-interference in "internal affairs" and respect for "territorial integrity" of member states — have greatly emancipated the powers and status of this organisation in a sense, it has sanctioned the corrupt rule of the Mobutu, Banda and arap Moi that this continent has produced. These dictatorships, with their accompanying baggage of financial embezzlement, political repression and economic decay, have contributed to Africa's woes.

For the OAU, it was the preoccupation with the South African question which provided much ammunition in the battle against apartheid. The events following the Soweto trial in 1960 galvanised this structure into calling for the international isolation of South Africa in the sphere of politics, economics and culture. In this regard, there has been an enormous amount of success.

South Africa was either expelled or forced to withdraw from major international organisations — the International Labour Organisation, and the Food and Agricultural Organisation in 1953, Unesco (1958), while its voting rights in the World Health Organisation were suspended, its delegation was expelled from the 1969 Congress of the Universal Postal Union, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunications Union in 1965.

In spite of these measures there was no alteration of South Africa's domestic policies. On the contrary, the government tended to ignore attempts by "outsiders" to interfere with its "internal affairs" and consequently ignored resolutions, requests, ultimatums and inquiries which violated its stance.

South Africa did not take this belligerence without any response. In order to define the hostility of African states and undermine the OAU, it embraced the policies of "dialogue" (1970) and "detente" (1974) respectively.

The establishment of African links was considered vital in relieving itself from international ostracism and isolation and re-entering the international arena. In spite of marginal success, the majority of African countries continue to resist in their refusal to deal with South Africa.

The failure of co-operative strategies during the 1970s was replaced with those of active destabilisation in the 1980s. Under the pretext of what South Africa called a "total onslaught" from Moscow, through its surrogates in the region, a "total strategy", which included a mixture of diplomatic, military and economic strikes against neighbours, was devised. During 1980, all neighbouring countries were attacked and cross-border raids continued during 1982 and 1983.

The common explanation given for attacks on southern African countries was that it was the need to prevent "terrorist attacks" emanating from these territories. In reality, South Africa wanted to reassert its political and economic hegemony and emphasise to these countries their economic dependence on South Africa.

The political situation in the world and South Africa has changed rapidly in recent years. The emergence of a united Europe has been accompanied with anti-immigration hysteria and a resurgence of fascism in these countries.

The United States has emerged as the policeman of international politics, its enervated or ships themselves towards the subjugation of the oil-rich Middle East under the guise of "curbing rising Muslim fundamentalism."

The disintegration of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe has marginalised Africa and South Africa from the international political arena, as development efforts are geared towards the consolidation of the emerging ethnic states in Eastern Europe. South Africa, itself, gradually is moving towards a majoritarian order.

Has the OAU kept abreast of these developments? How have they informed the OAU's own direction? How does it interpret the political developments inside South Africa?

Although it has not supported Codela as such, it has supported the mechanisms necessary to facilitate majority rule, the election of a constituent assembly and the drafting of a new constitution.

Given present attempts to resolve the political situation inside this country — an issue which has to a large extent unified African opinion, it needs to be seen how the OAU will continue to function in the context of these new international developments.

The central issue which confronts the OAU is its structural and qualitative transformation from an organ comprised of heads of state to one which addresses the political and economic concerns of its membership countries.

In this regard, there is no clear indicator at present. Either, present concerns relate more to the campaign for reparations for the slavery holocaust and the process of colonial occupation, or claims will be sought for:

- Rents on lands expropriated by foreign settlers during the last 500 years.
- Compensation for material and social destruction during the slavery holocaust.
- Indemnities for all wars and all campaigns waged by the slavers and colonisers on black peoples and nations.
- Compensation for lives lost — the hundreds of millions of Africans who died through slavery, invasion, colonisation and the wars of decolonisation.
- Compensation for the destabilisation and eradication of African cultures through forced Europeanisation.
- Punitive damages for the defamation of the black race.
- Opportunity cost for what Africans would have made of the people and resources of which Africa was forcibly deprived, and
- Interest on the total compensation for the above items.

The issue is not so much the reparations campaign, but the shopping-list approach the organ has adopted in the meantime. Unless the OAU demonstrates itself to confront head-on the political, social and economic crises with which it is faced, there is no need for its continued existence in a changing world order.
ANC on peace moves

By Themba Molefe
Political Reporter

The African National Congress has welcomed initiatives by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe to bring an end to violence in South Africa.

At the same time it dismissed "insinuations" that its president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, was not keen on meeting Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"The insinuation is incorrect and misleading," the ANC said yesterday.

Buthelezi met Mugabe officially for the first time in Harare this week. Among issues discussed was violence in the country.

"The ANC welcomes President Mugabe's initiative to bring an end to violence, which has stalked our country and its peoples for many years."

It said Mugabe's move followed earlier by the Organisation of African Unity's ad-hoc committee to assist in bringing the carnage in South Africa to an end.

Concern of Africa's leaders

The organisation believed Mugabe and the OAU ad hoc committee could help accelerate a Buthelezi-Mandela meeting.

"This initiative indicates the concern of Africa's leaders about the senseless bloodletting which has left many of our compatriots dead, maimed or displaced," it said.

The organisation felt, however, that all initiatives taken to end violence should be influenced by present programmes within the country.

The ANC's national executive committee had, therefore, decided that Mandela and Buthelezi should meet to discuss the issue of violence only after thorough preparations had been made to ensure the success of the meeting.
Police methods worry OAU representative

By Isaac Moledi

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Organisation of African Unity observer mission in South Africa yesterday attacked the way police were handling legal marches in the country.

Addressing a peace meeting in Muldersdrif, Legoaia J Legoaia said South Africa's unprecedented level of violence was getting out of hand and it was the duty of the police — as in any civilised society — to maintain law and order.

He said while he thought it was possible to achieve peace, he was worried by the way police handled marches.

Legoaia said two months before the assassination of the general secretary of the South African Communist Party, Mr.

Legal marches not properly handled:

Chris Han, the OAU and the UN observer missions enjoyed the respect of the police. Police co-operated with various political organisations and the observer missions before and after marches.

He said he was surprised that police did not respect marchers who had been granted permission by a magistrate.

The head of the UN observer mission, Mrs. Angela Kong, said it was necessary that national peace secretariat structures be expanded in order to take a firm hand in developing a peace initiative. She said the peace secretariat should develop guidelines for protest action.

She said children under 14 should not take part in such marches.
ANC, PAC demands set poses

CAIRO. — African foreign ministers will have to choose between African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress standpoints when they meet to discuss the South African situation in Cairo today.

The ANC would ask the Organisation of African Unity to lift sanctions once an election date was officially confirmed and an interim committee was established to supervise the transition, said ANC representative Stanley Mahzela.

He accused the PAC of delaying the transition. "The PAC is delaying the process of our liberation. (Our differences) will place the OAU in difficulty, but it is up to the OAU to decide what to do."

PAC representative Ahmed Gora Ebrahim said: "We have been the ones that have been the true custodians of the OAU position that there must be mutual cessation of hostilities. We cannot see how the OAU cannot applaud that position of the PAC."

Proposals adopted by the foreign ministers will be presented to African heads of state at the 35th OAU summit at the end of the month. — Sapa.
Help Mozambican refugees, says OAU

By Joe Latatgumo
Star Africa Service

CAIRO — The Organisation of African Unity Council of Ministers has appealed to the international community to assist Mozambique in the repatriation of over 1.5 million refugees and the integration of more than 4 million displaced persons within the country.

The council resolved at the weekend to call upon the parties in Mozambique to scrupulously observe the spirit and letter of the General Peace Agreement as an essential condition for the restoration of lasting peace.

On the situation in Angola, the council said it was deeply concerned about the catastrophic situation faced by the population due to the resumption of war by Unita's army.

The OAU has once more called on Unita to accept the results of the elections of September 1992 and "strongly condemn Unita for its escalation of military actions and for the persistent occupation of towns and villages which endanger the peace process."

The council appealed to Unita to return to the peace talks with the Angolan government, and to sign a durable ceasefire in order to ensure the implementation of the peace accords.

• SA under OAU spotlight — Page 7
Eritrea puts on

Secession could spark
African ethnic rows

ASMAX — Ancient Eritrea has become Africa’s newest state, but in doing so has raised fears that this will open up a can of worms for the Organisation of African Unity.

Eritrea has been admitted to the United Nations and is now waiting for acceptance as a member of the OAU at that body’s annual conference in Cairo next month. This is expected to be a formality — but it could at the same time create problems for that body.

A founding principal of the OAU was adherence to colonial boundaries, even if those borders cut across homogeneous groups or grouped bitter enemies together.

**Precedent**

The acceptance of Eritrea as a member is likely to be seen by many African secessionist movements as a precedent for renewing their own claims to independence.

There is no doubt that Eritrea had a strong case for secession. Not only was it an autonomous Italian — and later a British — colony earlier this century, but it was never subjugated throughout a 28-year-long struggle for independence.

Foreign Minister Mohammed Sharif believes the OAU charter actually supported his country’s right to independence. "The OAU calls for respect of colonial boundaries," he says, "and that is what we were calling for respect for Eritrea’s colonial boundaries. Our struggle was not in opposition to, but consistent with, the charter."

But Sharif does believe the time for blind adherence to the charter should come to an end. "There must be a novel way of looking at it. Inequalities between different ethnic groups in a number of African countries must be seriously addressed. The demands and aspirations of local populations must be taken into account within a national framework. It is only by addressing injustices and inequalities within borders that the African states and the African nations can grow stronger."

The Eritreans are more concerned with their own problems than with any they may throw into the lap of the OAU. However, having won their long and vicious war for independence, they are now concentrating on not losing the peace.

The ousting of Somali President Mengistu in May 1991 led to the ascendency in Addis Ababa of an Eritrean ally, Meles Zenawi, whose government backed an April 1995 referendum on Eritrean independence.

The referendum result was overwhelmingly in support of independence, and was accepted immediately by Zenawi’s government, but not without some resentment in Ethiopia.

Recognition by Eritrea’s other neighbours, Sudan and Djibouti, and by the United States followed shortly afterwards. Most of the rest of the world, including South Africa, supported the Eritrean secession after the formal declaration of independence last month.

But Eritrea cannot afford to bask in the sun of its new-found freedom.

Eritrean President Issayas Afwerki has promised multiparty elections within four years. He talks about having a liberal constitution and laws regulating party politics ratified before then, but the details of the process are vague.

The leaders are planning a modern democracy and a free market economy. But it will have to be forged out of a country that has been wasted by decades of particularly vicious warfare.

The capital Asmara is deceptively orderly and clean. Buildings are intact, the roads are in reasonably good condition, and at first sight it appears that business is booming.

But Nerayo Teklemichael, of the Eritrean Relief and Rehabilitation Agency, says Asmara is not the real face of the war. "The centre in Addis Ababa gave in, and time caught up with the Ethiopian occupiers who had talked of destroying Asmara before withdrawing from it."

The government plans to restructure and sell the country’s nationalised industries, many of which use obsolete machinery and run at a fraction of their capacity, surviving only on large overdrafts.

The agricultural sector, on which more than 85 percent of the population depends, has also been severely affected by the war. But, says Teklemichael, "after two years of peace and good rains, local production is supplying half the country’s food requirements — a tremendous improvement on 1991, when less than 10 percent of the population was fed from
AU in quandary

Eritrea's hard-won freedom. Photograph: HANS-PETER BAKKER

local production"
But he warns "Yes, the harvests were good and peace has had a very significant effect on the psychology of the population, who have been too disturbed to cultivate their lands, but we must be careful not to blow things out of proportion."
The former Italian colony is fortunate not to have inherited massive foreign debt, which is the bane of most other African countries. And as the newest member of the UN it will soon qualify for outside assistance.
However, government ministers are fearful of developing a dependency on aid. One senior official, who asked not to be named, said his government was determined to build a strong institutional capacity to prevent multinational organisations assuming the functions of government.
OAU plan for conflict prevention

PARIS — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) will try to establish a mechanism for preventing conflicts in Africa at its annual summit meeting opening in Cairo today.

A plan for conflict prevention drawn up by OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim has already gained approval from Denmark, which holds the European Community presidency.

The leaders will also discuss the rising tide of Islamic fundamentalism and extremist violence in North Africa.

In the latest incident, seven people were killed and 20 wounded on Friday when a bomb packed with nails exploded in Cairo Police blamed Muslim fundamentalists.

Faced with their failure to resolve conflicts such as the civil wars in Liberia and Angola, African leaders have directed criticism at the international community and the UN.

African diplomats have also expressed disappointment with what they describe as the "cold" international response to the tragedy in Somalia.

South Africa will be absent from the summit, despite having normalised its relations with many African states and opened diplomatic missions in 18 of them.

African leaders say the transition to a democratic and multi-racial society in South Africa has not yet gone far enough.
OAU may fund ANC, 
PAC voter education

CAIRO. — Special voter education funds might be 
given to the ANC and PAC, if the Organisation of 
African Unity accepts recommendations by its liber-
ation committee.

A report issued at the weekend suggests a fund be 
established to channel money directly to the ANC 
and the PAC for voter education.

The two organisations already receive continuing 
support from the OAU's liberation fund which has a 
shortfall of nearly $15 million (about R45m).

ANC representative Mr Stanley Mazibela said he 
had emphasised the importance of support for the 
election — Sapa (239) 21/6/92
ANC and PAC at OAU

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

An ANC source confirmed yesterday that the OAU had approached the liberation movement for clarity on the matter.

Elections

"We said that we thought the ANC and PAC should retain their status in the OAU until elections towards a constituent assembly were held," the source said.

The SABC yesterday reported that the OAU meeting was under way in Egypt and said that South Africa was not represented there.

Both the ANC and PAC are recognised by the OAU and have always attended its summit meetings as observers.

OAU summit

Representatives of the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress are presently attending the OAU summit in Egypt and will continue representing South Africa until elections towards a constituent assembly have been held.
OAU's quest to keep Africa relevant

CAIRO — African foreign ministers met in Egypt yesterday to prepare for the 50th anniversary summit of the Organisation of African Unity, searching for ways to stop Africa being forgotten in the new world order.

Egyptian Prime Minister Atef Sedki told the opening session of the week-long meeting: "Africa is now at a crossroads. Either it becomes a vital and influential part of the modern world, or we ourselves allow our continent to be marginalised."

Liberian Foreign Minister Gabriel Baccus Matthews told the meeting: "Our continent is going through a major transition, perhaps the most significant since the independence struggle of the '60s and '70s."

"How do we deal with the new realities of democratisation and social and political inclusiveness to ensure the stability of the African continent? How do we advance human and people's rights? How do we prevent or otherwise manage internal conflicts and civil strife?"

Sedki, Matthews and Ugandan Foreign Minister Paul Ssemogerere urged delegates to support the OAU's two proposed answers a "mechanism for conflict prevention, management and resolutions" and the establishment of an African economic community.

Progress towards black majority rule in SA is weakening the one African issue that has attracted constant world concern.

Gora Ebrahim, foreign affairs secretary of the Pan African Congress, appealed to the delegates not to relax sanctions against SA until there was more progress towards black majority rule — Sapa-Reuters.
Govt critical of OAU fund plan

The government yesterday described the proposed OAU plan to funnel foreign funds directly to political parties for voter education as "unacceptable." The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr. Fanus Schoeman, told a media briefing that all overseas money for voter education should be handled by the "multi-party independent Electoral Commission which was still to be formed."
Now for the big problem...
The jury is still out on General’s unending struggle against [Redacted]
Cairo — The Organisation for African Unity has commended the ANC and IFP leaders for their "ice-breaking" meeting this week and has encouraged them to meet again.

At the same time Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister, speaking at the OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Cairo, has called on South African "liberation" movements to reach unanimity on the issue of violence.

Assistant Secretary-General, Ahmed Haggag said the OAU welcomed the talks between ANC president Nelson Mandela and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"Even though nothing substantive was agreed upon, the meeting served to break the ice and clear the way for future meetings," Haggag said.

Both the ANC and PAC told the plenary session of the Council of Ministers conference that sanctions against South Africa should remain in place.

Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said the Harare Declaration stated South Africa's position would be reviewed once an interim government was in place. But was the envisaged TEC the same as an interim government?

He said the so-called "frontline" states would continue to seek guidance from the "liberation" movements on the question of violence and urged that these movements adopt a united position on the issue.

Mandela and PAC president Clarence Makwetu are due in Cairo on Sunday for the opening of the heads of state summit on Monday.
OAU states hold off

EGYPTIAN Foreign Minister Amr Moussa said yesterday OAU countries would not establish diplomatic ties with SA until after general elections scheduled for April 27 had been held.

He told reporters in Cairo that progress had been made in SA's political negotiation but that OAU countries would hold off until "the situation has actually changed".
CAIRO — African leaders meet in Cairo today for the 30th anniversary summit of the Organisation of African Unity, searching for a role in a world which increasingly ignores the continent.

Egyptian Prime Minister Atef Sedki said “Africa is now at a crossroads. Either it becomes a vital and influential part of the modern world, or we ourselves allow our continent to be marginalised.”
Eritrea criticises OAU for failing to help Africans

CAIRO — The OAU summit opened yesterday with an unexpected tirade of bitter criticism from new member Eritrea's President Issias Afeworki.

In his speech, Issias blasted the OAU for failing to stem Africa's "growing poverty and backwardness".

"The sad fact remains that the OAU has become a nominal organisation that has failed to deliver on its proclaimed goals and objectives," he said.

Stressing that his criticism was not motivated by the OAU's failure to support Eritrea's bloody 20-year struggle for independence, Issias said OAU membership was "not spiritually gratifying or politically challenging".

Eritrea became the OAU's 52nd member after it formally proclaimed independence last month.

The harsh words from Issias contrasted with the opening address by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, who was voted in as the new OAU chairman.

Mubarak praised the OAU for fighting Africa's increasing economic marginalisation and struggling to throw off "the last shackles of colonialism" in SA.

Long derided by its detractors as an empty talking shop, the OAU, celebrating its 30th anniversary this year, was trying to strengthen its peacekeeping role.

But OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim has admitted that a chronic shortage of money is hindering the OAU's efforts to settle Africa's numerous conflicts.

In Liberia, it has been overshadowed by the Economic Community of West African States, while the US and the UN have led intervention in Somalia.

Last week Salim said OAU efforts to end Rwanda's civil war would culminate in a peace accord "for the first time we have had an operation that has succeeded," he announced, only to face a barrage of embarrassing questions from reporters when the peace negotiations collapsed hours later without an agreement.

Assistant secretary-general Ahmed Haggag said he hoped the UN would help fund OAU peacekeeping. But a UN official at the summit said the UN was reluctant to fund operations "outside UN command". — Sapa-AFP
Against attempts to marginalise Africa

**Difficult Period On Weal**

Don't allow Africa to be forgotten

Summit will adopt Cairo Declaration • Pop star in hospital
Resolve conflicts in Africa – Mubarak

By Joe Latakgomo
Star Africa Service

CAIRO — The African continent must fight to ensure that it does not get marginalised by the world community, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening session of the Organisation of African Unity’s Heads of State Summit, Mubarak said Africa was embroiled in wars, regional conflicts and tribal feuds, and called for these to be resolved.

He condemned what he called “sinful terrorist organisations” which, he said, were controlled by foreign powers.

Mubarak, who will be OAU chairman for the next year, was referring to recent terrorist attacks by Muslim fundamentalists in Egypt.

UN secretary-general Boutros Boutros-Ghali said the UN had noted the democratisation process in Africa, and had provided assistance through the UN Electoral Assistance Unit.

“Since the establishment of the unit, the UN has provided electoral assistance to 46 member states,” he said.

PAC president Clarence Makwetu said African people had a legitimate right to ask whether President de Klerk and his government had a genuine desire to find a democratic, negotiated settlement.

In three years, very little substantive progress had been made in the negotiation process.

He said that in the past months, the government had engaged in acts to undermine the negotiation process, among them the assassination of Chris Hani and the swoop on PAC leaders and members.

The “barbaric and uncivilised attack and occupation” of the world Trade Centre was also an attempt to endanger the negotiation process.

“The fact that the regime’s police and security men simply stood by in the face of racist barbarism places in question whether the World Trade Centre is safe for constructive negotiations,” he said.

ANC president Nelson Mandela said “We owe our liberty to the enormous amount of time, effort and resources expended by the OAU to secure our emancipation.”

He said that when South Africa achieved freedom, the OAU could proudly say that the total liberation of Africa had been achieved.

He added, “We cannot forever be in debt. We cannot forever be in wars. We cannot forever provide pitiful pictures of starving children for the television screens of the West.” A new offensive for the rebirth of Africa was necessary.
Litany of Africa’s woes

CAIRO — The OAU discussed ways yesterday to help end the continent’s endless wars, hampered by lack of money to pay for peacekeeping and fears by some governments of interference in their internal affairs.

Leaders of countries embroiled in some of the continent’s longest-running wars, including Angola, Liberia and Mozambique, recalled a litany of woes to the OAU summit and to reporters in the corridors outside the conference hall.

Mozambique’s President Joaquin Chissano charged the former rebel movement Renamo, with which he has signed a peace pact, with reneging on ceasefire terms.

Liberia’s President Amos Sawyer accused rebel leader Charles Taylor’s National Patriotic Front of Liberia, which launched a rebellion in the west African country almost four years ago, of a massacre of more than 600 people whose bodies were found this month at a rubber plantation in Harbel.

“We would like this organisation (the OAU) to take an interest in urging the UN to investigate ... and that those investigations should lead to the beginings of a war crimes tribunal,” Sawyer told reporters.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said: “We will not stand by with arms folded... we are taking the initiative and are appealing to the world community to defend legality, democracy and the institution of the state.”

Angolan government troops are fighting a resurgent civil war with Jonas Savimbi’s Unita after Savimbi rejected election results last year.

During the course of the conference yesterday Unita said it had recaptured the northeastern diamond mining town of Chinguito after a seven-day battle. On a separate front 50km away, the government said it had pushed Unita 30km back from the northern city of Malanje, under siege since November.

However, because of a shortage of money, a previous OAU decision that the organisation should have a role in conflict resolution has been set aside for the time being.

Many OAU members are far in arrears in their dues and owe the organisation a total of $60m.

Another reason for dropping the conflict resolution role was that several leaders rejected anything they perceived as meddling in internal affairs.

OAU sources said the issue was to be taken up in closed session. —Reuters.
ACID ATTACK ON OAU

CAIRO — The Organisation of African Unity had become a nominal organisation which had failed to deliver on its pronounced objectives and commitments, the president of Africa's newest state, Eritrea, told the opening session of the OAU heads of state summit here yesterday.

In an unprecedented attack, President Issayas Afwerki said that the Eritrean people have achieved national independence denied them for a century through a costly liberation struggle "which was testimony to their tenacity to endure untold suffering in Africa's longest war for the cause of freedom, justice and human rights."

He said that throughout this period, the OAU had not responded to the Eritrean people's call for intervention.

"Although Africa and the OAU chose to ignore the ordeal and repeated petitions of our people in the past, they can rejoice in their current achievement because this is, in the final analysis, an African achievement," he said.

Although the OAU had championed "the lofty ideals of unity, cooperation, economic development, human rights and other worthy objectives, it has failed to seriously work for their concrete realisation."
OAU agrees to tackle conflicts

CAIRO -- Africa's leaders agreed yesterday on the outlines of a mechanism to deal with the continent's many conflicts, in spite of reservations by Sudan and Eritrea.

Diplomats said heads of state at the 30th anniversary summit of the Organisation of African Unity approved the resolution at the end of a closed session which lasted until well after midnight (2.30).

The agreement gives OAU Secretary-General Salem Ahmed Salem certain powers to take initiatives in preventing, managing or resolving conflicts, such as appointing eminent people as special envoys.

The diplomats said the agreement also allows for money to be raised outside Africa to pay for conflict observers and peacekeepers. The OAU has no money. Member states are $60 million (about R200 million) behind in contributions.

But it is feared that money from outside could give foreigners influence over OAU decisions. -- Sapa-Reuters.
New peacekeeping powers for OAU

CAIRO — African leaders yesterday voted to give the OAU new peacekeeping powers in spite of reservations by Sudan, Eritrea and Kenya.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, chairman of the OAU's 30th anniversary summit, told the closing session, "We have agreed during this meeting to do our utmost to resolve conflicts which arise in the continent by peaceful means."

"To this end, we have established a mechanism within the organisation to enable us to move effectively and rapidly to contain conflicts that arise between brothers and drain their energies and potential."

Diplomats said the leaders had appointed a committee of 11 OAU members to work out the details.

The resolution, aimed at strengthening the pan-African body's powers to stem the continent's numerous bloody conflicts, was passed early yesterday.

Freshly independent Eritrea, the OAU's newest member, expressed doubt about the organisation's ability to intervene in Africa's many civil wars.

Eritrean president Isayas Afarewski has bitterly criticised the OAU, which turned a blind eye to Eritrea's 30-year independence war with Ethiopia.

The misgivings of Sudan, wrecked by a 10-year civil war, were expressed in a speech by head of state Omar al-Bashir. He said the OAU charter called for non-interference in the internal affairs of member states.

Kenyan president Daniel arap Moi said he would oppose the formation of a permanent OAU peacekeeping force because of "administrative" difficulties in controlling its operations and fears that it would be too expensive for the OAU, owed $2bn in arrears by member states.

The OAU's first initiative for peace in the tiny central African state of Rwanda, wracked by nearly three years of civil war, had so far failed.

Meanwhile Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko rejected any suggestion yesterday that his country desperately needed outside help.

Mobutu said he had voted in favour of an OAU resolution expanding its role in resolving African conflicts. But he said he did not want the OAU to mediate in tribal turmoil in parts of Zaire.

Mobutu defended the democratisation process he began three years ago which had left Zaire politically fractured. Zaire has 350 registered political parties and two competing governments, one headed by his appointed Prime Minister Faustin Birindwa and the other by longtime rival Etienne Tshisekedi.

Mobutu has become something of an international pariah since being barred entry to France and having his country cut off from most Western aid. The Zairean leader stayed away from the 1992 OAU summit in Senegal, but showed up in Cairo as head of his country's delegation.

Mobutu said that while he took full responsibility for what took place in Zaire, outside forces were responsible for the economic collapse — fuelled by inflation — that has made a dollar worth millions of zaires.

"The economic situation in Zaire is not specific to Zaire alone; even in the countries that colonised us, the economic situation is not very bright," he said. — Sapa AFP-Reuters.
Mandela calls for a rebirth of Africa

STRONG words were used by ANC president Nelson Mandela when he called for "a rebirth of Africa" at the OAU summit conference in Cairo last week.

"All of us know the brutal reality of a continent awash with hungry children, plagued by wars that devour human lives, confronted by millions of refugees, economies in crises, disproved theories and broken dreams.

"Everything around us cries out that a new offensive is called for a rebirth of Africa," he said.

Mandela called for a total effort to stop Africa's downward spiral. But, as OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim said nothing would come of the organisation's ambitious plans to promote economic development through an African common market unless there was the necessary funding.

Even efforts to intervene to prevent conflicts could achieve very little without sufficient financial resources.

Africa possesses enormous resources and should be playing a far greater role in the world.

It is calculated that Zaire has the capability of producing enough food to feed the entire continent yet Zaire is a net importer of food.

Zaire even buys large quantities from South Africa, which has a very limited agricultural potential as most of its territory consists of desert or semi-desert areas.

"Politics is at the root of Zaire's problem. The country is constantly at war with itself. Unfortunately we in SA cannot point a finger at the rest of Africa.

"Are we not in many respects at war with ourselves? Our economy is steadily weakening and while many of our economists are hopeful that we will experience a turnaround sooner or later, our politics seem to become more complicated and difficult by the day.

"It is time that we as a people wake up and start demanding that the various political movements stop damaging our economy on which we all depend for our livelihood.

"If they do not, we may well join the ranks of the frightening scenarios described by Mandela."
OAU plans to send troops to townships

LUSAKA — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) plans to send peace-keeping troops to troubled South African townships to quell the violence there, Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa said.

Violence in the black townships has spiralled in the past few months since it was announced that the country would hold non-racial elections next April.

Mr Moussa said a meeting of African foreign ministers and ambassadors resident in the troubled countries would be held in November to discuss implementation of the plan.

"This will be a major step towards implementing a mechanism for preventing, managing and resolving conflicts on the continent, as agreed at the last summit in Cairo," Mr Moussa said. — Sapa
Lusaka — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has accused Uganda of fuelling political violence in South Africa by training the armed wing of the ANC.

Speaking at the Lusaka Press Club, the KwaZulu leader accused Organisation of African Unity members of supplying arms to the ANC.

"The OAU has betrayed the aspirations of many South Africans by supplying arms to ANC cadres at a time of negotiations. Uganda is training thousands of ANC cadres to kill our people," Buthelezi said.

He called on the OAU to disarm the ANC's armed wing.

Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The chief appealed to the press to give a clear perspective of events in South Africa.

He said the IFP had been accused of opposing the setting of next April's election date because "of our disdain for democracy and insistence that an unelected council should write the constitution. That is scurrilous propaganda."

He said the IFP insisted that any future elections must take into account the diversity of South African society.

Buthelezi is in Zambia on a two-day visit to consult with the government. — Sapa-APP
OAU invites Mbeki, Ebrahim

By Themba Molefe

THE Organisation of African Unity is to host a meeting between the foreign affairs heads of the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress in Cairo, Egypt, next week.

Also invited to Cairo is Inkatha Freedom Party national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose, who will later meet Egyptian Foreign Minister Mr Amir Moussa separately to discuss, among other issues, political violence in South Africa.

Sowetan has been reliably informed that both ANC international affairs director Mr Thabo Mbeki and PAC secretary for foreign affairs Mr Gora Ebrahim had been approached by the OAU for a meeting on September 8. Both men, sources said, had agreed to the date.

Ebrahim confirmed he would attend, saying the meeting was a “vigorous pursuance of forging a patriotic front of the ANC and PAC as liberation movements.”

He pointed out that the resolution was taken at the OAU’s recent summit in Senegal.
SANCTIONS

OAU decision shows dilemma it is facing

GERALD L’ANGE, Argus Africa News Service

In lifting economic sanctions against South Africa but maintaining a ban on diplomatic ties, the Organisation of African Unity has demonstrated the dilemma it faces over these issues.

The OAU has been caught between the conflicting demands of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress on the issues.

The economic sanctions imposed in 1976 were lifted by the OAU’s ad hoc committee on Southern Africa yesterday at the request of the ANC. The committee in effect rejected the PAC’s position that the sanctions should remain in place.

However, the committee supported the PAC stance in resolving that diplomatic sanctions remain in place until after the April 27 election.

The ANC, through Nelson Mandela’s UN address last week, had called for the lifting of all sanctions, diplomatic as well as economic, except for the oil and arms embargoes.

Thus the OAU appears to have tried to resolve its dilemma by giving each side something of what it demanded but not all.

The decision to lift economic sanctions was almost certainly made in recognition of the ANC’s view that it is necessary to swiftly remove the trade and loan embargoes that have been strangling the South African economy so that it can begin to get back on its feet even before the present government is put out of office.

The decision may, however, have more symbolic than practical significance since most of the major African countries have begun trading openly with South Africa regardless of sanctions since the De Klerk reforms were instituted.

Last year, according to Department of Trade figures, trade between South Africa and Africa amounted to R7.2 billion, of which R6.1 billion were South African exports to the continent.

The formal lifting of sanctions is nevertheless likely to open the trade doors even wider, making possible the removal of formal barriers such as Egypt’s refusal to allow South African merchant ships to enter its ports.

South Africa is believed to be anxious to cement formal ties with Egypt, including diplomatic links, as that country is seen as one of the most prosperous and stable in Africa and potentially a major trading partner.

Cairo may now decide in view of the ad hoc committee’s resolution to withhold full diplomatic recognition until after the April election.

Since it holds the current chairmanship of the OAU, it cannot openly flout OAU resolutions. But the way is now open for free trading with the Republic and Cairo will undoubtedly find ways to get round the obstacle of not having a mission in the country.

Other African countries will probably feel themselves less bound to observe OAU formalities and may open trade offices in South Africa — which usually function as consulates anyway.

The whole issue of trade between South Africa and the rest of the continent will continue to be overshadowed, however, by the fact that most countries simply cannot afford to buy South African goods and cannot offer much for sale to this country.

Major opportunities will nevertheless still be found in the large amounts of foreign aid that are being given to African countries and which require the buying of goods and services that South Africa is well placed to provide.
SA businessmen hail move

BUSINESS leaders broke into warm applause when the lifting of sanctions by the Organisation of African Unity was confirmed at the annual banquet of the South African Chamber of Business in Johannesburg.

The news was given to Afri
can National Congress national chairman Thabo Mbeki, who was the main guest speaker at the banquet, in a telephone call from ANC president Nelson Mandela in New York.

Sacad deputy director-gener
al Ron Haywood said the OAU move would now allow faster progress towards eco
demic union in the sub-conti
inent.

Not only would imports and exports be unfettered, but a more significant role could now be played by the African Development Bank in the es
tablishment of more joint busi
ness ventures in the region.

Mr Mbeki said the removal of sanctions marked the mo
tum when business should join in the elimination not only of political apartheid but also of economic apartheid.

Among issues that needed se
rious attention was the continu
ing flight of capital that was drain
ing millions of rand out of the economy — “in many cases through extra-legal means”.

The Reserve Bank should plug the numerous loopholes used to violate exchange con

Argus Correspondent MICHAEL CHESTER reports from Johannesburg.

(BK) 230

"We are equally determined to continue our bilateral dis

cussions with the Inkatha Free

dom Party and address the matters that have been agreed
should be on our common agen
da — the issue of violence and the new political and constitu
tional order.”

The remarks applied equally to other members of the Con
cerned South Africans Group.
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However, the committee supported the PAC stance in resolving that diplomatic sanctions remain in place until after the April 27 election.

The ANC, through Nelson Mandela’s United Nations address, had called for the lifting of all sanctions, diplomatic as well as economic, except for the oil and arms embargoes.

**BY ending economic curbs while retaining the diplomatic boycott, the OAU gave the ANC and the PAC something of what they demanded but not all, reports Gerald L’Ange of Star Africa Service**

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Major opportunities will nevertheless still be found in the large amounts of foreign aid that are being given to African countries and which require the buying of goods and services that South Africa is well placed to provide.
Brown urges US firms to invest in SA

Call to scrap codes of conduct

PETER FABRICIUS
The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON — United States Commerce Secretary Ron Brown has called on states and countries not to impose codes of conduct on firms doing business with South Africa.

It was important that the new leadership in South Africa made its own rules and regulations and that America did not do so for them, Mr Brown said. He added that he had been overseas for the past two years and was not an expert on the situation.

He said the Clinton administration had an important role to play in making sure that the new government in South Africa was successful. He added that some sanctions were still in place and that the US was still working with the new government to ensure that it was successful.

He hoped that the new government would be successful and that the US would continue to support it.

At an earlier briefing, he had said that the US was not going to change its policy and that it would continue to support the new government.

SA left out of war-law talks

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — South Africa is not represented at a milestone meeting of African armies taking place in Nairobi because it is not a member of the Organisation for African Unity.

The five-day workshop, organized by the OAU and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), ICRC representative in South Africa, Nez Sommer said that South Africa’s non-participation was only because of its non-affiliation to the OAU.

Renamo keeps monitors waiting

Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO — While a number of Renamo soldiers have arrived at assembly points from which they will be demobilized, none has yet checked in with the United Nations monitors, a Mozambican government official said.

UN officials reported that by Sunday 1500 government troops had arrived at their designated assembly points and 1423 had checked in.

Mozambican Labour Minister Teofilo Hanguana said he found the low Renamo turnout of 423 worrying.
O. A. U.

1994 - 1995
Wooltru consigns dark days to the dustbin

BY JOHN SPIRA

Wooltru continued to emerge from its 1991-92 earnings slump to chalk up a strong profit gain in the six months to December.

Continuing investment in strategic initiatives in all divisions boosted earnings by 30 percent to ZS8.56c a share.

The interim dividend has been increased by the same percentage to 10c.

The group also announced a 10 to one share split to make investment in the company accessible to its customers. Wooltru shares are currently trading at R11 a share.

Group results, which include Dion's for the first time, reflect sales up 16 percent to R3.5 billion and pre-tax profit 35 percent higher at R171.5 million.

Despite the Dion's acquisition, gearing fell sharply—from 26.8 to 16 percent—demonstrating Wooltru's inherently strong cash-generating capability.

Chief executive Colin Hall says the extension of SRG's outstanding track record was enhanced by the successful repositioning of Woolworths and the growth of Massmart.

Off an already high base, SRG boosted taxed profit by 17 percent.

Woolworths improved its previously excellent sales and profit record, while Topko's profits grew well ahead of a 32 percent increase in sales.

Leading Concepts was now firmly entrenched in the home shopping sector.

Woolworths' taxed profit increased by 54 percent of last year's low base, thanks to:

- Improved merchandise controls nationally
- The successful pilot launch of the Woolworths credit card in the Western Cape.
- Ongoing investment in store development, systems, marketing and people

Massmart delivered record earnings—the result of Makro having doubled its profits, a steady performance from Shield and a first-time contribution from Don Excluding Dion, its taxed profits grew 62 percent.

Hall says notwithstanding the potential for lost trading owing to possible disruption during the election, earnings are expected to grow slowly in the second half because:

- The benefits flowing from the launch of the Woolworths credit card will only partially offset the costs incurred to June.
- The acquisition of Don accentuated Massmart's earnings, which were in any case disproportionately weighted to the first half of the year.

The results are likely to have met market expectations, the share having doubled over the past 12 months.

The historic yield is a than 1.8 percent, though the higher interim dividend points to a prospective return of around 2.8 percent at the ruling price.

That's about in line with the average for the stores sector, suggesting that scope for further appreciation exists.
SA expected to join OAU in June and play leading role

PRETORIA — SA is likely to join the OAU in June.

OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim this week told the TEC's foreign affairs subcouncil on its visit to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, that SA was expected to take up full membership of the OAU and to play a leading role in Africa.

While the decision on membership must be made by the post-election government, the first opportunity for joining the OAU is its next full session in Tunis this June.

After talks with the subcouncil on SA developments, Salim said the OAU would be sending a large number of observers to assist in monitoring the April election.

The subcouncil's visit to the OAU in Addis Ababa was of "symbolic and political significance", he said.

The TEC subcouncil, which returned this week from its trip to Africa, also met Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi and Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, and a delegation from the Economic Commission for Africa.

Moi told the subcouncil he would soon appoint an ambassador to SA, while Zenawi said Ethiopia would do likewise.

The TEC was also invited to send a delegation to the Economic Commission for Africa's next meeting in May.

The subcouncil is to undertake two further trips overseas before the election as part of its brief to secure appropriate international agreements that benefit SA as a whole and not any political party.

The subcouncil also said SA had been invited to take part in the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in September 1995.

Report by A Hadland, TEL: 218 Verulam St, Flo
OAU reassured by SA leaders

ORGANISATION of African Unity secretary-general Dr Salm Ahmed Salm says his visit to South Africa has left him more confident of the country's future.

Speaking after meeting with President FW de Klerk at the weekend, he reiterated the OAU's continued support for the democratisation process.

Dr Salm said a broad spectrum of South African leaders during his visit last week.

He said Saturday's discussions with Mr De Klerk had been "reassuring." - Sapa
Democracy in South Africa must work — not only for South Africans but for the entire African continent, says the Organisation of African Unity. Lulama Luti reports:

“What happens in South Africa can be a very good lesson for the rest of the continent — if we have a successful transition to democracy here, that experience can be replicated in many parts of Africa.

“For us this is a measure of faith, an experiment — it is as if Africa is on trial. We have come here determined to have South Africa succeed because if things work out here, they will anywhere else on the continent.

“If this fails — then it will set us back many years,” he said.

Largest observer mission

So important is this experiment that the OAU has sent its largest ever observer mission to any one country to help oversee the process.

Headed by Botswana ambassador Legoaile J. Legoaile, the OAU observer mission currently comprises 130 members who have been deployed in nine regions countrywide. This number will have increased to 200 by April 27.

The OAU observer mission was set up in November 1992 in terms of United Nations Security Council Resolution 772.

They will remain in the country for a few weeks to monitor the post-election period.

Ibok points out that OAU involvement in South Africa dates back to 1963 when the organisation established a Liberation Committee during the first meeting of the heads of state.

“This committee was formed to assist Africans who were still under colonial rule in their struggle for liberation.

“It is the most successful organ of the OAU in that most of the countries which were still under colonial rule from the time of the OAU formation, have achieved their independence.

“And we regard South Africa as the ‘last walk’ for the Liberation Committee after Namibia,” says Ibok.

He adds that it was envisaged that the committee would be wound up this year after the elections and the establishment of a new government in South Africa.

Apart from having hosted PAC and ANC exiles in Africa, OAU member states, particularly countries like Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe, provided military and academic training for the exiles and helped them establish contacts abroad.

“The survival of these countries, which have borne the brunt of the struggle here (viz cross border raids) depends on the changes taking place in the country,” Ibok says.

“Our commitment to South Africa has been strengthened by the fact that we feel that the continent can never be free unless this country is free.

“We think the resolution of the South African problem will unlock the doors for the southern African region — the conflict in Angola and Mozambique can be traced back to South Africa.”

Developmental issues

“We believe if we can help solve the South African problem we will undo some of the problems that we have in the region. And people’s energies will then be spent on regional developmental issues.”

There are 52 OAU member states and South Africa will be the 53rd state if the country joins the organisation after the elections.

Ibok says the OAU is disappointed at not being part of the mediation process between the IFP and the ANC.

“It feels it is unfortunate that an African problem should need to be resolved by non-African mediators.”

All-Inclusive solution

“None of the major mediators is an African, not even from the region. Maybe the two organisations would be in a better position to explain why Africa was left out,” Ibok says.

“However we are fully behind this process because we support all initiatives geared to finding an all-inclusive solution that would ease the trauma that our fellow Africans are going through.”

He is optimistic about the situation in the country which, he says, has great potential.

“We are distressed at the carnage going on and we do not understand why there has to be so much killing for people to attain a political objective.”

“We have supported the struggle against apartheid because we believe a united South Africa could be the strong force for change and development on the continent.”

“We do not believe that a fragmented South Africa would have the capacity to play the role which this country has the potential to play in Africa and globally.”

(Report by L. Lutu, O1 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg)
SA ‘set for major role in Africa’

GERALD L'ANGE, AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

A MAJOR role is envisaged for South Africa in the Organisation of African Unity by its secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim — including peacekeeping operations in Africa.

Salim made these points in an interview in which he predicted “enthusiastic support” for South Africa’s admission to membership at the OAU summit in Tunis next month.

He said he hoped President Nelson Mandela’s Government would use its influence to help prevent Africa from becoming marginalised and to get a better deal in international economic exchanges.

He believes South Africa’s admission to “the African family” will strengthen Africa’s bargaining position in dealing with an international community that is forming economic blocs. “We would expect South Africa to bring to the organisation its immense influence and authority and to play an important role in the promotion of stability, security and development in the continent.”

See Page 6 and Spectrum on Page 11

While the OAU, he said, was looking forward to South Africa becoming part of the solution to Africa’s problems rather than being part of its problems, he was not especially concerned that South Africa would dominate southern Africa economically, because its leaders knew from their own experience that domination did not work.

They would in any case be preoccupied, initially, with tackling South Africa’s own tough economic and social challenges.

“In the struggle to refuse marginalisation and to have an impact on Africa’s own priorities and interests on the world agenda, I think the addition of South Africa into the family of African nations will be invaluable,” he added.

Envisaging that South Africa would play an important part in “peace-making and peacekeeping” efforts in Africa, Salim strongly criticised the United Nations for its attitude to African crises, such as that in Rwanda.

He described as “uncomprehensible” the UN Security Council’s decision to scale down its peacekeeping presence in Rwanda “at the height of the crisis.” The UN needed to reconsider its position and establish a credible force in Rwanda, and he believed African countries were prepared to contribute to it.

“But the UN cannot shy away from its overall responsibility. If it does, it sends a very serious and wrong signal to Africa and to Africans, because we haven’t seen the UN showing less concern or showing tendencies towards a de-escalation of the crises in Bosnia, Cambodia and El Salvador”.

“On all these crises Africa has supported the UN presence. Rwanda should not be treated as a pariah and Africa as a continent which people can turn their backs on when it has a serious crisis.”
Addis Ababa — South Africa was formally accepted as the 53rd member of the Organisation of African Unity yesterday after attaining the support of a majority of member states, the OAU announced.

To commemorate the admission of the Republic of South Africa as a member, a special flag-raising ceremony will take place on Wednesday at the OAU headquarters,” the office of secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim said.

Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo will fly to Ethiopia tomorrow for the ceremony, to be held on the organisation’s 31st anniversary.

The announcement came after an SA Government official said Nelson Mandela would make his first overseas trip as South African president to Tunis for an OAU summit next month.

Foreign Affairs director-general Rusty Evans said Deputy President Thabo Mbeki would also be in Addis Ababa tomorrow to attend the ceremony, at which the new South African flag is to be officially hoisted at the OAU’s headquarters.  — Sapa-AFP.
SA accepted as 53rd member of the OAU

Flag to be hoisted in Addis Ababa tomorrow

ADDIS ABABA — South Africa has been formally accepted as the 53rd member of the Organisation of African Unity after attaining the support of a majority of member states, the OAU has announced.

"To commemorate the admission of the Republic of South Africa as the 53rd member state of the organisation, a special flag-raising ceremony will be held tomorrow at OAU headquarters here," the office of secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim said.

South African foreign minister Alfred Nzo will fly to Ethiopia tomorrow for the flag-raising ceremony, to be held on the international organisation's 31st anniversary.

The announcement came after a South African government official said President Mandela would make his first overseas trip as South African head of state to Tunisia next month for an OAU summit.

Foreign ministry director-general Rusty Evans said Mr. Mandela would attend the OAU summit from June 13 to 15.

The summit will be preceded by an OAU ministerial meeting from June 6 to 12 at which South Africa will be represented by Mr. Nzo.

Mr. Evans said Mr. Mandela's first deputy-president, Thabo Mbeki, would also be in Addis Ababa tomorrow to attend the ceremony.

Mr. Evans said South Africa's return to the Commonwealth was "a foregone conclusion" and that discussions were under way for the resumption of the country's full membership of the United Nations — Sapa-AFP.
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Membership for SA may be costly

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE price of joining the Organisation of African Unity and rejoining the Commonwealth and the
United Nations could be high for taxpayers.

Joining the OAU would cost South Africa between R5 million and R13m, depending on how the membership fee is calculated.

South Africa will be welcomed into the African fold for the first time tomorrow at a flag-raising ceremony attended by Foreign Minister Mr Alfred Nzo at the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa.

Rejoining the UN as a fully-fledged member has potentially the greatest financial implications, as South Africa, which has not paid the world body its dues since 1974, is more than R350m in the red.

However, several countries have asked the UN's credentials committee to waive the readmission fee. Foreign Affairs sources are confident that South Africa's debt will be overlooked.

It is not yet clear whether South Africa will attempt to join the Non-Aligned Movement, as the future of this once-powerful international lobby is to be discussed in Egypt at the end of this month.
SA welcomed at UN, OAU

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — South Africa proudly took up its place in world affairs yesterday as its flag was raised at the OAU, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki prepared to address the UN, and the UN got set to lift its arms embargo.

South African representatives also took their seats alongside other UN members at the Yokohama conference for the first time since SA was expelled from the UN general assembly 20 years ago.

The new South African flag took its place alongside those of 52 other African nations at the Organisation of African Unity's 31st anniversary gathering in the Ethiopian capital.

Foreign Minister Mr Alfred Nzo and OAU secretary-general Dr Salim Ahmed Salim presided over the flag-raising ceremony in a square outside OAU headquarters.

Dr Salim, who warmly welcomed the South Africans, said South Africa's membership marked the end of Africa's decolonisation.

The struggle against apartheid had finally come to an end and the OAU could now concentrate on development throughout the continent.

"We welcome South Africa, the 53rd member of our organisation, and we say to our brothers and sisters in South Africa, black, white and brown, welcome to your African family."

The OAU chief paid tribute to President Nelson Mandela and Deputy President F W de Klerk, and welcomed the new government's policy of reconciliation.

Mr Nzo said the government's foreign policy would be shaped by domestic needs and objectives, but South Africa would contribute to African development through continental and regional organisations.

Liberation

"We are now finally part of Africa. We are coming home to Africa, and together with our brothers and sisters throughout this vast continent we will work purposefully towards the ultimate goal of true liberation for all of Africa's people."

• The Yokohama conference on disaster reduction, set up by the assembly, is the first UN-related body since then to give South Africa a full role in its deliberations. The assembly appears certain to allow South Africa to resume its seat, suspended in 1974.

• SA ready for Africa peace role

— Page 5
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Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo and OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim presided over the flag-raising ceremony in a square outside OAU headquarters.

Congolese President Pascal Lissouba, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Syrum Massffe and the entire diplomatic corps in Addis Ababa attended the proceedings.

Dr Salim warmly welcomed the South Africans, saying their membership marked the end of Africa's decolonisation. He said the OAU could now concentrate on the development of member states.

"We welcome South Africa, the 53rd member of our organisation, and we say to our brothers and sisters in South Africa, black, white and brown, welcome to our African family." (230)

Mr Nzo said the government's foreign policy would be shaped by domestic needs and objectives, but South Africa would contribute to African development through continental and regional organisations. — Sapa
TPA bid to allay officials’ fears

THE Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) has mounted a campaign to allay fears of its many officials that they would lose their jobs once the administration was, along with homeland administrations, incorporated into new provincial structures.

TPA director-general Len Dekker said the administration had convened seminars at which new developments were discussed. "In many cases, fear is based on a lack of knowledge... uncertainty is the biggest cause of fear and once there is certainty, fear vanishes," he said.

Although he could not say what the future held for the TPA, Dekker said he took it for granted that personnel would be absorbed into new provincial structures.

He said he was proud of the TPA's officials, who he said were in step with developments.

On operations, Dekker said until the budget was announced next month, his administration was allowed to use 1% of last year’s budget a month. The total expenditure should, however, not exceed 63% of the previous budget.

He said the TPA would also give "factual information" to a select committee, which the FWV legislature had appointed to look into the fate of the administration's assets.

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New SA flag raised at OAU gathering

ADDIS ABABA — The new SA flag took its place alongside those of 53 other African nations at the OAU's 31st anniversary gathering yesterday.

SA Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo and OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim presided over the flag-raising ceremony in a square outside OAU headquarters in the Ethiopian capital.

Congolesse President Pascal Liscoua, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Syilmaz Massefin and the entire diplomatic corps in Addis Ababa attended the proceedings.

Salim, who warmly welcomed the South Africans, said SA's membership marked the end of Africa's decolonisation. The struggle against apartheid had ended and the OAU could now concentrate on development throughout the continent.

"We welcome SA, the 54th member of our organisation, and we say to our brothers and sisters in SA, black, white and brown, welcome to your African family."

The OAU chief paid tribute to President Nelson Mandela and Deputy President FW de Klerk and welcomed the new government's policy of reconciliation.

Nzo said government's foreign policy would be shaped by domestic needs and objectives, but SA would contribute to African development through continental and regional organisations.

"We are now finally part of Africa. We are coming home to Africa," he said.

SA had to consider humanitarian aid to refugees displaced by civil war in Rwanda,

Nzo said yesterday in an interview on route to Addis Ababa.

He said possible military intervention in Rwanda by SA troops would have to be carefully considered by government.

"There is no plan so far of any military action. But the spirit to assist and desire to help is there."

Nzo said SA would play a role in conflict mediation efforts in Africa in consultation with the OAU and the UN.

He warned against exaggerated expectations of economic benefits arising from SA's admission to the OAU.

"Charity begins at home. SA also has large foreign debt and must do everything possible to end that debt."

He said SA's membership of the OAU was the culmination of a dream that one day SA will take its rightful place alongside the independent states of Africa.

SA would assist the continent in asserting itself in international politics and there was an increased potential for trade links with other African states.

Nzo emphasised, however, that SA's foreign policy would be guided by the priority of improving the lives of South Africans.

"We are not going to foster big brother relations with the rest of Africa. We are for mutual co-operation to help uplift the other countries of Africa."

The South Africans will return home today. — Sapa
Double-edged life

for SA in OAU

When South Africa takes its seat for the first time in the Organization of African Unity on Monday it will be welcomed as a prodigal son coming home to its own family of nations. But what a motley crowd! A guest, dwarfing every member, even the biggest, in every measurable form of wealth and power.

Though its vote will count for no more than those of any, little Lesotho or Bechuanaland, its influence in the corridors will be immensely greater. The OAU, with its economic and military strength vastly bigger than even those of Nigeria and Algeria, South Africa will take over the role of dominant nation in the OAU.

Membership of the OAU will bring more responsibilities than benefits, however. Whatever benefits there are will be largely political and symbolic but the responsibilities could be quite onerous.

Coming in at the end of more than 30 years of isolation in Africa and the rest of the world, South Africa will gain new international status from its OAU membership. Symbolic though it will be, the membership will open new trade and other doors and legitimate those that were opened surreptitiously during the years of sanctions.

South Africa will now be free to form economic and political alliances and to influence continental processes and decisions to its own advantage. OAU membership will strengthen its influence in the wider world, bolstered by its return to respectability in the UN and the Commonwealth as well.

The onerous responsibilities will not always be welcomed in Pretoria, however. South Africa will be expected to stand with the Africans bloc in international affairs and to vote with it in the United Nations and other multinational forums. While it will always retain the option of putting its own position first if they clash with those of the bloc, it will do so at the risk of offending its African brethren.

Escape from poverty

In a world tending to form economic groupings, South Africa will be expected to stand with the Africans in economic affairs as well, even though it might not always be advantageous to be lumped with the world's poorest and most backward continent. And as the continent's economic powerhouse, it will be expected to shoulder a special responsibility to help other African countries to escape from poverty.

As the military superpower it will be expected to play a main part in continental peacekeeping activities — but probably not until the new political dispensation in South Africa is more firmly established. In Rwanda, for instance, it is more likely to despatch a field hospital than contribute troops to the African peacekeeping force.

Later, however, it will almost certainly be asked to earmark troops for the Stability Pan-African force that OAU Secretary General Alioune Diouf envisages as a future means of preventing and limiting conflict.

With conflict raging in Rwanda, Angola, Sudan, Liberia and elsewhere, the effort to bring peace to Africa is likely to dominate the proceedings at Tunis. At last year's OAU conference in Cairo, final agreement was reached on a mechanism for Conflict Prevention and Resolution, but it has not yet been made effective and attempts will be made this year to fire up the concept.

Tied in with this to some extent will be the drawn-out and vexed question of OAU members failing to pay their dues, leaving the organization in the red and handicapped in carrying out its functions.

SOUTH Africa may be expected to give more than it gets from the OAU, reports London's Daily Telegraph.

The OAU's modest 16th conference this week is expected to be overshadowed by the prospect of a trade war over African textiles, which is likely to cause acrimony. But for President Mandela the welcome will not be all that it seems. He is likely to have to continue the difficult task of improving SA's international links.

Editors agree, however, that if no better than the General Assembly, the OAU has no coercive powers. It cannot even ask a persistent member to take collective military action but has never done so effectively.

A major reason for the devaluation is that most member states are hard-pressed for funds. This does not, however, mean that SA has a blank cheque. The South African economy still has serious problems, not least of which is its debt burden. But it is likely to be a temporary arrangement, and the OAU is unlikely to be a permanent fixture in the world's affairs.

SOUTH Africa's role in the OAU will be something like that of one of the United States in the UN — an unchallengable top dog but one whose ability to dictate to the organization is limited. However, whereas the USA provides the bulk of the UN's revenue from dues, South Africa will contribute no more than its OAU revenue from other major African countries.

Like income tax, UN dues are assessed essentially on national income, the OAU the same but expects no more than $20 million a year to pay more than 20 percent of the organization's annual budget. South Africa has not yet been assessed but is expected to pay about $3 million a year.

Whether it gets value for its money of itself is to be much debated as the new government in Pretoria struggles to meet the expectations of its long-depressed people.
SA seeks interaction among neighbours

BY GERALD L'ANGE
STAR AFRICA SERVICE

Tunis — South Africa will seek to become part of a movement to create a new form of economic and political interaction in southern Africa, based on the principles of mutual benefit and interdependence, Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo said yesterday.

He was delivering South Africa's first address to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) since it became a member last month.

"We will join hands with all nations who seek peace, freedom and prosperity, and whose primary motivation is respect for the dignity of the human person.

"We are painfully aware that in pursuit of those noble objectives we have much to do within our own borders.

"That is why we regard it as of critical importance that a culture of human rights be established and promoted in South Africa and throughout our continent."

Nzo was given a warm welcome when he took the podium on the opening day of the foreign ministers' meeting that precedes the OAU heads-of-state summit.

"For us in South Africa it is a wonderful feeling to know that we are at last part of Africa," Nzo said.

Opening the conference, OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim noted that despite great efforts by Africans, the socio-economic situation of the continent had continued to decline.

He called on Africans to pool their efforts and resources to activate programmes that had already been formulated, and to build an African economic community.

Salim appealed to members and the international community to contribute generously to the OAU peace fund to enable it to respond efficiently to conflict.

He said the OAU had to continue to insist that the UN shoulder its responsibilities "and not make exceptions when it comes to situations of conflict in Africa."

Turning to Rwanda, Salim said "It has again brought to the fore the limitations of the ability of the international community, and of course Africa, to respond promptly and decisively to a crisis of such magnitude and intensity."
‘Solve problems the African way’

**BY GERALD L’ANGE**
**STAR AFRICA SERVICE**

Tunis — South Africa will not intervene unilaterally in political crises in Africa but will act in concert with regional and international organisations, says Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo.

In an interview in Tunis, where he is attending the Organisation of African Unity conference, Nzo confirmed that the Cabinet had decided to provide humanitarian assistance in Rwanda, but had not yet decided on the form it would take.

The decision, he said, might be influenced by proposals emanating from the OAU conference, which might assign specific tasks to certain member states.

The Minister said the types of assistance contemplated by South Africa included helping to ease the burden imposed on Tanzania’s resources by the influx of thousands of refugees from Rwanda. This could include food and medical aid.

While South Africa was not ready to contribute to any international military force sent to enforce peace in Rwanda, it would inevitably become involved in such operations in future crises, he said.

Much greater emphasis would be placed on mediation, recognising that peace could not be imposed from outside, as had been demonstrated in Somalia.

“That would be the ideal — for African countries themselves to try to resolve their problems in an African way, which would mean that mediators should come from African countries.”

“We have expert negotiators in our country who could very well be deployed to assist in negotiations.”

Asked whether these negotiators might become involved in the Angola dispute, Nzo said this might happen if the Angolans wanted it. The recent upgrading of diplomatic relations between South Africa and Angola enhanced the opportunity to discuss the situation with Angolan government representatives.
Giant prodigal son comes home to rule the family

When South Africa takes its seat for the first time in the Organisation of African Unity on Monday it will be welcomed as a prodigal son coming home to its own family of nations. But what a son, a giant dwarfing every other member, even the biggest of these, in every measurable form of wealth and power. Though its vote will count for no more than those of, say, little Lesotho or Bemm, its military in the corridors will be immensely greater. With an economy and military strength vastly bigger even than those of Nigeria and Algeria, South Africa will take over the role of dominant nation in the OAU. Membership of the OAU will bring new responsibilities as well as benefits. Whatever benefits there are will be largely political and symbolic, but the responsibilities will be collective. Coming in from the cold of more than 30 years isolation in Africa and the rest of the world, South Africa will earn not only its General Assembly seat but also the organization's respect. Symbolically it will be, the membership will open new trade and other doors and lose the isolation that opened surreptitiously during the years of sanctions and boycott. South Africa will now be free to form economic and political alliances and to influence continental processes and decisions to its own advantage. The OAU will strengthen its influence in the wider world, boosted by its return to respectability in the United Nations and the Commonwealth as well. The concomitant responsibilities will not always be welcome in Pretoria, however. South Africa will be expected to stand with the African bloc in international affairs and to vote with it in the United Nations and other multilateral forums. While it will always retain the option of putting its own political requirements into the equation, it will clash with what are seen to be those of the bloc, it will do so at the risk of offending its African brethren. In a world tending to form into economic groupings, South Africa will be expected to stand with the Africans in economic affairs as well, even though it might not always be advantageous to be lumped with the world's poorest and most backward continent. And as the continent's economic superpower, it will be expected to shoulder a special responsibility to help other African countries to escape from poverty. As the military superpower, it will be expected to play a main part in continental peacekeeping activities, but probably not until the new political dispensation in South Africa becomes more firmly established. In Rwanda, for instance, it is more likely to despatch a field hospital than contribute troops to the African peacekeeping force that is being assembled under UN auspices. Later, however, it will almost certainly be asked to earmark troops for the standby pan-African force that OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim envisages as a future means of preventing and limiting conflict. With conflict raging in Rwanda, Angola, Sudan, Liberia and elsewhere, the effort to bring peace to Africa is likely to dominate the proceedings at Tunis. At last year's OAU conference in Cairo an informal agreement was reached on a mechanism for Conflict Prevention and Resolution but it has not yet been made effective and attempts will be made this year to firm up the concept. Tied in with this to some extent will be the perennial and vexed question of OAU members falling to pay their dues, leaving the organisation in the red and handicapped in carrying out its functions. A major reason for the defaulting is that most member states are hard-pressed for funds. This ties in with what will be another main item on the agenda: cooperative efforts to halt Africa's backward slide into poverty and under-development and its growing dependence on foreign aid at a time when "sour-fatigue" is increasing. As a newcomer, and one still preoccupied with giving form to its new democracy, South Africa may neither want to nor be expected to take the lead in any OAU initiatives at Tunis. Most other members will probably just be happy that South Africa is at last with them in the auditorium. South Africa made its formal entry into the organisation at OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa last month when Foreign Minister Nzo addressed the flag-raising ceremony. It seems unlikely therefore that any special ceremony will be held in Tunis to welcome Pretoria's first black representatives but they will certainly be given a big hand when the delegation led by Mr Nzo take their seats in the Ministerial Council, the gathering of foreign ministers who conduct the main business of the conference. They meet from June 5 to 11. President Mandela will get another warm welcome when he takes South Africa's seat at the summit of Heads of State and Government from June 13-15. He is no stranger to OAU deliberations, having attended the 1992 conference in Dakar as a guest. If not at the Tunis conference, South Africa is likely to take a forceful part in OAU affairs at the next conference. Whether it will make the organisation any more effective than it has been up to now is debatable. Like the UN, the Commonwealth, the Organisation of American States and other multi-national organisations, the OAU has been criticised for being basically a talk shop, long on rhetoric but short on accomplishment. It was described in a publication of the South African Institute of International Affairs in 1992 as "essentially a collective security system" that "does not exist primarily to act (but) to limit designs and actions by its member states that might undermine regional peace and order." It has no equivalent of the UN Security Council, which can require UN members to implement its decisions. Like the UN General Assembly, the OAU has no coercive powers. It cannot even expel a recalcitrant member. It can impose minor quasimilitary action but has never done so effectively. Its defenders argue, however, that if it is no better than the UN it is at least no worse. If it did not exist it would have to be invented. And its shortcomings should be blamed on the member states acting collectively. They argue that Africa might be a worse place without the OAU, just as the world might be a worse place without the UN. South Africa's role in the OAU will be something like that of the United States in the UN - an unchallengable top dog but one with the ability to dictate to the organisation is limited. However, whereas the US provides the bulk of the UN revenue from dues, South Africa will contribute no more to OAU revenue than other major African countries do. Like income tax, UN dues are assessed essentially on national income but the OAU does the same but expects no member state to pay more than 20 per cent of the organisation's annual budget. South Africa has not yet been asked how much it is expected to pay about R16-million in dues in its first year. Whether it gets value for its money is likely to be much debated in the future as the new government in Pretoria struggles to meet the expectations of its long-deprived people.
The economy of Africa is a major factor in the continent's development and prospects. Africa has a large population, with the majority of the population living in rural areas. The continent has significant natural resources, including mineral deposits, oil, and gas reserves. However, Africa's economy is relatively diverse and the continent is heavily dependent on exports of raw materials. The continent also faces challenges such as poverty, inequality, and lack of infrastructure. The African Union (AU) is working towards regional integration and economic development through the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative. The AU also promotes peace and security through the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the African Peace Support Training Centre (APSTC).
Mandela gets hero's welcome

Liberation 'an act of redemption' OAU summit told

GERALD L'ANGE
Argus Africa News Service

TUNIS — President Nelson Mandela told Africa's heads of state today the "Titanic effort" that brought liberation to South Africa was an act of redemption for the world's black people and a gift of emancipation for whites who had "imposed on themselves the heavy burden of assuming the mantle of rulers of all humanity."

As Mr Mandela was escorted into the conference hall at the Organisation of African Unity summit, the heads of state rose and gave him a prolonged ovation while he walked down the aisle to a seat in the front row.

Mr Mandela based his speech on the fact that Tunis is near the ruins of Carthage which was destroyed by the Romans.

"During the long interregnum the children of Africa were carted away as slaves. Our lands became the property of other nations, our resources a source of enrichment for other peoples and our kings and queens were servants of foreign powers.

"In the end we were held out as the outstanding example of the beneficiaries of charity because we became the permanent victims of famine and destructive conflict.

"On our knees because hunger, society and nature had defeated us, we could be nothing but beggars. What the Romans had sought at the destruction of Carthage had been achieved.

"But the ancient pride of the African peoples had asserted itself and by their deeds and the struggle of their leaders they gave us the message that neither Carthage nor Africa had been destroyed.

"They conveyed the message that the long interregnum of humiliation was over.

"It is in their honour that we stand here today."

WELCOME: President Nelson Mandela is welcomed by Tunisian president Zine El Abidine Ben Ali at Tunis Airport. Mr Mandela, who is on his first official visit outside South Africa since he was elected president, will attend the three-day Organisation of African Unity summit.

Mr Mandela paid tribute to African solidarity for the defeat of apartheid.

"Finally at this summit meeting in Tunis we shall remove the agenda the question of apartheid in South Africa."

Mr Mandela said that as one epoch closed another must commence with its own challenges. He listed among these challenges the fact that Africa continues to be an exporter of capital and suffers from deteriorating terms of trade.

Referring to Africa's capacity to produce a better life for its people, Mr Mandela said: "we surely must face the matter squarely that where there is something wrong in the manner in which we govern ourselves, it must be said that the fault is not in our stars but on ourselves that we are ill governed."

He committed South Africa to helping to bring about a new renaissance.
Mandela takes his OAU seat

AFRICAN NATIONS SA leader expected to play a vital role in the Rwandan crisis:

TUNIS - South Africa returns to the<br>Family of African nations today when<br>President Nelson Mandela takes his<br>seat at the 30th annual leaders' sum-<br>mit of the Organisation of African<br>Unity in Tunis.<br>The three-day summit will be attended by the<br>heads of state and/or heads of state of the OAU's<br>53-member states.<br>South Africa, the patriarch of the continent of<br>Africa, during the apartheid years, joined the<br>OAU on May 25 after the African National<br>Congress' election victory.<br>The summit, which will be dominated by<br>issues surrounding the civil war in Rwanda, will<br>be opened by Tunisia's President Zine el<br>Abidine ben Ahmed this afternoon.<br>Professor David Welsh, of the department of<br>African politics at the University of Cape Town,<br>who is attending the summit, said a concerted response to the devastating civil war in<br>Rwanda was clearly a priority at the summit.<br>Action was also needed to address other<br>suffering conflicts on the continent, such as those in Angola, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan and the<br>Western Sahara.<br>The hosts, president takes over as OAU chairman<br>from Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak at the<br>end of the summit.<br>The opening will be followed by two days of<br>intensive discussion and debate on critical is-<br>ssues facing the continent.<br>The issues include Africa's massive debt crisis,<br>ethnic conflict, religious tensions and the up-<br>surge of Islamic fundamentalism as well as the<br>general failure of regional economic institu-<br>tions. A<br>The leaders will end their deliberations<br>on Wednesday with resolutions highlighting<br>their concerns and providing possible solu-<br>tion.<br>President Mandela is expected to play a key<br>role in attempts to end the bloody carnage in<br>Rwanda. Although he has ruled out South Af-<br>rican military intervention, the South African<br>head of state may be asked to personally mediate<br>between Rwandan rebels and government<br>forces. — Sapa
OAU pomp for Mandela

From LINDA ENSOR

TUNIS — President Nelson Mandela arrived amid pomp and splendour last night for the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) 60th meeting of heads of state with a note of caution for his fellow leaders.

Expectations of South Africa intervening to help solve Africa's problems have reached exaggeratedly high levels.

However, Mr Mandela pointed out at a brief press conference shortly after his arrival that South Africa had its own problems to deal with and would help Africa "within the context of our abilities."

"We must remember that the new democratic government is still trying to settle down and is addressing formidable problems. But we have already responded positively, for example to the trouble in Rwanda by providing assistance."

"We will continue to do everything in our power."

Mr Mandela also cautioned against being seen as a messiah who would provide moral leadership for the continent.

"Africa has produced very eminent sons and daughters who have made a very important contribution to the development of the continent. I don't think it is proper to look to any single individual as being the messiah, the saviour."

Mr Mandela visited the King of Morocco en route to Tunisia from South Africa. He was met at the special VIP reception hall at the airport here by Tunisian Prime Minister Mr Ben Ali. The elaborate, marble-floor building was especially built by Tunisia in time to welcome African heads of state attending the summit.

After passing a guard of honour and standing with his right hand on his heart while a brass band played the OAU anthem, Mr Mandela walked down the hall. He was the only head of state to stop and talk with journalists and press photographers.

Mr Mandela was accompanied by foreign affairs director-general Mr Rusty Evans and presidential director-general Professor Jakes Gerwel.

He is due to address the OAU summit today.
Mandela is main attraction at OAU

TUNIS — 'After an almost messianic buildup, Nelson Mandela arrived in Tunis yesterday for his first OAU summit as SA's president.'

The African leaders waiting to roll out the red carpet are hoping some of the Mandela magic will rub off on them and their debt-ridden club, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). Since his election in May, Mandela and his team have strenuously played down talk that the "new SA" can work miracles on behalf of the world's most beleaguered continent. He is certain to repeat that message in Tunis, where he will address what could be a record turnout at an OAU summit.

The hosts expect about 40 heads of state or government from the body's 53 member states to be at today's opening. Mandela's presence is the main magnet, organisers say.

Since arriving in Tunis last week, SA Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo has not stopped shaking hands, and has had 45 bilateral meetings with other countries.

Mandela was jailed for life in 1964, a year after the pan-African body was created amid high hopes for newly independent Africa. (230)

While Mandela's and SA's fortunes picked up after his release in 1990, the OAU has lurched from crisis to crisis. The scale of inter-ethnic massacres under way in Rwanda overshadows grim conflicts in Angola, Liberia, Somalia and elsewhere.

Political instability is chronic in many countries. A timely reminder came on Saturday when the military rulers in Nigeria said they wanted to arrest millionaire politician Moshood Abiola after he declared himself president.

Accounting for less than 2% of world trade, Africa's poverty makes its people prone to disease. The World Health Organisation says some 4 million African children will have been orphaned by the AIDS epidemic by the year 2000.

Seven-million of the world's 18-million refugees are Africans.

Most African governments fail to fund the organisation battling to deal with their problems. The OAU said only 14 of the 53 members were up to date with their subscriptions, and that it was owed $25m. — Sapa

Reuter
Mandela is main attraction at OAU

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Most African governments fail to fund the organisation battling to deal with their problems. The OAU said only 14 of the 53 members were up to date with their subscriptions, and that it was owed $3m. — Sapa-Reuters.
Mandela appointed to top OAU post

TUNIS — President Nelson Mandela, who was yesterday appointed second vice-chairman of the OAU, said that with the liberation of Africa from white minority rule, the continent’s leaders would have to dedicate themselves to bringing about an African renaissance.

In his first address to an OAU summit meeting, he called for action to regenerate the continent and uplift its peoples out of humiliating poverty and dehumanisation.

Mandela committed SA to achieving these goals, saying it would use its resources to help Africa secure its rightful place in the world.

“One epoch with its historic tasks has come to an end. Surely another must commence with its own challenges非洲 must now commit itself to the task of bringing about a rebirth in Africa. There can be no peace without justice...”

In a pointed jibe at the way some African countries were governed, Mandela said that central to Africa’s capacity to produce a better life for its people was the equality of governance. “We must face the matter squarely that where there is something wrong in the manner in which we govern ourselves, it must be said that the fault is not in our stars but in ourselves.”

“Even as we speak, Rwanda stands out...”

Mandela as a stern and severe rebuke to all of us for having failed to address these matters (peace, stability, democracy, human rights, co-operation and development).

For its part, SA was determined to remain true to the vision Africa held up for it and was ready to contribute what it could to ending the genocide taking place in Rwanda and to bring peace to Burundi.

In addition to paying its OAU dues, Mandela said SA had contributed R1m to the OAU fund for peace.

He thanked Africa for its help in the struggle to overthrow apartheid and said the liberating SA constituted an act of redemption for the black people of the world. Africa had contributed to the advance of human civilisation and expanded the frontiers of liberty everywhere.
Rwanda is acid test for OAU

Mandela calls Gisèle

Pressurized gas 141/142

Hydrogen leaders

rebuke to aid of

several thousands of

people who have died
Africa hails Mandela as its strongman

□ OAU leaders praise ‘visionary’

GERALD LANGE
The Argus Foreign Service

TUNIS. — President Mandela’s speech to the Organisation of African Unity summit has been widely praised by diplomats and observers as a timely, courageous and visionary statement.

It was seen by some as an unusually honest appraisal of Africa’s ills and their causes but nevertheless as a positive and even inspiring view.

“He’s a great man and it was a great speech,” said the Namibian foreign minister, Theoben Gurrab.

“It has again demonstrated to all of us that Mandela is in so many ways a pillar of strength. He is there for us to hold on to as we sort out so many new ideas after having achieved liberty.

“It’s good for somebody who carries so much moral strength to talk cold turkey at the level of the heads of state. I hope he’ll continue to speak out frankly and honestly.”

Mr Gurrab saw in the Mandela speech yesterday the capacity to ”instil a sense of vision and rededication” in African countries.

Speaking only a few kilometres from the ruins of the ancient city of Carthage, which was destroyed by the Romans, Mr Mandela used them to illustrate his theme of recovery from destruction.

He conjured the vision of a renaissance in Africa now that colonialism and apartheid have been overcome, a renaissance in which the continent would use its own strengths and resources to climb out of debt and decay.

He went out of his way to describe the defeat of apartheid as the work not only of the South African liberation movements but of Africa in general.

“We are here to salute and congratulate you for a most magnificent and historical victory over an inhuman system whose very name was tyranny, injustice and bigotry.

“When South Africa appears on the agenda again, let it be because we want to discuss what its contribution shall be to the making of the new African renaissance.”

He went on to say, however, that when Africans were ill-governed they should look for the fault “not in our stars but in ourselves”.

□
South African President Nelson Mandela is welcomed by Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali on his arrival at Tunis airport on Sunday night. Mandela, who is on his first official visit outside South Africa since he was elected President, will attend the Organisation of African Unity three-day summit. PIC: AP

Mandela gets top OAU post

TUNIS — President Nelson Mandela was yesterday appointed second vice-chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

As second vice-chairman, Mandela will serve under the chairmanship of Tunisian President Ben Ali until the next summit, to be held in June next year, hopefully in South Africa.

Immediately after his appointment, Mandela told the organisation's 30th summit that South Africa had already given humanitarian support to war-torn Rwanda.

He said if requested, South Africa could send armed personnel there to maintain peace and stability.

Contrary to reports that South Africa would be the superpower of the African continent because of its strong financial muscle, Mandela said his country was prepared to help other African countries develop, not destabilise them as had happened in the past.

He said South Africa would use its ability and resources to help Africa secure its rightful place in the international political and economic system.

— Sapa
OAU's hope to Africa

From LINDA ENSOR

TUNIS — President Nelson Mandela yesterday said he was confident Africa could produce the calibre of leadership needed to redress the legacies of colonialism.

At a briefing after his speech at the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit, Mr Mandela said he had "real confidence" in a relationship between South Africa's central government and KwaZulu-Natal.

A solid basis had been laid and both Inkatha leader Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi and King Goodwill Zwelithini were co-operating with the government.

Mr Mandela was very impressed with the leaders he had met and would leave the OAU summit "full of confidence and hope for Africa".

"Africa's problems had to be seen in a context of colonialism which had done nothing to develop its economy or educate its peoples. The raw materials were used to enrich colonial powers."

Imbalances

Lack of education was at the core. In South Africa, the churches had played a powerful role in ameliorating the situation and as a result creating a leadership sensitive to the issues of national unity.

However, there were examples of African states which had redressed the imbalances of the past and produced model economies.

Mr Mandela said he was convinced the OAU would play a role in promoting international peace but said its capacities had to be strengthened. One OAU priority was to invest in education.

He said it would be foolhardy for South Africa to throw its weight about in the Southern African region — unless a country cooperated with its neighbours, it would not succeed.

South Africa's policy in the region would aim to promote peace, acting as an equal partner.

Mr Mandela was adamant that SA would not be involved in developing nuclear capacity other than for peaceful purposes.

He said South Africa was considering a request to lend armoured personnel vehicles for use in Rwanda.

He said United Nations secretary-general Dr Boutros Boutros-Gali had asked for 50 such vehicles from South Africa.
SA joins African 'security council'

GERALD L'ANGE

The Argus Foreign Service

TUNIS. — South Africa has been appointed to a new body, something like the United Nations Security Council, that has been formed by the Organisation of African Unity to prevent conflicts on the continent.

Announcing the formation of the new body yesterday at the end of the OAU conference in Tunis, Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Said said its main role would be to try to nip incipient conflicts in the bud through diplomatic intervention and negotiation.

He did not categorically rule out the deployment of troops but made it clear that any such action would be an emergency measure and should not be seen to reduce the main responsibility of the United Nations for peacekeeping in Africa as in the rest of the world.

The new body will be known as the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution. Its first members will be Tunisia (chairman), South Africa, Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Zaire, Benin, Tanzania, Chad, Nigeria, Egypt and Ethiopia.

Mr Salim said it was intended to provide a means to "respond swiftly and effectively to the needs of the hour". It would also provide expertise in conflict prevention.

The Mechanism for Conflict Resolution was accepted in principle at last year's OAU summit in Cairo with the aim of creating machinery for preventing disputes from erupting into conflict and stopping the conflict if the first efforts fails.

It was described by Mr Salim as "a new team. It's not exactly a Security Council, its sort of a body dealing with some of the issues that the Security Council of the UN is dealing with".

It will function at three levels: ambassadorial level, with meetings every month or whenever a crisis arises; at foreign minister level, meeting twice a year; and at heads of state level, with meetings once a year.

If necessary, special meetings of the heads of state will be called to deal with crises.
SA on OAU conflict body

TUNIS — South Africa has been nominated to serve on a high-profile committee which will steer the Organisation for African Unity's mechanism for conflict prevention, management and resolution. OAU secretary-general Dr Salim Ahmed Salim said yesterday.

At a press conference to mark the end of the two-day heads of state summit, he said the committee would deal with African conflicts at ambassadorial, ministerial and summit levels.

It would implement an early-warning system to identify potential flashpoints and introduce measures to manage and resolve African conflicts.

President Nelson Mandela was due to arrive in Pretoria about 9.30am today.

His participation in the proceedings was seen as the main contributing factor for the appearance at the summit of 43 heads of state — an all-time record of attendance for the OAU.

Dr Salim praised South Africa for paying its OAU membership subscription in full and called on member states who are in arrears to emulate its example.

* The South African military said in Pretoria yesterday senior officers were visiting other African countries to evaluate sending aid to Rwanda.

— Sapa-Reuters, Own Correspondent
OAU to develop 'conflict' data bank

TUNIS — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is trying to develop a data bank and early warning system to assist in its conflict-prevention and resolution efforts.

OAU Secretary-General Mr Salim Ahmed Salim said at a press briefing at the end of the summit here this week it was hoped that this would enable the OAU to foresee and prevent crises.

The summit decided that Africa should take a leadership role in resolving continental conflicts, and assume responsibility for solving them.

"When the chips are down, Africa will not be found wanting in meeting its responsibilities," Mr Salim said, adding that co-ordinated, collective action was necessary to put Africa's house in order.

However, he also stressed that the UN Security Council was still the main body responsible for maintaining world peace and it should act universally in doing so.

The mechanism for Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution was established by the OAU at its summit in Cairo last year. The mechanism is financed by a Peace Fund, which underwrites its operational activities, but its resources are still inadequate for it to perform its task.
Budget gently frisks higher earners

The levy would be raised to pay for the transition to democracy, which cost R4 billion, twice the estimated R2 billion.

Keys also announced a range of moderate "sin" taxes, on beer (up 2c on a 20cl bottle), spirits (up 50c on a 750ml bottle) and cigarettes (up 9c on 50g of tobacco).

The "special case" of increased tax duty on tobacco products would be the subject of a phased approach in future years.

The expected increase in VAT did not materialise, but the issue has been referred to a special tax commission.

The Budget is primarily directed at social spending and the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

Keys cut the corporate tax rate from 40 percent to 35 percent, with effect from April 1 1994, but raised the secondary tax on companies from 15 percent to 25 percent, with immediate effect. This will ensure that the corporate sector pays the same tax — but in a framework far more favourable for new small and medium enterprises.

Dr Azaam Jammie, director of the Econometrix think-tank, said: "Investors, who have been hesitant so far about commitment, will give three cheers. The emphasis of government expenditure has shifted from more than a decade of unproductive consumer spending to investments in a faster economic tempo."

Business optimism about the new South Africa's economic outlook would also be heightened by the reshaping of company tax rates in a way that promised to encourage investment.

Econometrix researchers said the importance of improvements in the economic growth rate could not be overstressed.

Even the relatively modest 3 percent growth rate set in the Budget as the target for the next year would result in a windfall of R46.9 billion in additional tax revenue over the next five years.

This would be achieved without movement in actual tax rates. "The benefits of a wider tax base would be felt."

News that the cost of transition had climbed came as a shock to most economists, but they approved the decision to settle bills as quickly as possible — even by a special levy. It was pleasing that the levy package had been designed to add no extra burden to lower-income taxpayers.

"Economists and businessmen will be delighted that Keys appears to have been given elbow room to stay on course with longer term strategies that promise a far healthier economic growth rate," said Jammie.

Economists applauded the gradual build-up in the pace of the RDP — to stay within economic capabilities, rather than a sensational "fireworks display" that could soon burn out.

There was a bit of fancy footwork with a recalibration of the gross domestic product — bringing in the informal sector and oddments from the homelands to hold the lid on the size of the Budget deficit in percentage terms," said one analyst. "But the gap between revenue and expenditure looks manageable — if the Government keeps a firm hold on the rudder."

Much would depend on the proposals for a major overhaul of the tax system.

Keys explained, in his speech to a joint sitting of the Senate and National Assembly yesterday, that the transitional tax levy would not apply to those earning less than R50 000 annually — including those taxpayers paying the Standard Income Tax on Employees.

Keys said the abatement for married women would be set at a higher level "to take into account their disadvantage in tax rates when compared to other taxpayers." The 5 percent levy would apply to married women earning over R175 000 a year.

The total yield of the levy is expected to be R3.4 billion, with about R2.6 billion collected in this fiscal year and the balance in the first half of next year. Total expenditure, including the supplementary proposals for 1994/95, is estimated at R351 billion — up 10.2 percent on last year's revised estimate of R322.6 billion.

Revenue, including the tax proposals, will be R105.8 billion — an increase of 11.2 percent.

This leaves a Budget deficit of R29.3 billion — equivalent to 6.4 percent of GDP if the full collection of the one-off levy is taken into account. This compares with 6.9 percent last year on the same basis.

Other features included:

- The immediate removal of the import surcharge on all capital and intermediate goods — all those which carry the 5 percent surcharge.

- An allocation of R2.5 billion to the RDP. These funds will come from reductions in departmental expenditure, with the social service departments largely spared and the biggest contribution coming from the defence budget.

- The Government contribution to the RDP will rise to R12.5 billion over five years.

- An allocation of R292 million for job creation.

- Keys expected positive real growth of about 3 percent for the fiscal year and "an inflation rate in the present range."

- Civil pensions will rise by 5 percent and military pensions by 5.6 percent.
DAR ES SALAAM — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is to disband its Liberation Committee next month after 30 years of fighting apartheid and colonialism.

The OAU office here, said President Nelson Mandela would attend a special OAU session on August 15 to terminate the committee’s mandate. — Sapa-Reuters
OAU body meets to discuss six wars

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — The Organisation of African Unity conflict resolution committee meets in Tunis today with six wars on its agenda.

South African Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo is at the meeting with OAU Secretary General Salim Salim of Tanzania.

- Rwanda, where half-a-million people have died in fighting, tops the agenda. Other conflicts under discussion are:
  - Burundi, Rwanda's neighbour, where clashes between Hatus and Tutsis have cost 2,000 lives.
  - Liberia, where 140 children are dying of starvation every day.
  - Angola, where South Africa has moved in to help United Nations peace brokers.
  - Mozambique, where brutality and political intrigue threaten a 1992 peace accord.
  - Somalia, where inter-clan fighting threatens to reignite a civil war.
OAU sees liberation task as completed

HARARE — Zimbabwean Foreign Affairs Minister Nathan Shamuyarara said on Saturday the Organisation of African Unity's liberation committee, due to be disbanded today, had successfully completed its task after 30 years fighting colonialism and apartheid.

"The committee is one of the most successful committees of the OAU," he was quoted by Zanas as saying.

Shamuyarara said the committee's success was evident from the fact that, whereas it was founded by 30 countries, there were now 53 countries in the OAU.

This meant that 23 countries were liberated through efforts of the committee, through financial and military support, Shamuyarara said.

With the liberation of SA, the task of the liberation committee is now complete," he said. "Now that we are through with the task of liberation, we are left with the task of economic liberation, getting rid of poverty, and instability.'

Shamuyarara will accompany President Robert Mugabe to today's one-day summit in Arusha, Tanzania.

The committee, which is based in Tanzania, was set up by the OAU in 1964 to spearhead the total liberation of Africa from colonialism and foreign domination.

The committee was responsible for mobilising moral, financial and material support from the OAU member states and the international community on behalf of liberation movements.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Alfred Nzo will represent SA at the ceremony. President Nelson Mandela, who was due to attend, has withdrawn for health reasons and pressure of work.

Nzo will be accompanied by Pan Africanist Congress MP and head of international relations Gora Ebrahim, who represented the PAC on the Liberation Committee while in exile.

The ceremony symbolically marks the end of the struggle against colonialism in Africa. — Sapa
Last Post for Liberation Committee
SA can challenge OAU from inside

Africa free: Liberation body closes shop
POLITICS Rate of robber

Africa notes end of colonialism

By Thembeka Molefe
Political Correspondent

The Organisation of African Unity's Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa was dissolved in Tanzania this week as 23 countries celebrated the continent's freedom from colonialism and apartheid (230).

African heads of state and envoys gathered at Arusha on Monday to celebrate the triumph of the OAU's Liberation Committee over settler conquest.

Singularly and collectively, tribute was paid to the youngest member, South Africa, and President Nelson Mandela; to the father of the African liberation struggle, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, who was the guest of honour, and to Tanzania.

Under Nyerere's 30-year leadership, the poor East African country became the refuge for freedom fighters and the armed struggle on the sub-continent.

The Government of National Unity was represented by Foreign Minister Mr Alfred Nzo who was accompanied by Mr Gora Ebrahim, MP, Pan Africanist Congress foreign affairs secretary.

Said Nyerere in his main address "when South Africa was admitted to the membership of the OAU and later, very appropriately, when one of our generation of freedom fighters, President Nelson Mandela, took his seat at the Tunis summit in June that year to represent a nonracial post-apartheid democratic South Africa - the first objective of the founding fathers had been achieved.

"The total liberation of Africa from colonial and racial minority rule and the unity of Africa were objectives of the OAU Liberation Committee when it was established," said Nyerere.

For now, Nyerere said "Unity is our objective. Our purpose and our instrument for serving Africa effectively.

"The two tasks which the OAU had set itself were inextricably linked - the achievement of unity required the freedom of the whole of Africa."

Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, who chaired the summit summed up the mood and determination of the leaders "Aluta continua - the struggle continues - but for unity and economic empowerment and independence, region by region and totally."

President of Botswana Sir Ketumile Masire's observation was sobering "Is it not sad and ironic that an auspicious occasion like this when we are rejoicing should coincide with a moment of grief and sadness in several African countries (Rwanda, Angola, Somalia and Sudan)"
ADDIS ABABA. — The Organisation of African Unity is broke and is owed more than $84 million (R224m) in arrears — while being urged to do more on the world's poorest continent.

"The OAU has run out of money and is facing a very critical financial situation," OAU acting Secretary-General Ahmed Haggag said at its headquarters in the Ethiopian capital.

He said the OAU's new roles in conflict management and election monitoring in a continent beset by unrest and a wave of polls had used what little money the organisation had.

"The financial situation is critical because member states have failed to pay their annual contributions," said Mr Haggag, adding that they owed a total of $84 million in arrears.

An OAU report shows that Libya, Sudan, Zaire, Ivory Coast, Congo, Kenya, Central African Republic and Cameroon are among those which owe millions of dollars to the 52-member state body.

Mr Haggag said only an estimated $1 million (R3.5m) had so far been paid towards the organisation's 1994-95 budget of $30 million (R10.5m).

OAU sources said the organisation had been saved from financial collapse because its newest member, South Africa, had donated $2 million (R7m) to ease the financial crisis. — Reuter.
OAU 'has run out of money'

ADDIS ABABA — The Organisation of African Unity is broke and is owed more than $35 million (about R2.9m) in contributions while being urged to do more in the world's poorest continent.

"The OAU has run out of money," a spokesman said.

The OAU's role in conflict management and election monitoring in a continent beset by unrest and a wave of polls had used what money it had — Sapa-Reuters
OAU gets deep in debt, but SA helps

ADDIS ABABA — The Organisation of African Unity is broke and owed more than R115 million, while being urged to do more in the world's poorest continent.

"The OAU has run out of money and is facing a very critical financial situation," OAU Acting Secretary-General Ahmed Haggag said at its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, yesterday.

He said the OAU's new roles in conflict management and election monitoring in a continent beset by unrest and a wave of polls had used up what little money the organisation had.

"The financial situation is very critical because member states have failed to pay their annual contributions," said Haggag, adding that they owed more than R115 million in arrears.

AN OAU report shows that Libya, Sudan, Zaire, Ivory Coast, Congo, Kenya, Central African Republic and Cameroon are among those which owe millions of rands to the 52 member-state body. Haggag said only an estimated R3.5 million had so far been paid towards the organisation's 1994-95 budget of about R105 million.

OAU sources said the organisation had only been saved from imminent financial collapse because its newest member, South Africa, had donated R7 million to ease the financial crisis.

Haggag said OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim was currently touring African countries in an attempt to impress on governments the gravity of the organisation's money problems.

The role of the OAU, set up in 1963 to promote unity and solidarity among African states, in promoting peace through talks has been severely curtailed this year by the lack of funds.
OAU chief to address parliament

Diplomatic Correspondent

The President of Tunisia, Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, will address a joint session of parliament in Cape Town on Thursday. He will be in South Africa on a three-day State visit, starting tomorrow.

Added significance is given to the visit by the fact that Mr Ben Ali is also chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

His main purpose here will be a series of talks with President Mandela.

The two presidents will review the role of the OAU on a troubled continent.

The presidents are expected to discuss attempts to bring about conflict-prevention mechanisms.

Mr Ben Ali will be met at the airport by Mr Mandela and will return to Tunisia on Thursday. On Wednesday he will be guest of honour at a banquet at Tshwane.

The presidents will exchange decorations at a ceremony at Tshwane.

Mr Ben Ali will also meet singer Miriam Makeba.

For tickets to the public gallery telephone 40-3297 up to 5 pm tomorrow.
OAU chief arrives for three-day visit

TUNISIAN President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali, also president of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), arrived in SA yesterday for a three-day state visit.

Mr Ben Ali was met at D.F. Malan airport by President Nelson Mandela, his daughter Zindzi and members of his cabinet.

He was welcomed with a 21-gun salute and after inspecting a guard of honour, the national anthems of the two countries were played.

Mr Ben Ali's three-day programme in the city will include a meeting with singer Mnam Makeba, a visit to the South African Museum and a speech in Parliament tomorrow.

Trade and Industry Minister Mr Trevor Manuel said earlier Mr Ben Ali's visit as OAU president was important "because it strengthens ties across the African continent".

He said the issue of air links between North Africa and South Africa will definitely be discussed.

— Sapa-Reuters
Parliament takes custody of original peace accord

ADRIAN HADLAND

CAPE TOWN — Parliament took custody of the original copy of the national peace accord yesterday in a ceremony to celebrate peace, the impact of the accord on capping violence in SA and the winding up of national peace structures. 4/14

National peace committee chairman John Hall, the first non-MP, or visiting head of state to address a joint sitting of Parliament, called for the spirit of the accord to live long in the words and minds of South Africans.

The accord, which has assisted in putting a lid on violence in SA, had brought together a divided leadership and set the standard for tolerance and respect, he said.

Accepting the accord, National Assembly Speaker Frene Ginwala said the search for peace remained an integral part of SA's transition to democracy.

The signing of the accord in September 1991 had marked a crucial landmark in this bid by bringing about a significant reduction in levels of violence, highlighting the awareness that SA was on the edge of a precipice and by involving all sectors of society, Ginwala said.

The accord was a reminder to the people of SA of their collective responsibility to keep justice and peace alive.

National peace committee spokesman Val Pauw said more than 160 local peace committees wound down their activities last year due to a lack of funds.

'SA link strengthens OAU'

CAPE TOWN — SA's membership of the Organisation of African Unity had strengthened African ranks and consolidated the continent's capacity to meet challenges and achieve progress, Tunsian president and current OAU chairman Zine el Abidine Ben Ali said yesterday.

Addressing a joint sitting of Parliament, he said African nations had to rely on their own potential to achieve national development goals.

Ben Ali, who is on a two-day state visit to SA, paid tribute to President Nelson Mandela and Deputy President FW de Klerk for their role in SA's transition.

He said the democratic changes and climate of freedom in SA were encouraging signs amid wars and conflicts in some parts of the continent.

"We are confident that your country's human resources and potential will reinforce our continent's ability to promote our common interests, the success of our efforts for Africa's development, the strengthening of its position within the world economy and the avoidance of its marginalisation on the international scene."

The OAU chief said Africa had to "assume responsibility for settling its own problems."

The Tunisian leader also called for Africa's foreign debt to be managed on the basis of partial cancellation or recycling debt into the financing of development and environmental protection projects.

Greater co-operation was required among African states to keep abreast of changes in the world economy, especially international trade relations in terms of the new World Trade Organisation, he said. — Sapa.
LEADERS PLEDGE TO GET SERIOUS ABOUT PEACE

Burundi requests larger OAU presence

BUJUMBURA: A delegation from the Organisation of African Unity was asked during a visit to Burundi yesterday to deploy more military observers in the country.

Burundi asked the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) yesterday to expand its mission there as leaders pledged to get serious about restoring peace.

The OAU visit yesterday came during a lull in the ethnic bloodletting which has claimed the lives of hundreds in recent weeks, with thousands of Hutus driven out of this city, Burundi’s capital.

An OAU team led by secretary-general Mr Salim Ahmed Salim met Hutu President Sylvestre Ndayumbuga and Prime Minister Mr Antomé Nduwayo from the Tutsi minority during the one-day visit here.

The team included ministers from Egypt, Mauritius, Tunisia and South African Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Alfred Nzo.

“What the OAU head was very reassuring because there is a clear indication that at the highest levels of state there is a move to deal with the crisis,” said OAU special envoy to Burundi Mr Leandre Bassole.

Against the tide of tribal violence, an OAU mission has just 47 military observers deployed as an unarmed monitoring force.

Mandate

But during their talks, Burundi requested Mr Salim to deploy a further 20 military observers. This will be decided at a head of state meeting in Tunisia next month, Mr Bassole said.

“The secretary-general was requested not only to strengthen the mandate, but to extend it here,” he said. The current mandate will expire in mid-June.

Mr Bassole said the OAU planned to return for another visit next month.

A delegation of ministers from francophone nations, including Belgium, also arrived in Bujumbura yesterday for two days of talks with government leaders and other officials. — Sapa-Reuters
President Nelson Mandela yesterday paid tribute to Tanzania for its support in South Africa's struggle against apartheid, and said the two countries were now partners in a mission to eliminate poverty.

Speaking at a rally in Dar es Salaam on the second day of a state visit, he said Tanzania became the home of liberation movements because it recognised the goal of liberation as a right for which it was prepared to sacrifice.

"For this support and for the example of selflessness which you set us, the people of South Africa thank you from the bottom of our hearts," he said.

"Our liberation would have been unthinkable without the sacrifices of the Tanzanian people."

Mandela said if Africa was to ward off the threat of failure, it would have to pursue unity with even greater vigour than before.

When the Organisation of African Unity's Liberation Committee met for the last time in Arusha last year, a special plea was made for a new drive to promote African unity.

"We must carry out this decision," he said.

South Africa's acceptance as a full member of the OAU, the South African Development Community and the Non-Aligned Movement allowed it to play a full and active role in Africa.

South Africa had a limited capacity, but it would, as far as possible, assist in efforts to make the region and continent a better place.

He said fellow Africans felt particular anguish at the horrifying events which the world had witnessed in Rwanda, Somalia, Burundi, Liberia and Sudan.

"We are confident that these problems will be resolved speedily, so that Africans everywhere can get down to the serious business of development."

The president will return to South Africa tomorrow.

During the visit he is expected to meet with Tanzanian statesman and former president Julius Nyerere, who retired from politics a few years ago. — Sapa
Addis Ababa — Organisation of African Unity foreign ministers are due to meet here today ahead of a summit that will try to restore credibility to the OAU and put its desperate financial situation in order.

"For the first time in OAU history, this 62nd ministerial meeting has been cut from six days to three, both to save cash and use the time more efficiently."

The agenda, prepared by a committee of ambassadors and other representatives, includes 27 draft resolutions, many of them concerned with conflict in such countries as Angola, Burundi, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Somalia to be put to the heads of state meeting beginning on Monday.

This year's summit will review for the first time the OAU mechanism set up two years ago for preventing, managing and settling conflict. While it is costly and has yet to prove its effectiveness, it is backed by the US and the EU, which want to see the OAU play a greater role where they do not want to send in peacekeepers.

The representatives of the 53 OAU states will also discuss the enormous problems caused by the refugees fleeing these wars, as well as the enormous social and economic problems facing Africa, which is struggling to apply "structural adjustment programmes" imposed by the world's financial bodies and introduce more democracy.

As last year, Somalia's seat at the conference table will remain vacant, as it has no national government as yet — Sapa-AFP
OAU 'must work to end Africa's wars'

ADDIS ABABA: African states must take steps to halt future conflicts before they started, Ethiopia's prime minister told foreign ministers yesterday.

Wars had harmed Africa's image and development, Mr Tamrat Layne said.

"What is required of the Organisation of African Unity is not financial commitment, of which it has little, but the courage and determination to take the necessary steps at least within the sphere of preventive diplomacy."

"The OAU will be better off reacting now rather than later," he said.

He was speaking at the opening of a three-day foreign ministers' meeting before the annual summit of the OAU.

The organisation had taken a back seat while the UN or other organisations worked towards ending Africa's endless conflicts, he said.

OAU officials said the organisation now planned to set up a network of "early warning systems" covering the continent. Officials would be stationed in the 52 member countries to report on internal conflicts and signs of tension before they degenerated into open war — Sapa-Reuters
OAU 'must work to end Africa's wars'

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OAU calls for rethink on military spending

ROGER FRIEDMAN
Staff Reporter

THE Organisation of African Unity has encouraged South Africa to rethink its military spending.

The assistant secretary general of the OAU, Ahmed Haggag, told a meeting of the Inter-State Defence and Security Committee in Cape Town today that Southern Africa's "cold war" had ended with the demise of apartheid, and the OAU welcomed the debate on levels of military spending.

The Inter-State Defence and Security Committee was formerly known as the Organisation of Frontline States.

The 17th annual session was officially opened by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki.

The session is being attended by defence, police and home affairs ministers from all Southern African states.

Countries represented were: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Mr Haggag said it was time for Southern Africa to "reassess its priorities".

The first task should be to redefine security needs and elaborate on new defence doctrines to enhance the region's momentum from confrontation to co-operation.

This should embrace democracy, economic and social development and environmental co-operation.

He said increasing regional co-operation had led Africans to question why "with no military conflict in the region, there is such high spending".

"I know there are problems around the demobilisation of forces but in the long run real rethinking of this matter should be encouraged."

He asked for Southern Africa's input into the growing debate on the creation of an African peacekeeping force to resolve conflict on the continent.

Speaking after delivering the opening address, Mr Mbeki said any reduction in military expenditure should be proceeded with cautiously.

Although Southern Africa was "the most peaceful and stable" region on the continent, the question of regional security had several elements.

"One of them is that none of the countries in the region should feel threatened by another," he said.

Regional security was inextricably linked with economic development.

Only when regional economic development was well on track "would it become possible to ask why we are maintaining such large military forces, because no one is threatened any more".

"Then it is possible to address the question of a reduction in military spending."
African autocrats Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi and Nigerian General Sani Abacha it is time for autocrats like them to relinquish power

By Cousin Amankwa

SOME CALL IT a talkshow Others say it is an occasion where most African heads of state meet yearly to show off their expensive suits, gold watches and big tummies at the expense of the masses ravaged by poverty. Yet the primary focus of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is supposed to be on Africa, its people and their problems.

The name of the organisation gives the impression of a united Africa, for Africans, and for its neighbours in the context of non-interference with Western countries. However, on the contrary, although Africa is the most beautiful continent, it is also known to be turbulent and marginalised.

Ghana's famous leader Dr Kwame Nkrumah once said "An African in Africa should never be treated alone." Yet the opposite is happening at Monrovia in Swaziland and South Africa, for instance, are treated with contempt and called all sorts of derogatory names.

There is also genocide in Rwanda and tribal warfare in Angola, Nigeria and Burundi in pursuit of self-interest by some of Africa's autocratic leaders.

But, despite all this, instead of the OAU using real measures to address these problems, it has kept quiet as if everything is normal.

So the question that comes to mind when one thinks of all these issues is: Is the OAU really needed?

It seems the man in power is a big NO! But, on second thoughts, it is only fair to suggest that the role of the OAU must change and be redefined to meet the many needs of the African people.

The OAU should not only talk, as Africans are now tired of great speeches, but it should be seen as being in the forefront of addressing African problems.

Looking at the OAU since its formation, its only success story was its support for the liberation struggles on the continent based on the ideology of pan-Africanism. There have been many concerns from various Africans both abroad and at home, about the lukewarm attitude of the OAU — but to no avail.

Economists will argue that the OAU does not have the necessary funds since member states do not pay their subscription fees. What a pity, as most African leaders, have fat bank accounts and mansions in foreign lands.

The real issue is greed, non-commitment to good governance, non-transparency and abuse of power.

No wonder most African leaders will cling to power by hook or by crook in total disregard of the disapproval of the masses. Livest have been lost, families torn apart, others deformed and millions become refugees.

A diplomat once remarked that African leaders are the most extravagant spenders and well-dressed, yet they are always asking for aid. The United Nations has to intervene in conflicts in Rwanda while the OAU sits back in comfort and watches from a distance.

It is no secret that most leaders in Africa have abused the trust of their people and in the name of the need to be dumped into the dunghill of history. There is no need to pass the blame on to others when we are doing nothing about our problems.

For the OAU to function well, most African leaders should first begin by putting their own house in order allowing true democracy to thrive. Lift states of emergency and other draconian laws which scare off people from effective participation in governance.

The core of African traditions and culture — to be fair, brother's keeper — seems to be fading away quickly while individual leaders continue to pursue their personal ambition. It is time for all "each one for himself, God for all" become the norm of the day.

There is a need for autocratic African leaders to resign, retire peacefully and give way to a young pool of people to come to power with fresh and better ideas of good governance and mass participation.

It is high time the Sam Abuchas, Yawen Musevenis, Daniel Arap Moos, and Mobutu Sekou relinquish power. The patience of the people is being exhausted.

(The writer is a Ghanaian freelance journalist based in Johannesburg.)

By Cousin Amankwa

OAU’s role needs to be redefined

'Heads of state in Africa have fat bank accounts and live in mansions while the masses live in poverty'