SANCTIONS

1977

SANCTIONS
7/10/77 – 23/12/77

(278A) FM 7/10/77

The cost of sanctions

What will happen if current threats at the UN and in European capitals become reality and SA is subjected to an economic boycott?

Arnt Spandau, professor of business economics at Wits, suggests that things will be bearable, although standards of living could drop drastically.

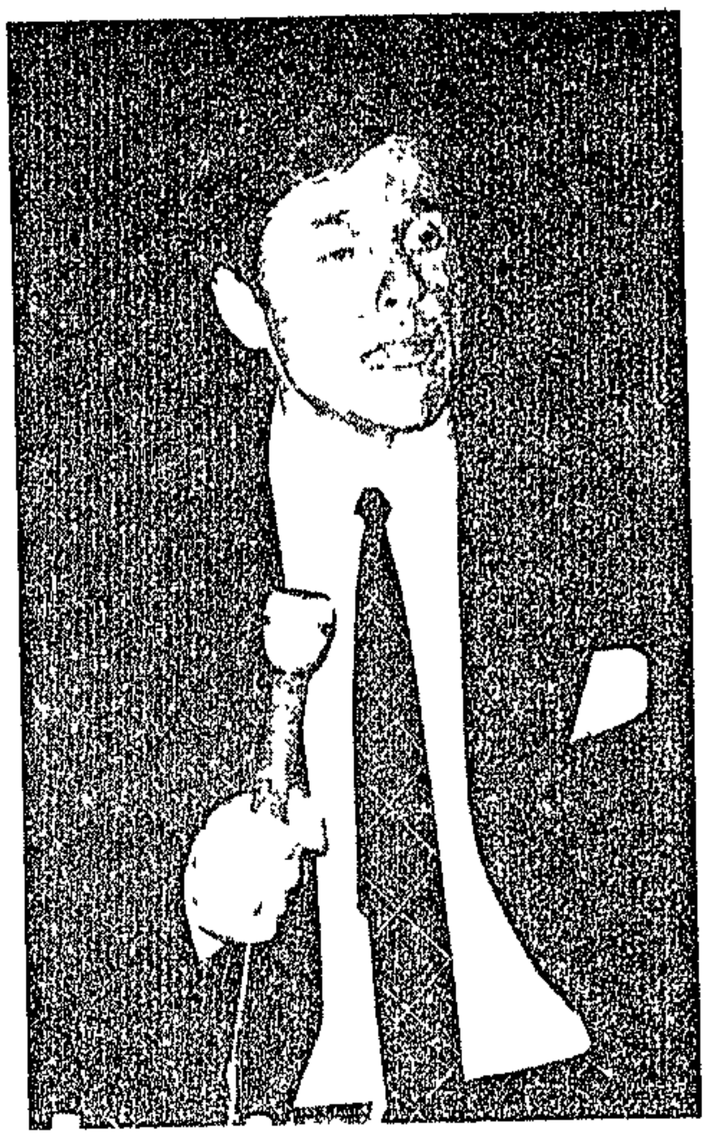
In a paper presented at the NDMF's Business Outlook conference in Johannesburg this week, Spandau explores the possible effects of trade and investment boycotts.

Using an input-output model devised by one of his colleagues, Yehuda Uliel, Spandau examines the effects of both a 20% and a 50% drop in foreign investment (on 1976 figures) The former would cause total disposable income in SA to fall by R101m, while the latter would cause it to fall by R247m Applying Spandau's figures to Reserve Bank income data, the *FM* calculates that a 20% investment boycott would reduce disposable income by 0,5%. A 50% boycott would reduce it by 1,3%.

Spandau says that a 20% boycott would result in an increase in unemployment of about 37 000 (11 368 of those affected being whites). With a 50% investment boycott, joblessness would rise by some 90 000 (27 344 whites).

But Spandau is nevertheless optimistic about the SA economy's resilience: "I would . . . maintain that, in all likelihood, a total investment boycott in 1976 would not have decreased SA's GDP by more than 5% and that the additional unemployment would not have exceeded 40 000 in the case of whites and 80 000 in the case of non-whites.

"In contrast," he argues, "a trade boycott would be considerably more expensive. In 1976 a 50% trade boycott would have reduced SA's exports by R4 280m, and this would have meant a deterioration in the balance of payments of R3 746m. More than 1,1m people would have become unemployed."



Spandau . . . the dangers cannot be set aside

British unemployment

Spandau estimates that personal incomes would also have dropped, evidently by as much as 14%.

He goes on to consider the effects of boycotts on the boycotters, and quotes calculations which suggest that a boycott of SA would increase Britain's unemployment by 70 000 and reduce its exports by £600m.

Spandau argues that a successful boycott of exports would be difficult to uphold. There are just too many loopholes.

If a boycott were successfully imposed, how would the SA economy fare? Not too badly it would appear — at least initially. But after an easy stage of import displacement and import substitution, Spandau says that things would tighten up. The lack of foreign know-how and competition would tend to decrease efficiency, resulting in "high cost industrial establishments".

Spandau also acknowledges the psychological and strategic considerations attached to boycotts. For one thing, net emigration from SA would increase.

What should be done? Spandau briefly mentions the restructuring of black education, changes in African land tenure rights in urban areas, the electrification of Soweto and the elimination of job reservation.

He concludes that until job reservation and other discriminatory measures are removed, "the danger of an economic boycott cannot be set aside".

NETHERLANDS-SA
Sanctions loom?

This week saw the first appearance of the controversial Sanctions Bill in the Dutch Parliament. The Bill aims to empower government to enforce "international resolutions, recommendations or agreements" regarding sanctions without having first to pass legislation for each action

The driving force behind the Bill is a Labour Party MP who has worked on it for years since it was disclosed that Dutch interests were involved in the sanctions busting Rhodesian tobacco trade.

Although it arises out of southern African issues, the Bill is a general one, raising several new points in Dutch law. This, rather than the SA implications, is why it will be bitterly contested.

In vain, the influential Central Bureau for Overseas Economic Relations submitted several objections to the Parliamentary commission preparing the Bill. The Bureau wanted a separate Act of Parliament to be passed on each occasion sanctions are demanded. It also wanted the Netherlands to act only in co-operation with all EEC partners.

The Parliamentary commission was not sympathetic. The draft Bill has, however, been altered to allow a parliamentary veto of any particular set of sanctions. And government, while recognising that a unilateral boycott is useless, will consult with — but not be bound by — its EEC partners.

A major problem is legal liability. Normally Dutch citizens living outside the Netherlands are not bound by Dutch law, but government is prepared to make an exception in the case of the Sanctions Bill. Dutch citizens living in SA and involved in trade with Rhodesia could therefore be liable to prosecution in the Netherlands.

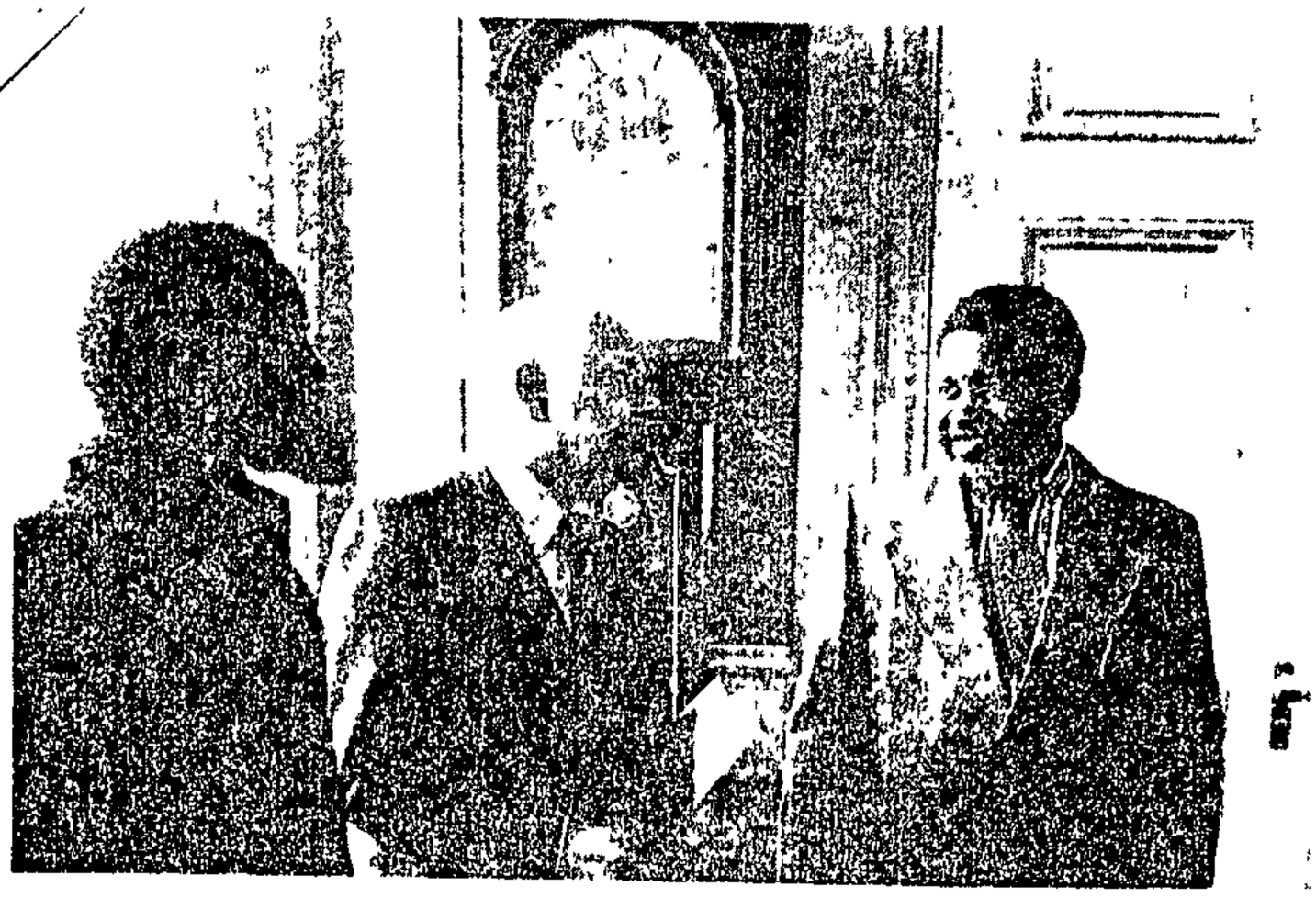
The Bill has a long way to go before it becomes law, but it is one more sign of growing international pressure on southern Africa.

1946

Economics II

Microeconomics

D. REES



Den Uyl with Nujoma (right) and his secretary Nauyala . . . time is running out

horrible memory, the Dutch refused to accept as SA ambassador in The Hague a man who they claimed had been a Nazi sympathiser.

The next decade, nevertheless, was a period of *toenadering*. In 1951 a Dutch-SA cultural agreement was signed, government missions travelled between Pretoria and Amsterdam, and emigration to SA was encouraged and even subsidised. The Dutch also supported SA in the UN.

The shooting at Sharpeville on March 21, 1960 - when Dutch-born Hendrik Verwoerd was Prime Minister — once again strained cultural and blood ties and led to the first Dutch criticism of SA in the UN. Subsequent attempts, mainly by the Christian Democrats, to restore brotherly relations were frustrated by repeated visa refusals by Pretoria.

From then onwards relations deteriorated. In 1966 the Dutch hesitated over, and lost to the French, an order to manufacture submarines for the SA navy – a process repeated 10 years later with the Koeberg nuclear reactor order.

In 1973 Labour Party leader Joop den Uyl became Prime Minister in a coalition which included the Christian Democrats. With the portfolios of Foreign Affairs (Max van der Stoel) and Development Aid (Jan Pronk) also held by Labour, political attitudes towards SA hardened noticeably

Swapo's grant

With Pronk's approval, Swapo has received an annual grant of R500 000 since 1975. In June this year, Den Uyl received Swapo leader Sam Nujoma and in September he met Tambo

The *FM* learns from Dutch diplomatic sources in SA that Den Uyl met with Tambo for an "informative discussion" at the latter's request. "During the meeting," says a spokesman, "it was made clear that the Dutch government considers the ANC to be an anti-apartheid group rather than a liberation movement.

"It was also made clear that the Dutch government maintains a policy aiming at speedy and fundamental changes by peaceful means. The sum granted to the ANC is humanitarian aid to be spent on the erection of a school and clinic project in Tanzania."

The ANC leader's visit to The Hague symbolises the fact that the Dutch are distancing themselves more and more from their white progeny in SA and aligning themselves more closely with the black majority. The recent suspension of the cultural agreement (*FM* September 30) and the announcement in Parliament earlier this month by Van der Stoel that the travel subsidy for emigrants to SA would be cut, underline this trend.

Moreover, the Free University of Amsterdam has severed its links with Potchefstroom University, while, amid much controversy, the two Reformed Churches are strengthening their contacts with their black daughter churches in the Republic. Groups favouring continued 'dialogue" with white SA have a powerful voice in the churches. But when the secretary-general of the Hervormde Kerk, Albert van den Heuvel, was again refused a visa by Pretoria a short while ago, the contention that white SA does not want critical dialogue was strengthened.

Despite these trends, trade between SA and the Netherlands has grown apace. Dutch exports to SA have risen more than threefold since 1969 — to R148m last year. Imports from SA have grown fourfold to R127m last year. However, total trade with SA accounts for less than 10% of Dutch trade with Africa as a whole.

Dutch investment in SA is estimated at roughly R170m.

The Dutch are now beginning to reach the reluctant conclusion that political and moral pressure has done little to bring about change in SA. The emphasis is now moving towards economic pressure, a shift with which even the Catholic Democrats show signs of concurring.

Accordingly, practical steps are being taken towards restricting trade and other economic ties. Early this year the two major banks, Amro and Algemene Bank, announced they would make no more loans to SA government institutions until major changes occurred.

Two months ago an export permit was refused for a Fokker aircraft destined for South West Africa (*FM* August 26). It was felt, the *FM* learns, that the aircraft might be used for military purposes. There is now, however, a general policy "not to co-operate" in issuing export permits for SA.

The question which now arises is whether the Dutch government can persuade or compel the business sector to go along with its tougher stance against apartheid. Certainly it can count on support within the trade union movement. Although the small Protestant Christelijke Nationale Vakverbond believes that things like the EEC Code of Conduct can loosen apartheid, the more powerful socialist and Catholic Federasie van Nederlandse Vakverenigings supports tougher economic action.

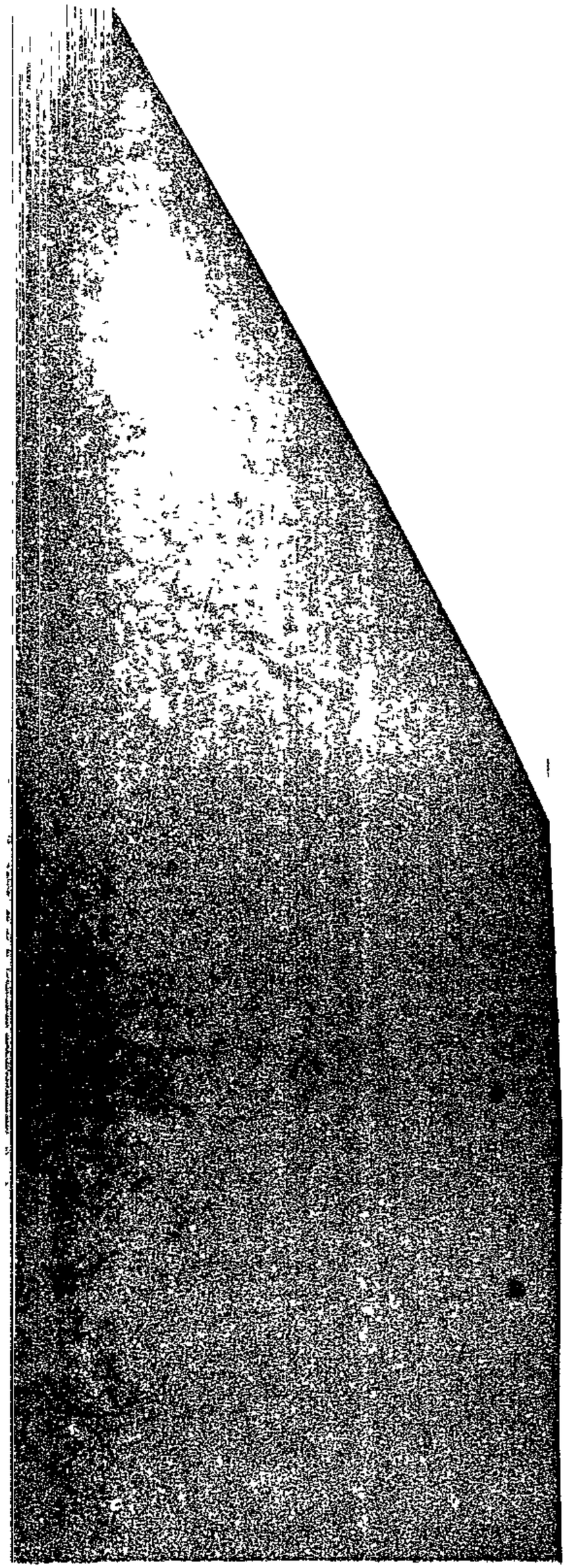
Economic sanctions

Although the Dutch government has felt from the beginning that the EEC Code of Conduct is flawed by its lack of enforceability, it is committed to attempt to fulfil its obligations under it.

The Dutch are now going even further, however. Last month Foreign Minister Van der Stoel was in New York raising the question of mandatory economic sanctions.

Says a Dutch diplomat in Pretoria: "It must be understood that what is being heard from the Netherlands — and from the rest of the Western world — is a signal to indicate the urgency of the situation in the hope that the SA government will indicate clearly which road it is following away from racial discrimination."

The impact in the Netherlands of the banning of *The World*, the Black People's Convention and other black organisations, and last, but not least, of Beyers Naude, is likely to be catastrophic for PM Vorster's government. And there can be little doubt that it will overflow into Germany, France, Scandinavia and the UK.



More leaks in the dyke

FM 21/10/77

278A

Dutch attitudes have changed from solidarity with the Afrikaner to active opposition to apartheid. What next?

Time was when the young Queen Wilhelmina sent a ship to rescue the embattled Paul Kruger and take him into exile. In 1977 her daughter, Queen Juliana, announced in her speech from the throne that the Dutch government considered mandatory economic action by the UN Security Council against SA to be justified.

And last month Juliana's Prime Minister, Joop den Uyl, received the acting president of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo, and promised him R190 000 in aid for refugees from Soweto.

The change from solidarity with white SA to active opposition has not been easy for the forebears of the Afrikaner nation. Nor has it so far prevented trade between the two countries from increasing rapidly. But the possibility that it may now do so is yet another dark cloud looming on SA's foreign affairs horizon - and now looming all the more darkly in view of government's massive clamp-down on black organisations this week.

At the time of going to press, the *FM* was unable to confirm or deny reports that the Netherlands has slapped an embargo on SA ships and goods.

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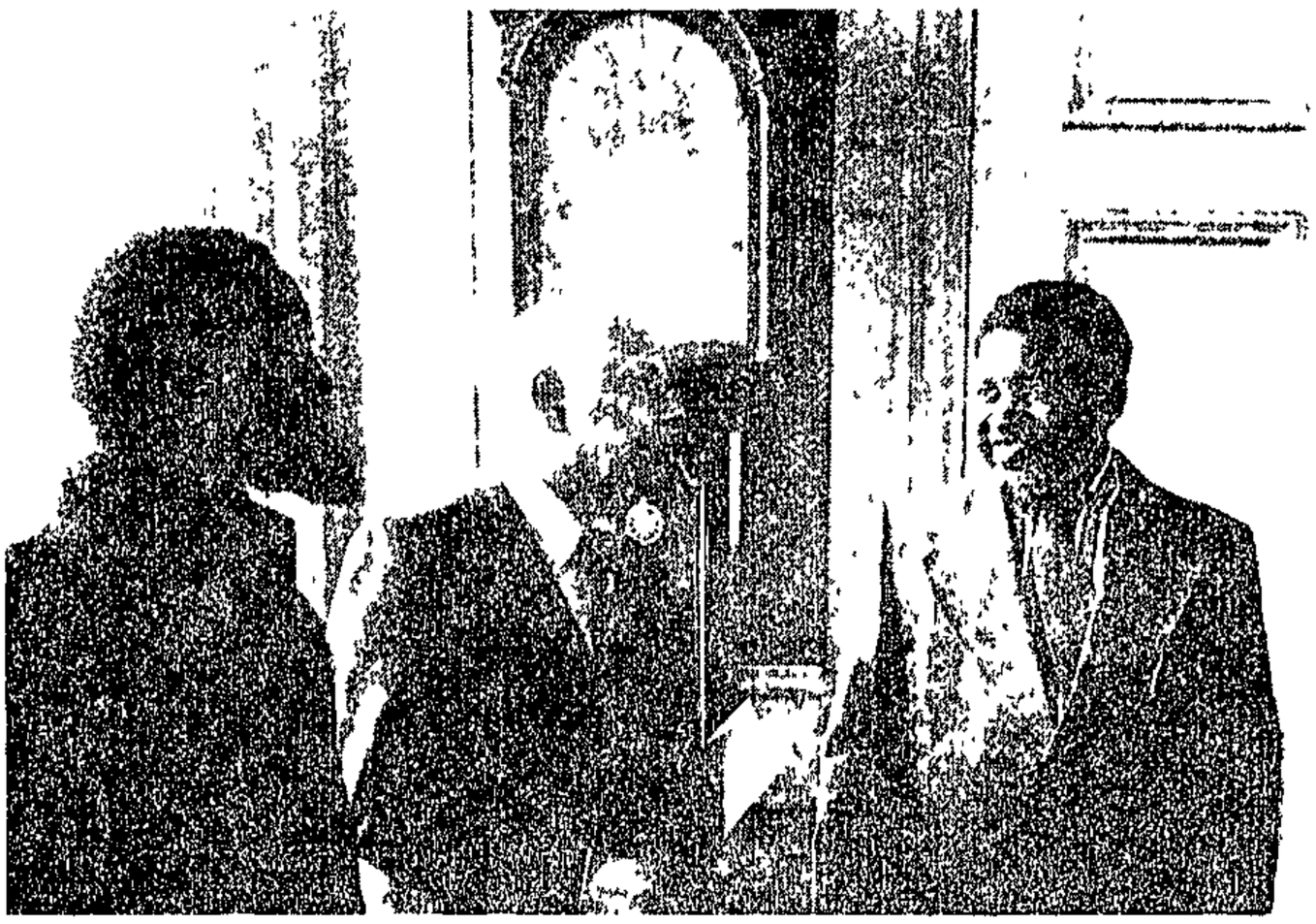

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done in SA by French firms".

The *FM*'s Paris correspondent was told by the ministry of finance that future policy on export guarantees related to sales to SA would be based solely on economic considerations. The *FM* learns that the ministry, which is under the direct supervision of Prime Minister Raymond Barre, and ultimately controls export credits, will resist any political pressure from the Quai d'Orsay.

● In the Netherlands, the chairman of the Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank (Amro) J R M van der Brink, said that he was "happy" with the steps proposed by the Dutch Government in reaction to the clampdown in SA.

These steps include Dutch support for UN imposed sanctions and the possibility that Dutch nationals who don SA military uniforms will be deprived of their citizenship

● On the other side of the globe, in Australia, the dean of the diplomatic corps, Joe Forace, created a stir by refusing to hold a reception for the new SA ambassador, John Oxley, who was last week greeted by cries of "Go home racist" when he arrived to present his credentials to Governor-General Sir John Kerr.

Normal protocol requires the dean to hold a reception for new heads of mission. But Forace — who is the Maltese high commissioner — was evidently instructed by his government earlier this year not to deal with SA representatives. This led to his declining to hold a farewell reception for the retiring SA ambassador, John Mills.

'Discreet' opinions sought on SA

Star 31/10/77
278A

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The South African Government has been conducting a discreet opinion poll among top British businessmen to discover their views on the South African regime

The Government is using an unusual emissary, a South African "international trade consultant". Mr Jacques Lorraine, who works part-time for the South African Foreign Trade Association

Mr Lorraine, who first came to Britain 18 months ago, started a business consultancy firm in March called Jacques Lorraine and Partners.

The only partner is his wife, and the registered office is in Mount Street, Mayfair, the address of his solicitors The capital of the company is R150.

He places great emphasis on discretion and confidentiality He said he had approached about 55 businessmen and politicians in the past four months and had sounded out about 20 of the major companies with large holdings in South Africa. He was not willing to name any of them

"These discussions are on the basis of strict confidentiality. This is all legitimate, strictly above board It isn't secretive, but it is privileged information," he said.

So far, his reports back to the Foreign Trade Association can have given little encouragement to the Government.

"Some of the people I have spoken to have been devastatingly frank," he says. "They say that they know it's amoral to allow such pressure to have any effect, that they ought to make a stand—and—not give in. But after all, they say, we're in business."

Broadly, Mr Lorraine says, the view of British businessmen is that they want Britain and South Africa to be good friends but that they are dismayed at the path the National Party Government appears to be taking and that unless South Africa cools it, there could be serious problems.

Two businessmen said they had been left with the strong impression that Mr Lorraine represented the Government but he insists that he works solely on behalf of the Foreign Trade Association.

SA companies face snag over raising US loans

S. Express 30/10/77

278A



● Michael Scott . . . "It just won't fly."

LENDERS in the United States are not happy about lending to South African companies, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for local companies to obtain money in the Eurodollar market for more than two years.

When South African companies embark on the exercise of borrowing against their South African-based assets, the going is now very tough.

This is the view of Plate Glass financial director Mike Scott. He commented this week that borrowing against a non-resident asset in the US "just won't fly".

PG has recently been successful in obtaining a $3-m loan in the US domestic market for the purchase of a glass business on the West Coast.

Scott: "The money was borrowed on the back of an investment in the US and the equity portion has been guaranteed by Plate Glass and Shatterprufe Industries here in South Africa."

Because the asset was not non-resident, it was not too difficult for PG to raise the funds in spite of the fact that other South African companies have found difficulties borrowing abroad recently

The purchase funded by the loan is for Sunglo, a glass business on the West Coast, which operates in 11 US states.

Sunglo, with an annual turnover of $14-m, has long been an export customer of the Shatterprufe side of the business (taking about R1-m a year), so PG has in effect taken over a customer. The $3-m loan is effectively the net asset value of the company although it includes a small amount for goodwill.

The bank which came up with the most attractive loan package for PG was Barclays in Los Angeles. Scott remarked: "Internationally we have links with Barclays, and apart from one other bank, Barclays went the longest."

The length of the loan is critical for Sunglo has to generate sufficient funds itself to service and repay the loan. Scott: "Although we are sending a South African over to take over the chief executive position, Sunglo will have to stand on its own. And clearly the longer the period of the loan, the better chance Sunglo will have to generate cash flow."

Scott sees the Sunglo acquisition as the "most exciting investment opportunity that ever presented itself to PG." The potential in the windscreen business in California is immense — there are 40-m vehicles in the state alone.

278A
Star 31/10/77

Sanctions won't kill us — PM

NEW YORK — The South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster has said the proposed United Naions sanctions against South Africa would hurt, but "certainly not kill."

He told Newsweek magazine he was "very confident" about the future of his nation.

"We believe in self-government for the blacks, and they have that at the moment (in the homelands). And as far as (homeland) viability is concerned "the fact is, the standard of living of the South African black is from two to five times higher than that of the rest of Africa."

Asked whether South Africa could get along without cheap black labour, Mr Vorster said: "We can get along, but they'll starve if we don't employ them."

As for whether the UN votes sanctions against his country to force black majority rule, Mr Vorster said, "I'll be a fool if I say to you that it won't matter or it won't hurt, but it certainly won't kill." — Sapa-AP

Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK — South Africa will be on trial for the next six months with the threat hanging over its head of sanctions far worse than the mandatory arms embargo which was agreed on at the United Nations.

Whether the South African Government likes it or not, its record on May 1, 1978 — the probable date on which the six-month embargo will be reviewed — will have a vital bearing not only on its relations with the West but on the economic well-being of the country too.

The Western powers see the six-month embargo not so much as a "sentence" for the recent offenses of the South Afri-



YOUNG

Not enough, Carter told on sanctions

278A

Eugene Hugo

WASHINGTON — President Carter is still under intense pressure to take more drastic action against South Africa than his Thursday announcement foreshadows.

Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee's Africa Subcommittee — Senator Dick Clark, has already voiced his disappointment that the President did not announce a wide range of unilateral measures in the economic field.

And yesterday, the chairman of the Congressional black caucus Parren Mitchell told reporters the President's arms embargo against South Africa "is not enough." He urged "total economic sanctions."

DISAPPOINTED

In a statement after conferring with house speaker Thomas O'Neill, he said he was disappointed that President Carter had not announced stronger action.

Mr Mitchell said he saw the resolution approved by the International Relations Committee on Thursday as "only the first step" toward a total policy against the racial actions of the Vorster Government.

The caucus wants the administration to take these steps: downgrade the US mission, remove US commercial, defence and agricultural attaches, end working agreements in the fields of treasury, defence, deny tax credits to US companies and support elimination of Export-Import Bank guarantees for loans to US companies trading and investing in South Africa.

NORMAL RULES

Mr Mitchell went to Mr O'Neill to arrange for a house vote today on the resolution denouncing the 'South African Government and calling on President Carter to take "effective Measures".

He said he thought the caucus had the votes to pass the resolution even though it will require two-thirds consent to suspend normal rules to take it up

NM 31/10/77

Biter bit (278A)

AN interesting facet of discrimination came before the University of Western Ontario in Canada the other day.

The student council asked the campus faculty club to ban South African wines from a proposed wine-tasting party.

A resolution said this ban was requested because of South Africa's discriminatory racial policies.

But the faculty club manager said this, in itself, constituted discrimination.

"If we do not stock South African wines we will be guilty of practising discrimination ourselves," he pointed out.

OAU stands firm on arms embargo demand

278 A

Star 1/11/77

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A tense battle of wills between the West and Africa began at the United Nations yesterday over a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, reports Hugh Roberton.

In a packed and hushed Security Council chamber, the Wetern powers triple-vetoed three of the four draft resolutions against South Africa which had been proposed and sponsored by African countries.

And the Africans, expressing bitter disappointment at the vetoes, forced a last-minute adjournment of the debate and prevented a vote on the Western-sponsored arms embargo draft resolution.

POINTLESS

At one stage the council became embroiled in a fast-moving, but apparently pointless, wrangle over procedure, evoking the comment from United States ambassador, Mr Andrew Young that "nobody can be as pleased at what is happening here as John Vorster"

The Africans told the council that they could not accept the Western draft resolution — already substantially changed in an attempt to accommodate the wishes of the 47 African members of the UN — without "further consultation."

And, they added, it was unlikely that they would accept the draft resolution without moving amendments — and thus almost certainly inviting further confrontation with the West.

DIFFERENT

The Western draft resolution finally submitted to the council was substantially different from the working paper circulated among African countries last week and over the weekend

It abandoned the previous idea of limiting the embargo to six months — something which the French Government had apparently insisted on

Both France and West Germany had spoken of a binding arms embargo on South Africa.

Apparently to compensate France for the abandonment of the six-month limit, the revised Western document made no mention of the revoking of licences for the manufac-

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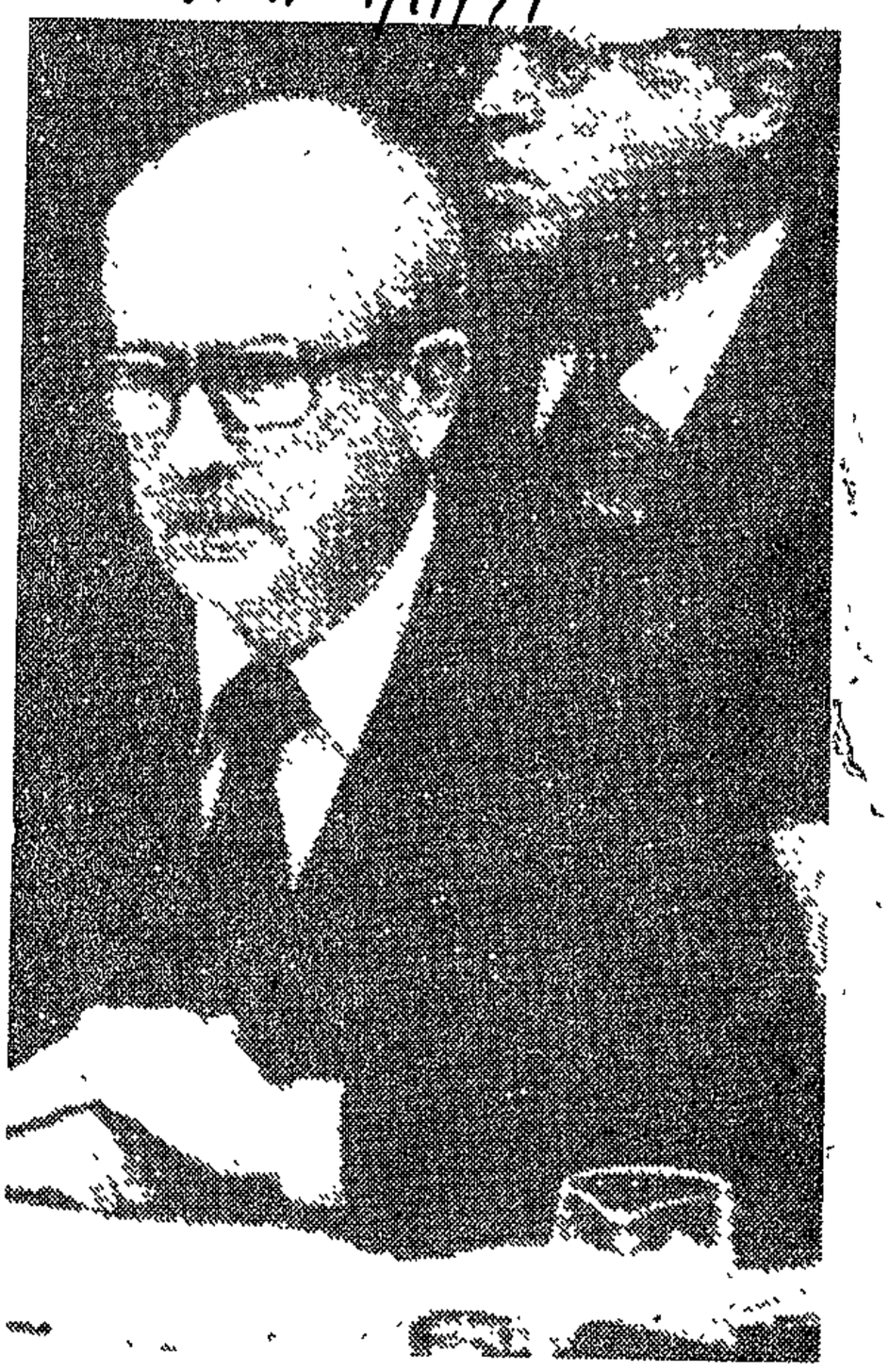

Mr R von Wechmar of West Germany who backed a binding embargo.

these demands, France is said to have given a firm and categorical warning of a veto of any resolution which included licences and contracts.

And France, unquestionably the most individualistic and temperamental of the Western countries on the Security Council, apparently expressed some misgivings about the domineering role of the United States.

The three African draft resolutions triple vetoed by the Western powers demanded harsh sanctions against South Africa, including a mandatory arms embargo in perpetuity, a ban on new foreign investments, ban on import and export guarantees, and other economic sanctions.

The one African resolution approved by the council — unanimously — was a brief one expressing the council's abhorrence of the South African Government's race policy, but not calling for measures against the country

OAU stands firm

From page 1

ture of foreign-designed weapons in South Africa, or the revoking of contracts as had the original Western proposal.

African reaction to the final version of the Western draft resolution was immediately hostile.

The Africans are insisting that the resolution include provision for the revoking of licences and the revoking of "contractual arrangements" to provide weapons

While there is general agreement among four of the five Western countries on the Security Council to go along with

RDM 1/11/77

UK paper hits at sanctions 'humbug'

278A

LONDON. — British support for mandatory arms sanctions against South Africa is humbug, the London Daily Mail said yesterday.

"The official reason for this embargo is that South Africa is a threat to world peace," it said.

"What arrant hypocrisy this is. There are areas of the globe far more likely to suck the great powers into another war.

"The Middle East is the one that most readily springs to mind. Yet Britain, America and Russia are all busy servicing the military requirements of one side or the other — Arab or Israeli.

"The truth is that South Africa is being singled out for a UN embargo not because Mr Vorster's regime poses a unique threat to international peace, nor even because apartheid is more especially evil than other tyrannies.

"What we are seeing is a competition between the Soviet Union and the United States to woo the emerging black African states.

"That is the underlying reason for the arms embargo. It is humbug to pretend otherwise."

The Daily Telegraph said: "Will the horrific blood-letting and terror still being inflicted on Cambodia by the war criminals who call themselves its government inspire talk of economic sanctions?

"We know the answers only too well.

"There is increased Nigerian trade to be gained from denouncing South Africa, but little percentage in Cambodia."

Zambia's permanent representative at the UN, Miss Gwendoline Konie, said sanctions would be difficult to enforce because the world body did not have the necessary machinery.

"It would be up to individual nations to observe them." — Sapa-AP

278A

It won't kill us — Vorster

NEW YORK. — The South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has said the proposed United Nations sanctions against South Africa would hurt, but "certainly not kill."

He told Newsweek magazine: "We believe in self-government for the blacks, and they have that at the moment in the homelands."

Asked whether South Africa could get along without cheap black labour, Mr Vorster said: "We can get along, but they'll starve if we don't employ them."

About whether the UN votes sanctions against his country to force black majority rule, Mr Vorster said: "I'll be a fool if I say to you that it won't matter or it won't hurt. But it certainly won't kill." — Sapa-AP.

Veto expected on UN sanctions bid

NEW YORK. — Three out of four African resolutions against South Africa now before the UN Security Council were likely to be vetoed by Western powers, US sources said yesterday.

They said they expected Benin, Libya and Mauritius, the sponsors of the resolutions, to insist that the council vote on them yesterday.

After the voting, council members would work out a compromise resolution for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa on the basis of a rough draft being promoted behind the scenes by the US and other Western countries, they said.

The only African resolution they thought would be accepted was the demand that South Africa lift the bans on organisations and the news media "opposed to apartheid".

The sources, who did not want to be named predicted that none of the other three resolutions would be adopted.

One calls for a cutoff of trade with, investments in and loans to South Africa. Though not binding, it asks countries to report what they have done by next April and envisages a council meeting in May for "further action as appropriate".

Both the other resolutions invoke Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, under which the council can order mandatory action against a country found to be threatening international peace.

One could become the basis for a later effort to expel South Africa from the UN. It says South Africa has "persistently violated" UN Charter principles and its actions "constitute a grave threat to international peace and security".

Under the charter, such a threat can trigger enforcement action, or sanctions, and any UN member that has persistently violated charter principles may be expelled by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

The other resolution would have the council, acting under Chapter Seven, demand that all countries stop shipping arms to South Africa.

It is more forcefully worded than the Western draft, put forward by the US, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany.

The US, Britain, France triple vetoed a resolution to expel South Africa in 1974 and a resolution for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa in 1975. — Sapa-AI

US threatens uranium ban, says report

ROM 1/11/77 278A

By GUY BERNARD

WASHINGTON. — The Carter Administration is considering putting a halt to exports of low-grade uranium fuel rods to South Africa, it was reported yesterday.

US State Department officials said shipments of highly-enriched uranium to the Republic had already been stopped. The fuel now under threat of being cut off is the uranium requested by South Africa for use in two large nuclear power plants being built by a French consortium.

The "did-didn't" argument between President Carter and the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, about Mr Vorster's statement on atomic explosions continues.

On Friday, President Carter said again that Mr Vorster had in both a public statement and, "a private message to me" . . . "unequivocally committed himself not to design nor produce, nor to test any atomic explosions at all, either peaceful or weapons".

The White House announced that no specific details on an arms embargo against the Republic would be released until after a United Nations resolution on the matter is passed.

Once the UN has acted a White House directive will be issued that "will contain specific instructions regarding contracts, materials covered, and other areas of interest."

The State Department is preparing a list of "gray area" material that could fall under the arms embargo.

Officials said it could include heavy-duty trucks, certain types of computers and executive-type aircraft used by the South African Air Force.

The president of the Atomic Energy Board, Dr A J A Roux, yesterday said he could not judge the authenticity of the report.

"I note it and have no reason to prevent its publication," he said.

The Star
Tuesday November 1 1977

Don't let pressure blow the boiler

278 A

THE American decision that Ambassador Bowdler will eventually return to Pretoria, and the three-way UN veto, make good sense. The United States and other Western governments will achieve more meaningful change in South Africa through contact and dialogue, than by diplomatic isolation.

Indeed, it seems likely that direct contact and controlled pressure from the West will increase, rather than diminish, as a result of Steve Biko's death, the recent bannings and suppression of the World.

The nature of this pressure will determine its success. There are genuine fears among ordinary and reasonable South Africans that radical political change will bring chaos; that while it is possible to become much more deeply involved in joint decision-making, there is a real risk that sudden and too-simplistic change in South Africa's social and political dynamics could send the entire nation, black and white, skidding uncontrollably into a constitutional smash-up. This fear may have a significant influence on the election.

White South Africans, who must ultimately share their wealth and power, have the goodwill needed to achieve change. But they reject solutions which will place them entirely at the mercy of the majority, where they may lose everything

This is an understandable fear, and it would be foolish to discount it. If the West is interested in achieving real and peaceful change from within, it must recognise the danger of pushing Pretoria to the point where diehard advocacy leads us all, lemming-like, into confrontation and destruction.

The Western three-way veto clearly recognises the futility and potential disaster lurking behind the Afro-Asian sledgehammer approach. So does Andrew Young's statement last night that the US is not seeking to isolate the Republic or asking whites to forsake what they have helped to build. It is this kind of realism and restraint, and only this, which can make pressure for peaceful change effective.

Britain accuses Gabon of sanctions busting

(2784) 1/11/77 Star.

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A secret report from the British Government to the UN Sanctions Committee accuses Gabon, the current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, of conniving at systematic evasion of sanctions by Rhodesian air transport companies.

Exports of Rhodesian beef and other goods were, according to the report, routed via Libreville Airport and Gabon-registered companies. Imports from Europe into Rhodesia passed along the same route.

The report asks for travel restrictions to be imposed on 23 people, 18 of them British, involved in the sanctions-breaking operations. If this were accepted, these people would be prohibited from entering any country which implements UN sanctions on Rhodesia.

Gabon is not just current chairman of the OAU, it is also, by recent election, one of the African members of the Security Council.

Nevertheless, the allegation is not in essence new. As early as 1973, the UN Sanctions Committee had its first discussion of a report that a Rhodesian Plane with the call sign Tango Romeo was engaged in sanctions busting operations through Libreville.

There was a further, more detailed, report in November, 1975, also from Britain, which has been virtually the only nation whose Government intelligence network has been directed to detecting and exposing sanctions-busting.

At that time, it was said that a DC-8 aircraft, surreptitiously acquired, had been given a respray job in Salisbury Airport and was operating for a company registered in Gabon but believed to be Rhodesian owned — Affretair (La Compagnie Gabonaise d'Affretenments Aeriens).

In 1976, another British Note said flatly, that Affretair was a cover organisation controlled from Salisbury by a Rhodesian airline, Air Trans-Africa.

At this time, roughly the middle of last year, Affretair were said to be operating five aircraft, two DC 8s, two DC7s and a CL44, bought by various subterfuges in the United States, Belgium and Luxembourg.

WIDE NET

The DC8s were flying regularly with Rhodesian beef for Gabon and the Ivory Coast, then on to Amsterdam to pick up imports for Rhodesia which were consigned to Gabon, but in fact flown directly to Salisbury.

The net was spread very wide, with Affretair planes flying Rhodesian goods by various devices to South American countries as well as a series of African countries, including Zambia, Zaire, Malawi, Nigeria, Ruanda, Malawi and Kenya.

Some of the aircraft also made regular calls in Europe.

The UN, acting on the reports, sent a series of Notes to Gabon which made no reply, until, on May 6, the Gabon Government announced that Affretair had been dissolved and all links between Gabon and Rhodesia ended.

DATE:

FACULTY OF ARTS'S

LANGUAGE LABORATORIES : DAILY LOG SHEET

	LAB 1	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 2	LAB
Language taught					
Lecturer in charge					
No. of students					
Department or Faculty					
Time: from					
to					
Total time - Hours, Minutes					
Faulty machinery					
Control unit No.					
Cassette machine No.					
Headphone No.					
Reel-to-reel machine No.					
Consoles					
Other items					
Remarks (Lab. attendant):					
Signature (Lab. attendant):					

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Star 2/11/77

'Blind skittles' in southern Africa?

In dealing with South Africa's unique problems, Western leaders are operating mostly on instinct, but correctly so, in the view of JONATHAN POWER writing for the International Herald Tribune.

Western diplomacy in southern Africa is rather like the party game "blind skittles." A row of skittles is set up and each player rolls the ball with his eyes closed. "Players are allowed to 'sight' the skittles with their eyes open," says the Pan Book of Party Games, "but they must be closed immediately prior to the roll being made."

In Rhodesia, much to the surprise of onlookers, the Smith skittle looks as if it's about to topple. Even so, the question is begged: Has the ball been thrown too hard and do the Anglo-American team members know quite what they are aiming at?

Was it sensible for David Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, to announce publicly that the future Zimbabwean army should be constructed primarily out of guerilla troops?

Again, does Dr Owen know what he is doing when he tries to manipulate the game so that it is only the Joshua Nkomo (co-leader of the Patriotic Front) skittle that is left standing?

It is when we come to South Africa that the skittling appears as if it is being played not only with blindfolds but on the moon without normal gravity.

The balls have a nasty habit of rolling back to the throwers. Will the intensive pressure now being put on South Africa by the West (John Vorster calls it "strangulation with finesse") push the regime forward on the course to majority rule or will it frighten the whites so that they retreat into the laager, the South African equivalent of circling the wagons?

That the chief Western policy makers are rolling the balls with their eyes shut is more or less frankly admitted Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, told me recently that "I have an acute awareness of the limit of my information and good judgment."

Yet in the same breath he rolled another ball. He gave the most forceful and ringing commitment to one man, one vote in South Africa we have heard since Vice-President Mondale confronted Mr Vorster in Vienna in May — a position the State Department has been trying to blur ever since.

Andrew Young, whose success as America's chief southern African troubleshooter is leading to high-level White House discussion about him being the next Secretary of State, admits frankly that he works by instinct, rather than through some master intellectual plan

George Ball has surfaced many of the criticisms of the consequences of this instinctive, blind skittles approach to South Africa in the September issue of Atlantic. "South Africa, is not the American South of the 1960s or even of the 1860s," he writes. "Even the most rabid Northern Abolitionists did not threaten white Southerners with the total transfer of political control to the blacks."

Ball believes that outside pressure will force South African whites to pull into the laager. Moreover, Western pressure will only encourage the pace of African violence.

Personally, I come down against Ball on the side of the skittle players. No one, of course, knows for certain which way the South Africans are going to jump, if unremitting pressure is put on them by the West. To that extent we are playing "blind."



David Owen . . . does he know what's he's doing?



Zbigniew Brzezinski . . . aware of the limit of his judgment.

But what is clear is that white South Africa, if left to itself, will topple anyway — more horribly and more gruesomely than if it gives way now. The forces of revolution within and around it, are so obviously now on the advance. Their friends in the communist world and the Third World have a carte blanche to help in every way and there's nothing the West can do to dissuade them.

The only question is can the West, by joining forces of revolution, both use its influence to mitigate the carnage that radical change inevitably produces?

Enter the experience of the American civil rights movement. The Southern states moved in a decade from a situation of racial oppression very similar to South Africa today, to one whose black emancipation, if not complete, has moved at an extraordinarily rapid pace.

The civil rights movement taught America, particularly the South, a number of things First, that political progress for blacks and economic progress for whites are not mutually exclusive goals.

If South Africa would change, then as Andrew Young told the businessmen of Johannesburg in May, the whole backyard of black Africa is there as a budding business partner.

Second, that if change is accommodated to in the days of nonviolent pressure, the chance of being able to build democratic institutions that all sides respect is heightened. But if change is resisted — as it was in the northern states — violence takes over. The situation rapidly polarizes and political solutions become more difficult. For the South Africans, a violent solution could mean, in the end, a black marxist dictatorship.

Third, that life does not go to pieces if blacks are a majority. Young and Carter have both spent a large part of their lives in Atlanta, now a black-run, well-run city

Of course, Atlanta is a black island in a predominantly white sea The American South is not South Africa But no doubt if white South Africa began to move voluntarily toward majority rule, helping hands would ease the way.

Perhaps it could be integrated into a larger Western unit — a member of the European Economic Community? A far-fetched idea, but one that should be explored for it is the only political grouping of states where human rights and economic well-being are linked by statute.

The balls are being rolled in the dark — that is the nature of South Africa — a nation unique in world history. But the instincts of Carter and Young are broadly right.

West, blacks clash at UN

Star 2/11/77

Haggling aids SA

Hugh Roberton

New York

Haggling between the West and the Africans over an arms embargo against South Africa has let South Africa off the hook in the Security Council.

With no agreement in sight, there were even outbreaks of open hostilities. The British Ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard, normally the most placid of men, described the latest African demands as "farcical."

A clearly annoyed French official accused radical African states of playing politics with the fate of the majority in South Africa and another Western diplomat remarked: "This is outrageous. It is an abuse of the Security Council."

At the centre of the confrontation is a Western draft resolution calling for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa under Chapter Seven of the UN Charter.

This is precisely what African countries have been demanding for years — but they began to demand far more once they felt the West was prepared to agree to an embargo.

As it is, the Western powers have substantially changed their original proposal for a resolution in an attempt to accommodate the demands of the 47 African members of the UN.

They agreed, for instance, to scrap their original plan to limit the embargo to a six-month period and agreed to what would be an embargo in perpetuity.

Licences

But the Africans were demanding a ban on nuclear co-operation, the revoking of contractual arrangements — even though such a step would offend the legal systems of just about every Western country — and the revoking of licences to manufacture weapons in South Africa.

The Western powers, and especially France, are apparently not prepared to endorse a resolution which, in effect, would force armament manufacturers to renege on existing contracts.

And they have pointed out to African countries that revoking licences is not a magic wand which would miraculously stop the South African Government from manufacturing weapons of foreign design.

"We have warned the Africans that they are trying to place South Africa beyond the law, and that this would be infinitely less constructive than if we were to maintain those licensing arrangements which enable us to have some clout in Pretoria," one Western official said.

The French are showing signs of exasperation and, according to one African account, are threatening to veto "the whole damn thing."

The only point of agreement was to meet again today.

● West "impatient with Swapo." — Page 29.

Can West afford sanctions against SA?

D.D. 2/11/77

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Superficially, the threat of economic sanctions against South Africa has moved closer with Western support for a mandatory arms embargo, but it is unlikely that the West could afford to shut down its trade ties with the Republic.

The much-vaunted economic recovery of the industrialised countries is running out of steam. Unemployment persists and would worsen with sanctions, billions of rands worth of investments would be lost, and there would be no ready substitute for strategic minerals supplied by South Africa.

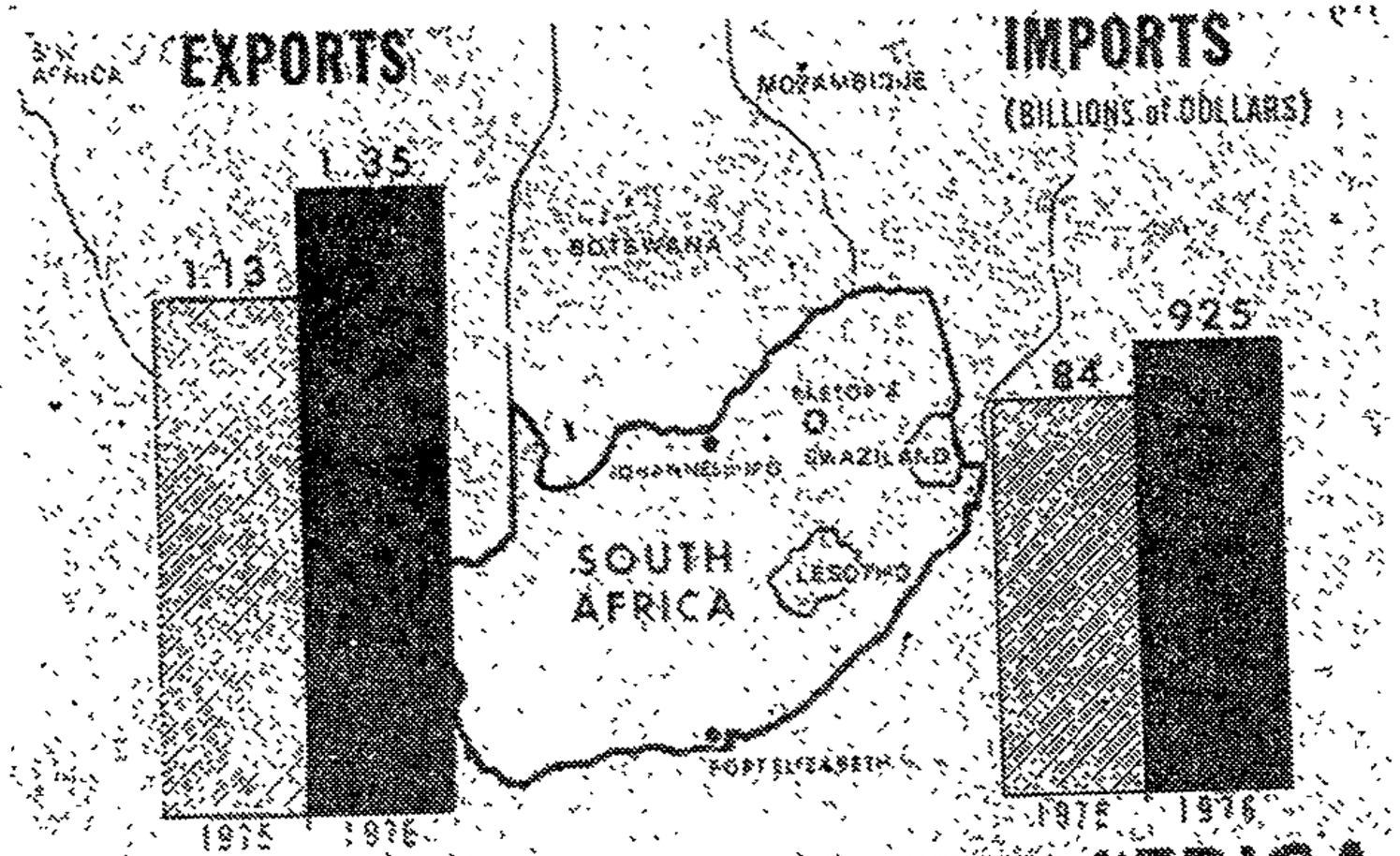
The Western countries had a combined favourable trade balance with this country of nearly R 1 000 million last year, according to Department of Customs and Excise figures. Arndt Spandau, head of the Department of Business Economics at the University of the Witwatersrand, pointed out that serving trade ties with South Africa would seriously aggravate unemployment problems in the West at a time when twin resolution was a prime factor in social policies of the American, British and French governments.

For example, there are 1,5 million jobless in Britain which does more than R2 000 million worth of trade with South Africa each year.

The Minister of Finance, Sen Horwood, has noted that the United States, favourable balance of trade with the Republic has increased more than five-fold in the last ten years to R816,2 million. The level of unemployment in America has been rising consistently for the past few years and has now reached double digit figures among minority groups, particularly young blacks.

France, also suffering from acute unemployment, enjoyed a favourable trade balance in its dealings here of about R96 million on two-way trade of more than R400 million.

Foreign investment here is hard to gauge accurately. Britain has the largest stake. Averaging figures from the Federation of British Industry, the Department of Trade there, and the United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association, its investment here is valued at about R4 000 million — a lot to lose.



U.S. TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

But these are only hardships the West would have to bear. South Africa's mineral wealth makes the avoidance of sanctions a virtual necessity. Consider the figures:

Gold: South Africa is responsible for more than 70 per cent of world production and has the greatest reserves.

Diamonds: 50 per cent of the world's gem diamonds are mined here and in South West Africa. The country has 50 per cent of world reserves and 60 per cent of Western reserves.

Coal: 20 per cent of the world's known reserves.

Uranium: 16 per cent of the Free World's production, 25 per cent of world reserves, and 30 per cent of the West's reserves.

Vanadium: (Used in making high grade steel) — The world's largest known source.

Manganese: The largest reserves and second only to Russia in production.

Chrome: (Stainless steel cannot be made without it) — Production second only to Russia and one of the only sources in the Free World if Rhodesia is excluded.

Platinum: Largest producer with 83 per cent of the world reserves.

Fluorspar: (Used in steel production) — Largest deposits in the world.

Ferrochrome: — Largest producer in the world and production is being substantially increased.

Lead and Zinc: Recent discoveries in the North-West Cape could make South Africa one of the world's leading producers.

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Four quiet men in the UN background

Star 2/11/77

NEW YORK — While the United Nations debates sanctions, South Africa's four diplomats at the world organisation go about their business seemingly as if nothing out of the ordinary were happening.

And, despite all the torrid rhetoric in the debating chambers, they are treated in return with diplomatic correctness — frequently even warmth — by their colleagues from other countries and by UN officials

There might be an occasional barbed comment in the bustling delegates, lounge — but it could come as easily from the not - to - be - meddled-with South Africans as it might from the often intemperate black Africans.

The South African four have not been seen anywhere near the Security Council chamber during the debate on South Africa Nor, since the country was excluded from the General Assembly and its ancillary bodies in 1974, are they ever seen there.

But they listen carefully to speeches on South Africa through a "squawk box" broadcasting system linked to their well secured offices a block away from UN headquarters.

But their most important activity is lobbying and keeping contact with those countries still prepared to conduct a dialogue, albeit surreptitiously, with Pretoria

Throughout the sanctions debate the South Africans have resisted the temptation to respond in statements to the huge volume of documents about South Africa issued daily.

Instead, they have given Western newsmen whose professional standing is above international politics informal "background briefings" on the situation.

This has proved to be a far more effective relationship with the media than the strategy adopted by the Department of Information, whose activities in the United States are apparently in disarray following the bannings and arrests of October 19

There is no Department of Information representative attached to the UN mission This is probably why, in their slow but steady way, the South African four have managed to maintain such all-round good relationships despite the present circumstances.

Bad experience—Young

278A

WASHINGTON — Mr Andrew Young, America's ambassador to the United Nations, said yesterday that last night's UN Security Council vote on sanctions against South Africa was a "bad experience" for the United States

Mr Young, speaking at the General Council of the World Jewish Congress in Washington, said: "We had a very bad experience last night An experience in which years of suspicion between the nations of Africa and the nations of the West emerged in our having to vote against things we agree with

America, Britain and France three times vetoed resolutions calling for sweeping economic and military sanctions against the white-ruled country.

The United States wants the world body to take less stringent action against South Africa than the measures proposed by a number of black African countries, although it has been outspoken in its criticism of a crackdown against anti-apartheid groups and leaders there last month.

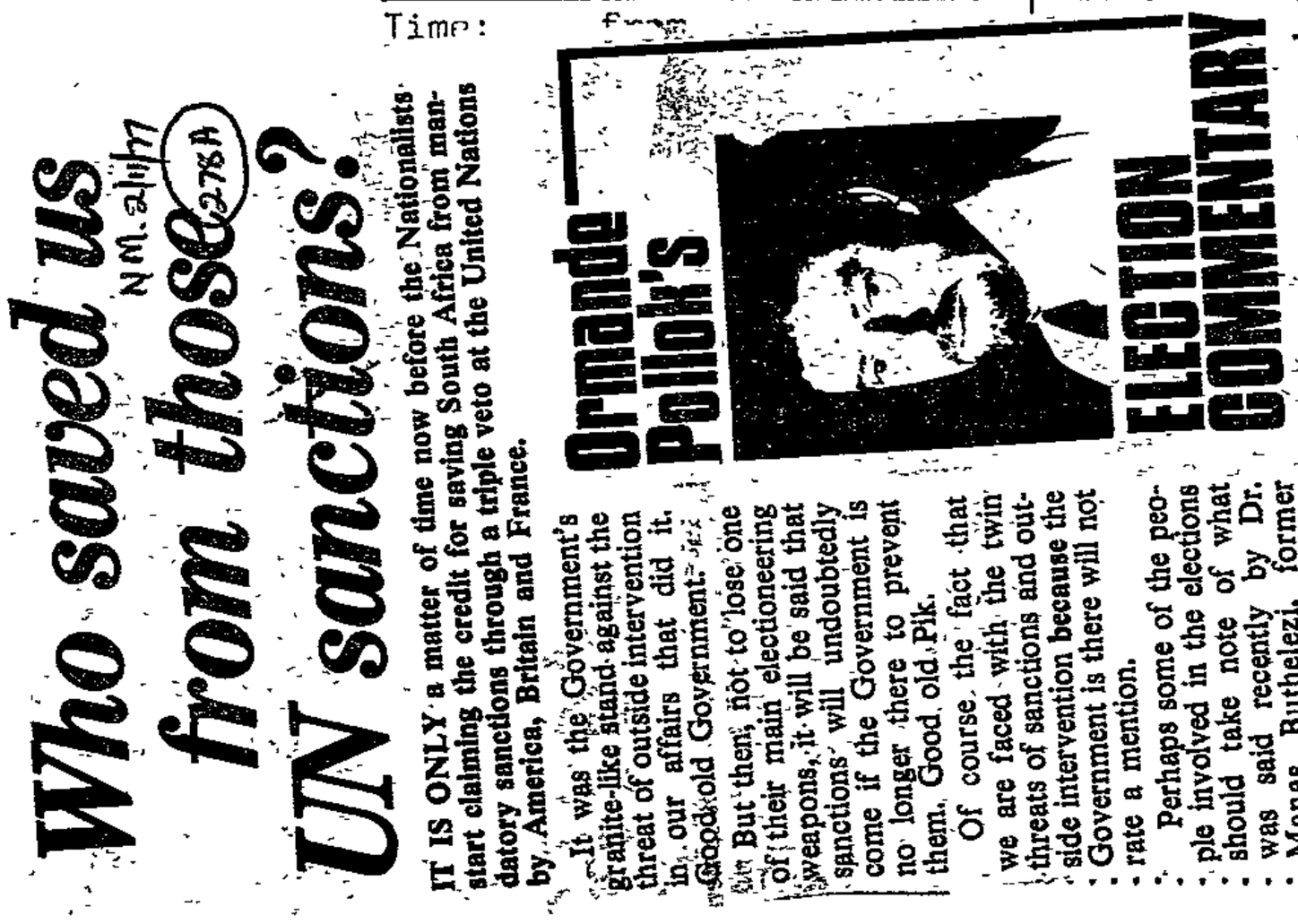
Mr Young repeated that criticism. — Sapa-Reuter.

FACULTY OF ARTS

LANGUAGE LABORATORIES : DAILY LOG SHEET

DATE:

	LAB 1	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 2	LAB 1	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 2
Language taught								
Lecturer in charge								
No. of students								
Department or Faculty								
Time:								



Who saved us from those UN sanctions?

IT IS ONLY a matter of time now before the Nationalists start claiming the credit for saving South Africa from mandatory sanctions through a triple veto at the United Nations by America, Britain and France.

It was the Government's granite-like stand against the threat of outside intervention in our affairs that did it. Good old Government.

But then, not to lose one of their main electioneering weapons, it will be said that sanctions will undoubtedly come if the Government is no longer there to prevent them. Good old Pik.

Of course the fact that we are faced with the twin threats of sanctions and outside intervention because the Government is there will not rate a mention.

Perhaps some of the people involved in the elections should take note of what was said recently by Dr. Manas Buthelezi, former chairman of the now banned Black Parents' Association, about the political structure in this country: "What is not acceptable now will be even more unacceptable in years to come."

Deputy Minister Mr. Punt Janson is definitely a breed apart in the National Party and is often prepared to stick his neck out.

At a public meeting this week he by-passed the usual Nationalist euphoria about the new constitutional plans. While they were a genuine attempt to sort out the country's problems, they would not mean "paradise," he said.

They would cater for the Coloureds and Indians but at the same time it was also necessary to take a look at the interests of the urban and homeland Blacks.

Familiar words those — in opposition quarters.

Dr. Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Sport, says that a weak government could only talk about change until it was blue in the face. It was only when it had a strong power base that it was possible to bring about necessary changes in the shortest possible time.

How big a majority does Dr. Koornhof actually want? In the last parliament the Government had more than twice the number of MPs than the Opposition.

Mr. Ray Swart, the Progressive Federal Party's Musgrave candidate, thanking the audience for attending a public meeting and taking an interest in the election: "We are not here because we like it. We may have been happier watching TV . . . mind you, knowing some of the programmes . . ."

(Compiled by Ormande Pollok, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

Remarks (Technical Manager): _____

Signature (Tech. Manager): .....

Daily log sheets to be completed after each session and submitted to TEACHING METHODS UNIT, Room 305, Molecular Biology Building, UCT. Thank you.

TMU/JJH
11/77

2-78A

Star 3/11/77.

Consensus on arms ban

NEW YORK — Security Council members moved today towards adopting by consensus a measure that would make South Africa the first memberstate subject to UN action reserved for threats to world peace, reports Sapa.

The 15 members were to have a closed meeting today to iron out what they called minor technical difficulties in a draft resolution calling for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

The measure would probably be adopted tomorrow, most of them said. They were awaiting word from the French Government.

Some African members, however, thought adoption would come tonight.

Hugh Roberton writes that France still has deep reservations about the new proposal, drawn up after a week of confrontation, but has apparently undertaken not to veto it in the security council.

The council is to meet again today for further "informal consultations" — the sort of secret deliberations which brought about the consensus yesterday — but these are said to be only for the purpose of discussing the final wording of a draft resolution.

MODIFIED

When the Security Council will meet formally to vote on the new measure is still not known, but African delegates say it might be after today's informal meeting.

Yesterday's consensus was reached after African countries had substantially modified their extreme demands of the past week in the face of determined Western, and especially French, resistance.

The French had threatened to veto any resolution which called upon countries to revoke contractual arrangements for the supply of weapons or spare parts to South Africa.

They had also stood firmly against African proposals calling on countries to revoke licences for the manufacture in South Africa of foreign-designed or patented weapons or parts.

Sanctions would hurt US steel

Star 3/11/72 (278)

A key factor in President Carter's policy on South Africa is the major dependence of the American steel and chemical industries on chromite ore and other metals from that nation.

"Put economic sanctions on South Africa," says E F Andrews, vice-president of Allegheny-Ludlum Industries, Inc, of Pittsburgh, "and you deny yourself close to 90 percent of the world's supply of chrome, because Rhodesia already is under sanctions."

So far President Carter is committing the US only "to support strong sanctions against the sale of arms to South Africa," including a prohibition on the sale of spare parts for weapons.

Already the US and Britain adhere to a voluntary ban on weapons sales to South Africa, and the policy enunciated by President Carter falls far short of economic sanctions against the South African regime.

Mr Carter did say, however, it is "proper for (the US) to enhance or reduce our trade" with another country, depending on its attitude toward basic human rights.

South Africa is a principal supplier to US industry of chrome, manganese, vanadium, platinum, and other metals essential to a wide variety of industrial processes.

Currently, said an official of the General Services Administration (GSA), the US Government "is in a deficit position" on stockpiles of chromite ore and the platinum group of metals needed by the US defence industry.

"We don't have enough of these metals," the official said, "to meet emergencies."

Private industry, in any case, could not draw on US strategic stockpiles, maintained by GSA, unless President Carter gave emergency clearance.

"You must," says Mr Andrews, "have 11,5 percent chrome (which provides the anticorrosion element in steel) or you cannot have stainless steel. Chrome has been called the most unsubstitutable metal in the world."

Of US imports of raw chromite ore last year, according to US Government figures, 38 percent came from South Africa, 17 percent from the Soviet Union, 17 percent from Turkey, 3 percent from Rhodesia, and scattered supplies from elsewhere. The US has virtually no chrome.

50 000 American jobs depend on exports to SA, writes HARRY ELLIS.

By an odd combination of geology and politics, South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Soviet Union — according to US government estimates — possess 99 percent of the world's known reserves of platinum, 98 percent of vanadium (used as a toughening element in steel;, 96 percent of chrome, 85 percent of gold, and also much of the world's reserves of manganese, asbestos, and diamonds.

South Africa is a major US customer, having bought 1,35-billion dollars worth of American goods last year. Government economists reckon more than 50 000 American jobs depend on exports to South Africa.

The US last year bought 925-million dollars worth of goods from South Africa. Through August of this year, US sales to South Africa had fallen 18 percent below the 1967 level, according to a US Commerce Department official, while American imports from South Africa were up 37 percent — reflecting in part, perhaps, the US ban on imports from Rhodesia.

When, with President Carter's support, the Rhodesian embargo was enacted last March, proponents argued that the United States could replace Rhodesian chrome with ore from South Africa, the Soviet Union, Turkey and other sources

Steel industry concern over possible loss of critical supplies from South Africa comes at a time of hardship for American steel firms, with thousands of workers laid off.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the nation's largest steel maker, reports a 477-million dollars net loss in the third quarter — largest quarterly deficit ever recorded by an American corporation.

Steel industry leaders are pressing for some form of protection against steel imports from Japan and Europe. So far Mr Carter, buttressed by his chief trade negotiator, Robert S Strauss, is holding out against import quotas, but has ordered the US Treasury to enforce antidumping laws strictly. — Christian Science Monitor News Service.

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ing season. Such a system could be of considerable assistance in the development of agriculture in the homelands while it could also provide white farmers on uneconomic units with an additional income without giving up the security of their farms, their training and experience.

In conclusion it is important to state that any development program should be initiated and executed in a dynamic way. No halfhearted effort in modernised agriculture or co-operative farming could succeed. The demonstration effect of a few well organised co-operative farming enterprises could be so great, that it could stimulate the formation of more and more co-operative farming ventures which could lead to an acceleration of agricultural development.

Literatuurlys/...

US urged to lead SA ban

(2-73A)

RAM 3/11/77

ATLANTA. — Mrs Coretta Scott King, widow of former civil rights leader Mr Martin Luther King, has called for a worldwide trade ban against South Africa and has asked the US to take the lead.

Mrs King, who serves as a member of the US delegation to the United Nations said recent actions of the South African Government, "further curbing the already limited rights of black majorities in that country, are morally reprehensible to every person who believes in freedom and social justice."

African and Western nations at the UN remain deeply divided over the extent of the arms embargo against South Africa.

Mr Andrew Young, US ambassador to the UN, said in Washington that the triple veto by the United States, Britain and France in the Security Council had been a "bad experience" for the US.

This had, he said, caused years of suspicion between Africa and the West to emerge "When we had to vote against things with which we agree."

In a closed informal meeting the African nations re-introduced hardline amendments to the Western draft for the embargo. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

FM 4/11/77

278 A

Financial Mail

A narrow shave

It is indeed ironic that a South African should have drafted the UN Charter's preamble. It commits the UN to "faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small." So remote was General Smuts, the world statesman, from problems at home that he never foresaw what a Frankenstein the UN would become for his country's racial policies.

White politicians from Vorster to Eglin are having a field day making electoral capital out of world pressures on SA and the present discomfiture of the Carter Administration, as it recoils from matching tough words with tough actions. Indeed, the Americans have been embarrassed by having to join the British and French in using their vetoes to stave off demands from the Third World for economic sanctions under Chapter 7, Article 41 of the Charter.

Before either military or economic action can be taken by the UN, the Security Council must make a declaration under Article 39 that a "threat to the peace" exists.

As we went to press the West was desperately trying to avoid such a declaration. Instead it was trying to get African agreement to a compromise proposed by Canada and West Germany. This merely says that the *acquisition of arms* by SA (not its internal policy) presents a threat to peace. The threat could then be removed by halting arms supplies.

The Western powers were terrified of an Article 39 declaration because, as Denis Venter, assistant director of the SA Institute of International Affairs, points out, it would be "extremely difficult to retract". A process would be set in motion that would lead ineluctably to economic sanctions. And if those failed to force SA to change its ways, to military action under Article 42.

SA has always insisted that its internal policies are a domestic matter and thus no concern of the UN, and that a declaration under Article 39 would be illegal. But as Wits law dean John Dugard points out, the Security Council is not a judicial but a political body. As such it does have the legal right to decide that a situation within a state constitutes a threat to peace.

It is clear from statements by top Carter men that the Americans take the view that there is indeed a risk of international conflict over apartheid. National security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski claimed a few days ago that there was a danger of bitter conflict if urban guerilla violence broke out in SA and guerilla groups in neighbouring countries stepped up pressure. He also warned that the Cubans, already involved in Angola, or the Russians, could become entangled.

SA takes the view that it would be these foreign powers rather than its own internal policies that would be causing the threat to peace.

SA argues that it will sort out its domestic problems on its own. Will it? Apartheid has been around since 1948 and earlier. It has been an issue in the UN for three decades, ever since India objected to SA's treatment of its Asian population.

During that time apartheid has not been relaxed, but intensified and extended, while tougher and tougher action has been taken to suppress internal opposition to it.

In the meantime, black Africa has become more strident in its attacks on apartheid, while economic links between the West and black Africa have become more and more important. Thus pressures which Carter is now exerting against SA are not only a reflection of his human rights policy; they also arise from American self-interest.

As Andrew Young pointed out this week, the UN has "$1,5 bn worth of trade a year with SA", but "$6 bn with Nigeria". The growing importance of black African states as Western trading partners has the inevitable result that the Western powers are now much more susceptible to pressures from these states than in the past.

The Americans also want to protect their economic interests in SA, but the crucial point is their belief that in the longer term only fundamental political change here will achieve that end.

It is precisely because of its interests in SA that the US applies greater pressure to SA than to other countries — what SA calls "double standards". As Young points out again, there are 436 American corporations involved in the SA economy. "If we had 436 American corporations involved in Uganda, if we had nuclear relationships with Uganda, if we had billions of dollars invested in Uganda, I guarantee you there would be a whole lot more pressure on Idi Amin coming from this government. We do not have any relationships with Uganda



Venter and Dugard . . . Pandora's key is in the lock

CHAPTER VII OF THE UN CHARTER

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39: The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 41: The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the members of the UN to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations

Article 42: Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of members of the UN.

— San Francisco, June 26 1945.

other than the purchase of coffee."

What now?

The Western vetoes have given SA a breathing space — but no more than that. As Venter observes, if there is no internal change "economic sanctions could become a possibility It would be difficult for the West to resist them from a moral point of view".

Dugard concurs: "The Africans have not got everything they wanted, but they have got more than in the past. SA has been very lucky to get off so lightly this time. Pandora's box has not yet been opened but the key is in the lock."

I still back foreign investment says Buthelezi

4/11/77 (278A)

Natal Mercury 4/11/77 (278A)

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi told the Mercury last night that he had not withdrawn his support for enlightened foreign investment.

"My stance on foreign investment, which I have articulated many times, has not changed. I have said that this is an issue that should be decided by my people who are starving.

"My people are voting for foreign investment with their feet as they queue for jobs that are becoming harder and harder to find."

Referring to world sanctions against South Africa he said: "I do not unconditionally support sanctions.

Choice

"But, given a choice between sanctions and bloodshed I would naturally choose sanctions."

Chief Buthelezi said he was rather disillusioned with sanctions as applied by the West.

He pointed out that Rhodesia had survived for 12 years in the face of so-called sanctions.

However, he would support sanctions if applied properly by the whole world. "But only as an alternative to bloodshed."

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Gatsha backs sanctions

278A

DURBAN — The Zulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday supported sanctions against South Africa and withdrew his support for foreign investments here, according to a newspaper interview.

He said this was in reaction to the serious situation cause by the recent Government action against virtually all black opposition bodies, organisations and leaders.

After consultation with his Cabinet, Chief Buthelezi declined to attend yesterday's Pretoria "summit" involving Mr Vorster, Government officials and homeland leaders.

Chief Buthelezi said that in the past he had encouraged foreign investment because his people were in desperate need of jobs.

He now felt international sanctions were the only way South Africa would salvage "what was left of the opportunity for peaceful change."

The only way the West could retain the respect of Africa was by applying sanctions.

"The Third World has consistently accused the West of conniving with the governments of Rhodesia and South Africa. The West can no longer remain ambivalent and still retain the respect of the Third World," he said.

"While we know that sanctions will hurt blacks more than whites, we would rather accept this hardship than continue to suffer wholesale arrests, bannings and the kind of thing that has happened to Biko, Mdluli and others.

"Sanctions are better than bloodshed and the stage has now been reached where people should support such action, even if they did not do so before." — SAPA.

Bonn cuts insurance guarantees

Star 8/11/77

278A

West Germany is starting to turn the screws in trade with South Africa through a disclosure that the Bonn Government intends halving credit guarantee insurance for its exporters and investors.

However, the effects are unlikely to have any great impact on two-way trade, or investment by Germany in South Africa. This is the view of leading South African spokesmen on trade and credit guarantee insurance generally.

It is felt that the West German move — which means that insurance cover for dealings with South Africa is to be limited to about R18m for each deal in case of a local customer defaulting — may be seen largely as a political move to appease pressure groups from Germany, the European Community and the world in general.

The Bonn Government has recently come under fire since it disclosed that it had dramatically increased total guarantees for trade with South Africa to R1 000m in 1976 — nearly three times the 1975 figure.

In the first few months of this year, the German Government credits for exports to South Africa went even higher than the whole of 1976 — exceeding the R1 040m mark.

The Star Correspondent in Bonn points out that although insurance cover would be limited to R18m for each deal, sources believe exceptions are possible. He added that the German Government was also trying to get German firms applying for the insurance to abide by the recent EEC Code of Conduct.

West Germany is the second biggest supplier of goods to South Africa. During 1976-77 she supplied R117m worth of exports against imports topping R83m.

Dr Piet Kieser, general manager of Safto said today that the West German move could influence importing into South Africa, but would have no effect on SA's exports to Germany. He pointed out that credit guarantees usually became important if a country was a defaulter by nature and said South Africa was certainly a "no risk area."

The Economic Councillor for the West German Embassy in South Africa, Mr Dieter Sasse said the matter had been under discussion in Germany for some time. "The decision to limit cover sounds far more dramatic than it really is, as few German deals in SA today exceed R10m. Most of the large projects — such as Sishen and Saldanha have already gone through and will not be affected."

Daily log sheets to be completed after each session and submitted to TEACHING METHODS UNIT, Room 305, Molecular Biology Building, UCT.

Thank you.

TMU/JJH
11/77

FACULTY OF ARTS

LANGUAGE LABORATORIES : DAILY LOG SHEET

DATE:

	LAB 1	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 2	LAB 1	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 2
Language taught								
Lecturer in charge								
No. of students								
Department or Faculty								
Time: From								
to								
Total time - Hours, Minutes								
Fault(s)								

3/11/77 DAILY DISPATCH

Botha: SA prepared for fair changes

CAPE TOWN — The Government was prepared for changes in the Republic which it considered to be fair and just, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R. F. Botha, said here last night.

He said he was prepared to recommend changes, some of which would be unpopular, for South Africa, but the Government would never agree to the right of existence of the white man in South Africa to be threatened. He said there had been changes and did not deny that others were, perhaps, necessary.

He agreed more could be done, but said what had been done had been done in a very short time.

Addressing a public meeting in the Cape Town City Hall, and referring to America, Mr Botha said: "Don't push aside the hand of friendship extended to you."

South Africa had not declared a diplomatic war against the United States or any other country, but was saying, without apologising: "We are not prepared to agree to the destruction of our right to govern ourselves."

South Africa was not prepared to be sacrificed merely to soothe the guilty consciences of people who had done wrongs against Coloureds and others in their own countries.

"Don't weaken your friends and strengthen your enemies. Give us credit for our sincere efforts to find a solution and eliminate conflict.

Turning to the PFP, Mr Botha said it had said on the one hand it was against black majority rule, but also against white minority rule.

This meant the PFP was either hoping to mislead the blacks by making it impossible for them to achieve black majority rule, or that the PFP naively believed the blacks would be satisfied with a system in which they constituted a statistical majority without power.

Responding to a question on whether the Government deemed bannings without trials to be fair and just, Mr Botha said: "Under normal peaceful conditions, without the dangers of riots and killings and bloodshed and the burning of other people's homes, then such actions would be unjust."

In view of the abnormal conditions prevailing, the Government had no option but to make use of the exceptional and far-reaching measures, he said. — SAPA.

(News by D Pote and J. J. Roelofse, Van Der Stel Building, 58 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

Regional

'Pressure on SA slows recovery'

RDM 4/11/77

278A

CAPE TOWN. — Greater international pressure on South Africa will probably cause any recovery in the economy to occur "most gradually," the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch says in its latest opinion survey report.

Further sacrifices and discipline will therefore be required on all levels and in all sectors over the next few months.

"Although the economy has undergone a period of painful adjustments and a return to greater discipline over the past 18 months in particular, and although this action is yielding positive results current conditions are obscured by greater international pressure."

While the upswing in the busines cycle was expected towards the end of the first quarter next year, it would begin to gain any real momentum only towards the end of the year. Then only, in effect, would it be felt by the entrepreneur in the private sector.

"Although a certain measure of relaxation is essential in the sharply restrictive economic policy stance that is currently still adhered to, it should be implemented extremely selectively and relatively slowly. This procedure is necessary to prevent the economy from having to combat more serious problems of another nature at the end of 1978 than at present," the bureau says.

"If it is assumed that the measures in the relaxation package will contain attempts to stimulate import replacement and exports as well as greater expenditure on housing, relatively small adjustments in salaries and wages in the Government sector and decreases in the liquid asset requirements of banks, a real growth rate of between 2,5% and 3% in gross domestic product (compared to from 1,5% to 2% in 1977) is foreseen.

"In addition, it is expected that the increase in consumer prices will continue to be high, but at between 9% and 9,5% in 1978 at any rate lower than the estimated 11% average in 1977."

The greatest restriction as regards relaxation remained the position of the net reserves.

"Given the current international attitude to South Africa, it is probably unrealistic to accept anything better than a neutral capital account during 1978. This implies that any upswing in net reserves over this period will have to come from a surplus on the current account of the balance of payments.

In spite of optimism among gold merchants about the price of gold, it seemed that total export earnings next year would probably increase much more slowly than this year. — Sapa.

Arms embargo imposed on SA

RDM 5/11/77 (2-7 8A)

NEW YORK

THE UNITED NATIONS Security Council yesterday imposed a mandatory and comprehensive arms embargo against South Africa — the first such sanctions ever levied against a member of the world body.

The resolution, a compromise between five Western powers and hardline black African states, was approved unanimously, 15-0, by the council. It goes into effect immediately.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, last night told Sapa the embargo was incitement to violence and would stiffen the resolve of South Africans to defend their country.

The unprecedented move was in response to South Africa's latest crackdown on black leaders, other dissidents and The World newspaper in the wake of controversy over the death of black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, reports UPI.

Any impact the embargo will have remains questionable, however South Africa already produces much of its own armaments and experts say it could become fully self-sufficient in weaponry.

The embargo was the council's first punishment of a UN member in its 32-year history. The UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, called it "clearly an historic occasion."

The embargo resolution calls arms sales to South Africa "a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security" and orders all UN members to stop selling SA all types of military and police equipment, ammunition, patent rights, spare parts and technology for nuclear weapons.

"By 'mandatory" the order means all 148 other UN members are obligated under the world body's charter to abide by the embargo. There are no penalties for violations, although offending nations themselves could be subjected to sanctions.

Already at least one country seems to be wavering.

Israel yesterday refused to say whether it would abide by the embargo.

"The resolution and its implications will be studied and Israel will draw its conclusions like any other country," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said minutes after word about the vote reached Jerusalem.

Sapa reports that the Secretary - General, Dr Waldheim, has been asked to report to the UN by May 1 on the implementation of the resolution.

At the UN itself the arms embargo was seen yesterday as a largely symbolic gesture of protest.

Meanwhile in Pretoria last night the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha said, South Africa was not a threat to peace, and the resolution and a previous one condemning South Africa were examples of hypocrisy in the institutions of the international community.

Mr Botha expressed regret that the resolution was sponsored and supported by Western countries. A greater sense of responsibility could have been expected from them, he said.

"We leave to their conscience the morality of such callous exploitation of a vulnerable situation which extends far beyond the confines of South Africa."

He said the embargo was not unexpected and South Africa had gradually adapted itself to the likelihood of this eventuality.

"However, as a matter of principle, South Africa protests in the strongest terms against this action," he said.

RDM 278A 5/11/77

OAU men will try to block oil flow

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Zambia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Siteke Mwale, is to lead a seven-man OAU committee to the Middle East next month in an attempt to block the flow of oil supplies to South Africa and Rhodesia.

He told a news conference at Lusaka International Airport, on arrival from the United Nations that the committee had a successful mission on the same issue in Latin America.

The committee visited Venezuela and Ecuador — two oil producing countries. The next mission would be to the Middle East and Indonesia.

Commenting on his recent trip to Cuba, the Minister said: "Cuba enjoys good relations with Zambia. I was on a good-will visit during which we discussed bilateral and international issues."

There was wide-spread speculation here that Dr Mwale might have been seeking material aid for the OAU-recognised Patriotic Front led by Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe.

On the Southern African situation, the Minister said unless the Western countries acted now "there is going to be an explosion. They have not made up their minds to move in, but we feel that the time is drawing near that they will be forced by world opinion to do so."

The Minister hoped the United States would help Britain take a lead in seeing to it that Rhodesia became independent under black majority rule.

Boycott: 'SA could survive decade'

Star 8/11/77 278A

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — United Nations ambassador Andrew Young has acknowledged here that South Africa is "amazingly independent" and could survive a total boycott for a decade.

This comes after last week's United Nation's mandatory arms embargo against South Africa — an embargo in which Mr Young played a crucial role in forcing a compromise with the Third World.

However, appearing at a health lecture series, Mr Young had some hard words for South African Prime Minister Mr Vorster.

Insisting that South Africa was not a monolithic society, Mr Young said: "I think there is in South Africa not just Vorster, who is very much intellectually over the hill, but enough people with courage and confidence in their own society to give a different kind of leadership to that country."

This is the hardest criticism to date of Mr Vorster from the American ambassador to the UN who has earned himself a reputation as a moderate.

And if Mr Young's feelings about Mr Vorster reflect those of the White House — which they often do — renewed speculation about the Prime Minister seeking a Washington meeting with President Carter must fade into the realms of wishful thinking.

When this subject was first raised some three weeks ago — ostensibly under the guise of talks on SWA/Namibia — the consensus among administration and congressional sources was that the US would have to "call out the marines" to handle security for any such visit.

It was made very clear at the time that the Carter Administration could just not afford politically to meet Mr Vorster. Since then, there has been the clamp down on dissidents to add to the bad publicity over the death of Steve Biko.

In any event, administration sources told The Star Bureau they knew of no such request from the Prime Minister — expressing doubts at the same time whether an astute politician like Mr Vorster would set himself up for a deliberate snub in the present climate between the two countries.

Guide

The only suggestion of top-level meetings between the South African Government and the American Government came last week when Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance said that the Carter Administration would be ...much guided by the recommendations of the US Ambassador, Mr William Bowdler, as to whether any such meetings outside normal diplomatic channels were necessary following the South African elections.

Now Mr Young is saying he has never known a total boycott that was successful nor a limited one that was unsuccessful.

He said, however, that the UN mandatory arms embargo (which he dubbed "limited sanctions") was intended to push Pretoria towards a new leadership and not designed to destroy white society.

Mr Young added that the sanctions would make it uncomfortable for South Africa without forcing it to become totally independant or seek isolation from the world community.

The UN ambassador said the South African situation was changing rapidly. What he feared was not communism in southern Africa but "complete chaos."



MR VORSTER



DR OWEN



MR YOUNG

Owen has doubts

The Star Bureau

LONDON—The British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, says he does not share the optimism of some African states that sanctions could bring South Africa to its knees.

Speaking to the London Heads of Mission of the member states of the Organisation of African Unity, Dr Owen regretted that there had not been greater unity between the OAU and the Western powers in the recent Security Council debate.

For example, he said, several states had suggested that all forms of nuclear co-operation with South Africa should be stopped.

The Foreign Secretary assured the OAU representatives that Britain would not be a "laggard" on South Africa, but it had to look beyond mere rhetoric.

On Rhodesia, Dr Owen said that there could be no question of a straight transfer of power to African hands without the test of the ballot box to determine where mass support really lay.

He went on: "An election is essential during the transitional period because, with the African nationalists divided, a solution can come only in this way."

He stood by his contention that the Anglo-American initiative was still "on course" although he did not deny that there were "immense difficulties ahead."

Until all parties were agreed to the package as a whole, Britain would not be in a position to return to the Security Council or to enact legislation for Rhodesia's independence.

Star 8/11/77

Dutch take new look at policy

278A

Andre Meyerowitz

THE HAGUE — Holland's relations with South Africa were reviewed at a Cabinet meeting here yesterday.

Ministers in Mr Joop Den Uyl's Government studied documents compiled by the Finance, Economics, Social Affairs, Justice, Immigration and Foreign Affairs departments.

Holland has promised a review of policy towards South Africa as a result of last month's clampdown on dissident organisations and individuals in the Republic.

The Dutch ambassador to Pretoria Mr Ru Froger, who was recalled on October 21, is still having consultations with top officials here, though he is expected to return to South Africa soon.

No decisions were announced after yesterday's Cabinet meeting but a statement may be made within a week or two.

The Government has meanwhile moved to implement the Common Market's code of conduct for subsidiaries of Europen firms in South Africa.

The Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Max van der Stoel, and the Economics Minister, Mr R F M Lubbers, have written to all Dutch companies with interests in the Republic.

Their joint letter says the Dutch Government believes a policy aimed at emancipation of blacks is more than ever necessary for South Africa.

Companies there can, and must, make a contribution towards this, the letter says.

The Government has asked business and labour leaders to join it in talks on policy towards South Africa in the light of the EEC code.

Iran won't lose in SA oil-cut, says writer

Star 8/11/77 (278A)

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Shah of Iran is likely to gain only international applause if he cuts off Iranian oil supplies to South Africa, it is suggested.

Yet, as Peter Calvocoressi, the British author and publisher, points out in an article in the London Sunday Times, the Shah is unlikely to lose anything either.

"Iranian deliveries to South Africa are a mere 4,5 percent of Iranian oil exports and could be sold elsewhere or simply left to appreciate in the ground," he writes

For all its wealth and strength, Iran is an isolated country forever exerting itself to play a role close to the limits of its capacities, says Calvocoressi.

Set apart by race, religion and inclination, it needs to look out for measures which can win international applause at no cost.

OPEC

And by cutting off oil to South Africa it would please its Opec partners.

Moreover, there would be no other producer to step in and steal the business. "The Arabs and Nigeria certainly would not. Venezuela and Indonesia almost certainly would not."

South Africa, consuming about 320 000 barrels of oil a day, would immediately be thrown back on its reserves, which Calvocoressie estimates at two years' stocks at most.

(278A) DD 8/11/77

SA faces new church campaign

LONDON — Britain's churches are being marshalled to lead a new national campaign against the South African Government by persuading major banks to end further loans, and the Government to stop export credits to companies operating in the Republic.

An ecumenical organisation, End Loans to South Africa, has written to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan, the general secretary of the British Council of Churches, the Rev Harry Morton, as well as other denominational leaders urging a renewed and united campaign to increase pressure for economic sanctions on South Africa.

Efforts are expected to be made at the autumn session of the general synod of the Church of England, which opens today in London to raise the security crackdown in South Africa.

The issue is not listed on the agenda of the four-day session, but feeling is running high in some church circles that the established church cannot allow such developments, particularly involving leading churchmen, to pass without some comment from the Anglican parliament.

The new campaign is significant for the international support it carries. — DDC.

C Times 9/11/77 P

278A

German envoy to see Botha

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The West German Ambassador, Mr Hans-joachim Eick, is scheduled to see the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, tomorrow regarding relations between South Africa and West Germany.

Mr Eick returned to South Africa at the weekend after being recalled by his government for consultations following the widespread bannings and closure of the World newspapers.

The United States Ambassador, Mr William Bowdler, has also asked for a similar meeting with Mr Botha but an audience has so far not been granted

Mr Bowdler did not want to elaborate on his discussions with South Africa's Washington Ambassador, Mr Donald Sole, and their reported joint pledge to repair the damaged relations between South Africa and the US.

"We do want to improve relations and we hope measures will be taken here that will permit improved relations."

Mr Eick also confirmed that his meeting with Mr Botha would be about West Germany's relations with South Africa.

The Dutch Ambassador, Mr Rudolph Froger, who was recalled to the Hague by his government after the bannings and closures of newspapers, is expected back in South Africa this weekend.

A Netherlands Embassy spokesman in Pretoria yesterday said the Dutch Government was in the process of reviewing its policy towards South Africa but he could not say whether Mr Froger would seek an audience with Mr Botha on his return to South Africa.

UN arms embargo

Republic won't be seriously hurt — PM



Mr Vorster

HEIDELBERG. — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said last night that the countries responsible for the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa must take the blame if this resulted in attacks on South Africa or in violence within the country.

The embargo imposed by the United Nations Security Council last Friday was tantamount to an open invitation to violence, he told a packed public meeting in Heidelberg.

While South Africa had made provision against such an eventuality and would not be seriously hurt or brought to her knees by it, the Security Council had given notice that they were withholding arms from South Africa.

"They must not be surprised that some foolish and misguided nations will take that as an invitation to attack South Africa.

"They must also not be surprised if certain irresponsible elements within South Africa take that as an open invitation to create violence in South Africa," he said.

Violence

Mr Vorster also said that South Africa should not be blamed if people were hurt because they saw the arms embargo as an opportunity to bring South Africa down through violence.

"The responsibility will rest on those people who have done this thing to South Africa.

"If people get hurt in the process, South Africa must not be blamed for it, but those who have incited people to demand of South Africa what South Africa is not prepared to give."

Mr Vorster said the mandatory arms embargo would not seriously hurt South Africa, and neither would any future oil embargo.

"There are those in the world outside who believe that with this mandatory arms embargo they can bring South Africa to its knees," he told a packed public meeting.

"But let me tell them tonight that they have another guess coming," he said to loud applause.

Mr Vorster said South Africa had made adequate provision for both an arms embargo and an oil embargo, having seen both coming decades ago.

Just as he had warned when the United Nations gave arms to terrorists that terrorism could not be confined to Southern Africa

Continued on page 2

Vorster on embargo

Continued from page 1

and would become a world scourge, so those responsible for the embargo would hold the sole responsibility for any resulting violence

"Those responsible for this embargo, what did they succeed in doing?" he asked

"What they did was tantamount to an open invitation to certain misguided and militant nations, saying to them: 'We are withholding arms from South Africa.'

"They must not be surprised if some foolish and misguided nations take that as an invitation to attack South Africa," he said.

"They must also not be surprised if certain irresponsible elements within South Africa take that as an open invitation to create violence in South Africa.

"If that happens, then I say tonight that those nations responsible for the mandatory arms embargo, the responsibility is theirs and solely theirs if that happens in South Africa."

Mr Vorsters said the nations responsible must also take into account the fact that the embargo could not be taken off the United Nations' books without the positive votes of Russia and Communist China, something which was extremely unlikely to happen

"I am pleased and thankful that I can say tonight that as far as this mandatory arms embargo is concerned, South Africa not only saw it coming, but South Africa made provision to be self-sufficient as far as these armaments are concerned.

"Those responsible, those who sponsored the motion and those who voted for it, believed that they would seriously hurt South Africa.

"That will not be the case," he said.

"I know also that the militants are in fact at the moment preparing for the next move, are in fact playing around with sanctions as far as oil deliveries to South Africa are concerned

"Also there, I am pleased to tell you we have made provision over the past years, and that whereas they certainly will create certain difficulties for South Africa, they will certainly not kill us

"We have made provision so that they cannot kill us," he said to applause

"But if they come with that sort of a boycott, that will kill Botswana, that will kill Lesotho, and that will kill other African countries"

Mr Vorster warned people not to create the impression that the white man's time in South Africa was running out

The Progressive-Federal Party's call for a national convention involving whites, blacks, coloured people and Indians, to draw up a new constitution for the Republic, would inevitably lead to black majority rule in South Africa.

If all the race groups were thrown together into parliament, it would create chaos as well as lead to a loss of identity and the right to self-determination of all the various peoples

Only conclusion

Mr Vorster said the PFP's Mr Horace van Rensburg, sitting MP for Bryanston, had during a meeting with Mr Percy Qoboza of the World and Mr Allister Sparks of the Rand Daily Mail, reportedly stated that a national convention would draw the blacks, because they had nothing to lose and that it would also draw the whites because the whites had everything to lose

This was the talk of a man who believed the whites had already lost and that if they did not go to such a convention they would lose everything they had built up

Mr Vorster said he did not for one moment wish to suggest that this was what Mr Van Rensburg wanted, but if this sort of thing was continually being presented to blacks, they would in time believe that the time would arrive when they would be able to get everything they wanted in South Africa.

This was the only conclusion blacks could come to when listening to statements of this kind by certain individuals.

Mr Vorster said allegations about the shareholdings of Cabinet Ministers were among the smear stories against the National Party which could be expected in the near future.

An article about ministerial shareholdings would soon appear in the Financial Mail. But since the union in 1910, all ministers in all governments had held shares.

The only difference was that the capitalist ministers in the former United Party government held more shares than was the case at present.

"I myself hold shares in Volkskas, Trust Bank and other Afrikaans companies, just as other ministers hold company shares.

"These are shares which we bought and which it was our good right to buy."

Report by M Acott, Barclays Bank Building Church Square, Pretoria and C le Roux, 627 Mutual Building, Harrison Street Johannesburg

CT 9/11/77

278A

Transkei backs SA sanctions

NEW YORK. — Transkei supported the "strongest possible sanctions against South Africa", the country's official representative here, Mr Ngqondi Masimini, said in a letter to the New York Times yesterday.

But it reminded the world that unless it was allowed a separate identity, the three million "innocent citizens of Transkei" would also be punished by world action against South Africa.

"I must applaud the world's reaction to the recent series of outrages in the Republic of South Africa. Those actions set the progress of blacks in that nation back many years," Mr Masimini said. He is officially called Umtata's Minister at large for North, Central and South America.

"The Republic of Transkei joins its fellow nations in condemning the brutal action of South Africa." — Sapa

(278A)

Star 9/4/77.

Transkei envoy backs sanctions against SA

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A Transkei Government official has backed strong sanctions against South Africa, while making an indirect plea for official recognition of the independent homeland's status.

Mr Ngqondi Masimini, applauding "the world reaction to the recent series of outrages," says his country must nevertheless remind the world that "unless they allow us our separate identity, they will also be punishing the innocent citizens of Transkei."

The Washington-based Transkeian Minister at Large for North, Central and South America, says in a letter published in the New York Times: "The Republic of Transkei joins its fellow nations in condemning the brutal action of South Africa. There is, however, a paradox that we fear much of the world is unaware of."

DENIED

He says Transkei is totally dependent on South Africa for its economic welfare. But the territory had been denied world recognition, "we must have diplomatic recognition to participate on our own in world commerce and build our own economy."

Without diplomatic recognition, actions intended to "punish the economy" of South Africa also affected Transkei.

Mr Masimini says: "We have always been part of the fight against apartheid and all it stands for."

"As a predominantly black nation dedicated to an open society for all its citizens, Transkei should be a model, not an orphan, in the community of nations."

Mr Masimini says "uninformed members" of the world community saw Transkei as "a creation of the racial policies of South Africa" but "historical facts refuted that argument.

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FM 11/11/77

The unkindest cut

South Africa is now being deserted by France, hitherto our friendliest European ally. We have truly become the polecat of the world

Time was when France was willing to be the odd man out among the big Western powers and publicly supply arms to SA. No more. The cancellation this week of the contracts to supply two corvettes and two submarines is yet another sign of the huge international cost of the recent bannings by Police Minister James Kruger.

And it represents the lowest watermark ever in SA's ebbing international fortunes.

The pragmatic French have long maintained that apartheid is a problem internal to SA. They have strenuously resisted attempts to have it labelled as a threat to peace, fearing that this would pave the way for UN intervention in the internal affairs of other countries (*FM* last week).

And their pragmatism has profited them mightily. The two escort ships under construction for the SA Navy at Lorient were part of a R750m order placed with French shipyards, and only one of a long series of contracts with French arms merchants. The French defence ministry announced on Tuesday that neither the two corvettes nor the two Agosta-class submarines under construction at Toulon would be delivered to SA.

More than anyone else, the French were placed on the spot in New York last week as the Western powers desperately sought to stave off demands from African states for mandatory economic sanctions. For the two other Western governments holding Security Council veto rights — Britain and the US — the arms embargo eventually pushed through as a compromise was little more in practical terms than a token gesture. After all, they had already themselves voluntarily imposed arms embargoes.

It was initially reported from the UN that the French were opposed even to the compromise resolution. But what is significant is that they did not use their veto against it, a clear indication that they are no longer prepared to defy Western — and African — opinion by underwriting SA with military supplies.

In the past few years the French have more than once talked vaguely and confusingly about limiting arms sales to SA. These announcements were sometimes made when the French president or one of his ministers was travelling around winning friends and influencing people in Africa

In 1975, for example, when President Giscard d'Estaing was in Zaire, it was stated that the French had decided to cancel all arms deliveries, with the exception of naval equipment, which could not be used for internal repression.



Giscard . . . a resounding "non"

Statements like these impressed nobody in Africa. They certainly did not save the French foreign minister, Louis de Guiringaud, from hostile demonstrations when he visited Tanzania in August this year.

Until now, however, the nimble French have been willing to brave the anger of black Africa, no doubt partly because SA has in the past few years come to be regarded as an important target area for French exports. In the last 10 years French exports to SA (excluding arms) have risen more than fivefold — from R76m in 1966 to R418m last year. SA is ranked sixth in Africa — after Algeria, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, and the Ivory Coast — as a purchaser of French goods.

Over the same period, SA exports to France have increased fourfold — from R68m to R276m.

What France was no longer able to withstand in New York last week was the combined pressure of the Americans and the African states. Overnight, in fact, the French have been forced to abandon their independent soft approach to SA.

Giscard's soft line on apartheid was maintained even in the face of Steve Biko's death and the international outcry which followed. Unlike the Dutch and West German foreign ministries, for example, who issued official protests, the Quai d'Orsay was silent. And while several European countries recalled their ambassadors from Pretoria in response to the SA bannings on October 19, the Quai d'Orsay came forward with a mild and belated remonstrance.

And only a matter of weeks ago a spokesman for the French Socialist Party — whose possible advent to power in the general election in March next year is viewed with trepidation by some Africans — was telling the *FM*'s correspondent that a Socialist government would also adopt a tough approach to SA.

"If the Socialist Party comes to power we will try to make our position clear by adopting measures with instant international appeal, such as recommending that Socialist-controlled municipalities to stop buying Outspan oranges for their schoolchildren or allowing SA sportsmen to participate in events taking place in their respective areas."

But on the question of going further than these token measures, he took a much softer line:

"For example, take the two corvette ships being constructed at Lorient. Although it is said that these ships will not be delivered to SA if the Left comes to power, I am afraid that the true position of the Socialist Party is not being correctly expressed. Knowing that the military situation in that area is not very clear, that the two ships are in fact the ones on order at the arsenal, we will not take such an action until a satisfactory solution can be found." He added that this "flexible" approach also applied to issues like French participation in the Koeberg nuclear power station.

The fate of licensing agreements



Biko . . . his death has cost SA dearly

which SA manufactures French-patented arms is not yet clear. The Security Council distinguished between existing and new agreements. The latter are now prohibited, and it seems most unlikely that France will sign any more such agreements with SA. As far as existing licences are concerned, the Council ordered that these be reviewed with a view to their termination. The *FM*'s Paris correspondent reports that they are now under review by the French government.

Nor is the future of Koeberg clear. The French evidently succeeded at the UN in having the resolution worded in such a way as to encompass not all nuclear co-operation but only co-operation in the "manufacture and development of nuclear weapons." The French are thus not required to withdraw from Koeberg. The feeling in Paris, however, is that France will sooner or later be pushed into some sort of "sanctions escalation". It has been forecast in the Quai d'Orsay that the next embargo to come up at the UN will include all types of nuclear co-operation.

It is an open secret that France played an important role in facilitating contracts between African states and SA in the heady days of "detente". President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, who commands much respect in French political and foreign policy circles, was instrumental to the whole detente policy.

The Quai d'Orsay now fears that it will be very difficult for France once again to act as an intermediary.

"After all," a Quai d'Orsay spokesman retorted to the *FM*, "how can one 'dialogue' with a government which is throwing all the opposition into jail?"

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FM 11/11/77

Commandeering the econ

Any doubts that South Africa is preparing in earnest for economic siege were dispelled this week.

Speaking in Durban on Wednesday evening to the Natal Chamber of Industries, Economic Affairs Minister Chris Heunis announced the activation of legislation to improve the country's preparedness for economic onslaught and reduce "the strategic vulnerability of the economy".

The legislation in question is the National Supplies Procurement Act of 1970, based on War Measure No 146 of 1942. Heunis announced that a proclamation bringing Sections 2(a) (i), 3, 4, and 7(2) of the Act into operation would be gazetted within a few days.

These provisions enable him to:

- Manufacture or produce any goods for the state should he "deem" it necessary for security;
- Direct owners or suppliers of goods and services to supply, deliver or sell them to him or to any "specified person"; and
- Direct any manufacturer to "produce, process, or treat a specified quantity of goods and supply them to him".

Any person ordered by the minister to supply or produce goods will be deemed capable of doing so unless he can prove otherwise. And if anyone fails to comply with his orders, the minister is entitled simply to seize the goods or make use of the facilities to supply the service in question.

Compensation

The minister is also empowered to enter any premises to make an examination and take samples of goods as required. Both management and workers are put under an obligation to provide any assistance needed to perform such tasks.

The Act also provides that the minister will pay compensation, equal to claimed cost plus an amount determined by him But he can, if he considers the claimed cost excessive, order it investigated.

Heunis stressed that he hoped that circumstances would not force him to make wide use of these powers. He added that in recent discussions with the private sector he had "indicated that no departure from the government's long-established policy of maintaining a free and unfettered economic system is contemplated".

He emphasised the possibility of harder times ahead· "Most recently, there has also been much talk about the active use of coercive steps against the South African economy, with the object of forcing political concessions from us."



Heunis . . . sanctions are no joke

Heunis said that the activitation of sections of the Act was not aimed primarily or mainly at weapons manufacturing. It seems likely, however, that government is worried about the possibility of directives from foreign governments to companies forbidding their local SA subsidiaries to supply services or materials for military purposes.

Government's worry obviously goes even further than arms, however, and encompasses the possibility of mandatory economic sanctions being imposed by the UN.

We would be foolish, Heunis added, if "we should fail to take into consideration the need to prepare ourselves adequately for any conceivable range of coercive economic measures which may be put into effect against South Africa".

Ramphal urges global action on SA

LUSAKA. — The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Shridpath Ramphal, has called for a global confrontation against South Africa.

He severely criticised those countries which have remained silent on the evils of apartheid.

Mr Ramphal told a Press conference at Lusaka Airport before leaving for Kenya, that it has always been a contradiction to condemn South Africa while doing business with it. Mr Ramphal was in Zambia for talks with President Kenneth Kaunda.

He said every country that restrains global action against South Africa for fear of harming some national interest allies itself with apartheid.

He said it was a dangerous illusion to believe that the current policies in South Africa were temporary.

"They have always been the under-pinnings of apartheid," Mr Ramphal said.

The Rand Daily Mail's London correspondent reports that Bishop Colin Winter, on Wednesday night called on British students to increase pressure on their universities to withdraw funds invested in companies with subsidiaries in South Africa.

The Bishop, who was expelled from South West Africa was speaking at a meeting at Warwick University which marked the start of a national campaign against apartheid organised by Britain's National Union of Students (NUS).

The campaign follows Britain's veto of a United Nations Security Council motion calling for economic sanctions against South Africa. A senior official of NUS said the campaign will involve "the highest level of student activity since the campaign to stop the 1970 cricket tour".

Bishop Winter criticised British students for "their tacit support of apartheid".

"The sheep-like attitude of students in this country who do not question where their funds are invested appals me.

"It's no good people in carpeted studies working out an academic stand against apartheid. The time has come to say 'enough' and to point the finger at the international capitalists who are backing South Africa," he said.

Bishop Winter has just returned from a tour of Norwegian campuses. He left Britain yesterday for a lecture tour of Spanish universities.

Bizarre loophole in arms ban

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Transkei can sell arms to South Africa. So can Taiwan.

And BophuthaTswana is another potential centre for boom sales of military hardware the moment it becomes independent.

Maybe fanciful, but strictly according to the law, United Nations officials grudgingly acknowledge.

The bizarre loophole in the week-old global arms embargo rests on the fact that none of these territories exist, according to the world body.

Therefore they cannot be notified of the Security Council action, as all 149 member States, including South Africa, and all non-members have been.

On Wednesday South Korea was the first non-member to formally announce its compliance with the ban.

UN officials said that embargo instructions had gone out also to Switzerland.

On Wednesday UN diplomats were contemplating such colourful, if unlikely, ideas as a US, aircraft company setting up a military sales office in Umtata.

Ironically, a year ago the Pentagon was understood to be studying the possibility of developing Port St Johns in Transkei as a US naval base.

The Rand Daily Mail's correspondent in Cape Town reports that arms dealers believe small arms and sporting arms will always be available despite the embargo — if people are prepared to pay enough.

Mr "Johnnie" Johnson, who runs a gun shop in Tokai, said yesterday that the arms embargo had revived "a little man in a grey suit" — the gun runner.

"We have always had trouble getting small arms from America. We have to import these guns via Hong Kong or some other place," he said.

RDM 11/11/77 278A

DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER GIVES HIS VIEWS ON SOUTH AFRICA'S PRESENT COURSE AND DESCRIBES APARTHEID POLICIES AS:

The road to disaster

Andre Meyerowitz

: HAGUE — Holland :onsidering new anti- ıth African options 'h include harsh eco- ıc strictures, a ban on Shell company's ıngs with the Repub- greater support for nisations banned in h Africa and restric- s on Dutch nationals go to live there.

ready, export guaran- are being refused, al cultural ties have cut, an aircraft con- has been torn up emigration incentives o be ended.

e Dutch Foreign Mi- ter has spoken at h about his country's ıfelt bid to persuade ɔria that apartheid is ad-end path.

ıd since last month's ings and detentions, Dutch Government been engaged in a al re-assessment of economic and social ions with the Repub-

e Dutch Ambassador Pretoria, Mr Ru er, recalled on Oc- er 21 to help the rnment redefine its ıdes, has had weeks tensive talks.

ıe Dutch Cabinet, in spite of Holland's own political crisis, has discussed the issue twice this week — carefully noting reports about use of the National Supplies Procurement Act.

Decisions — which may involve toning down some of the present proposals to keep them within the bounds of the practicable can be expected soon, but may have to await the formation of a new Cabinet.

Holland's Foreign Minister, Mr Max van der Stoel, has meanwhile told, in an exclusive interview, of the depth of Dutch feeling and why a hard line is felt necessary.

PRISON DEATHS

In the interview, he was asked:

Now that you have had the benefit of Mr Froger's first-hand impressions, do you still believe South Africa is heading for disaster?

He replied. Yes, I still believe this. We have seen the deaths in prisons of black people under suspect circumstances, the arrest of a number of black leaders.

We have seen measures against Press freedom, we see plans for constitutional changes — all this gives me the impression of a wave of repression which has started.

My fear is that this will lead to an escalation of tensions, and these tensions will finally end in violence.

Do you see such violence contained within the country, or do you see the danger of conflict between South Africa and neighbouring states?

I underline that I am very much against a violent solution of the problem. I recall that when I have spoken to black leaders from South Africa, I have always stressed that, much as it is necessary to have a solution on the basis of equality, the Netherlands Government does feel that the whites have to have their future in South Africa.

But tensions can rise to a point where an explosion is virtually unavoidable. Then it is difficult to say where violence ends.

Why is it that Holland seems the shrillest country in Europe when it comes to South Africa? Are there feelings of guilt, or anger, or resentment at what Holland's kith and kin, historically speaking, are now doing there?

I think there are two reasons. First is the one you have alluded to — that certainly can play a role.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The second is that there is always a strong feeling about human rights in general in the Netherlands.

Human rights is one of the basic elements of our foreign policy. But certainly, there is also the element of people of common descent — our fear that they are heading for disaster.

Do you say that more in sorrow than in anger?

Well, certainly also a feeling of sorrow, but also, in the conviction that there ought to be a way out, that there must be ways and means to secure peaceful coexistence on the basis of equality of black, white and coloured.

Also a feeling of frustration that the whites are now clearly heading for a line which can only end in disaster.

While preparing the EEC code of conduct the British Foreign Secretary, Dr Owen, said he wanted something concrete to show the Africans at the Lagos anti-apartheid conference. Is there in fact, an element of playing to a gallery?

I can assure you that there is genuine concern, not only in the Netherlands, but in all states of the European Community.

Are you disappointed that the latest UN action is limited to an arms embargo?

STRONG ACTION

We do feel that further strong action would be justified in the economic field unless there is drastic change (in South Africa's policies) fairly soon.

For instance, I think an embargo on investments certainly would have been justitifed. The security Council has decided otherwise I can only hope South Africa will reconsider its position. At present the stance of Mr Vorster, Mr Kruger and Mr Botha doesn't give much hope for that.

Can you give an indication of what may come from your government's re-assessment of relations with South Africa? When will something concrete appear?

I can give you a general indication that we feel there has been a drastic deterioration of the situation which calls for a stronger attitude.

Not in the sense of ending diplomatic relations — but in the sense of exerting stronger pressures.

Unilaterally, how far is Holland prepared to go? For example, curbs on Dutch nationals who may enter army service or Government service in South Africa?

DIALOGUE

I will not exclude the possibility that for the future such general exemption would be ended. Such a measure would not be retroactive. On the whole, however, emigration from the Netherlands has greatly lessened.

How far do you see the African National Congress (a banned organisation which Holland aids financially) as a legitimate representative of the South African people? Do you see them as good partners for a dialogue?

The question of recognising governments is not one of approval or disapproval, but of effectual control.

Based on this norm, we will continue to consider the South African Government as the Government of South Africa.

But if, from time to time, we have contacts with black leaders it is because we want to hear their voices and their views of developments in South Africa.

Has Holland made any contingency plans for the possibility of a big influx of white people from South Africa — people perhaps of Dutch origin?

The answer is no. We feel, and I have often heard African leaders saying so, that the whites in South Africa ought to be able to live in that country. We also feel they can secure their own future by opening a dialogue on the basis of equality. What would happen if disaster befell South Africa is impossible to predict.

What do you think of South African protestations of the danger of a Marxist threat to South Africa and therefore to the Western world?

Well, if you drive people into despair — that is what is happening to the Africans — you create the risk of those people trying to find help from whatever source they can get it.

There is not an automatic tendency for black Africans to ask for the help of communist countries. Once they are brought into a situation of despair, they might be inclined to do so.

So I can only say that if such a danger exists, this can only be stimulated by the present attitude of the South African Government.

What else do you think needs saying to South Africa at the moment?

SHOCKED

I should like to say once again what our feelings are — how deeply we are shocked, really deeply shocked, by what is happening there.

Nowhere in the world does a situation exist where a small white minority — with the exception of Rhodesia, of course — is withholding basic political rights from a black majority.

How on earth can South Africa maintain such a policy without inviting disaster?

US blocks SA plane spares order

R.D.M 11/10/77 (278A)

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — South African orders for computers and aircraft equipment have been stopped as a first step in imposing the mandatory arms embargo, a US Commerce Department spokesman said this week.

A directive on the US interpretation of the ban on arms "and related material" is to be issued soon by the Commerce Department.

The blocked aircraft order covers spare parts for a fleet of turbo-prop executive planes used by the South African Air Force.

The computers were ordered for a shipbuilding programme.

Statistics now released show that South Africa obtained R3 800 000, worth of equipment on the US munitions list between August 1974 and August 1976.

The purchases were made up of aircraft spares costing R860 000 bought in 1974, an inertial navigation system costing R630 000 bought in 1974, vehicle support equipment costing R1 500 000 bought in 1975 and aircraft support equipment costing R860 000 bought in 1976.

(278A)

Backing embargo shows West's moral confusion

By Michael Harrinton of The London Daily Express

LONDON — The decision by the major Western powers to support UN economic sanctions against South Africa is another example of the moral confusion and political ineptitude which have been characteristic of Western policy towards Africa, and other places, for a number of years.

Let me take the moral issue first, because it is the more important. It is, I believe, a moral confusion which lies at the heart of the intense hostility towards South Africa which exists in my country — even among people who are otherwise perfectly sound.

This confusion arises from the widespread conviction that the whites in South Africa are oppressing the blacks. Now there is no need for me to tell South African readers how unfair and unjust this is.

No doubt there is some oppression, and cruelty to individuals. But such things have been a feature of every society which has ever existed. There is racial discrimination in Britain on a vast scale, and in spite of all the liberal race relations laws.

Moreover, all governments take rough and tough steps to deal with subversive and revolutionary movements. Sometimes they go too far, but any responsible political leader is bound to think it right to do too much, rather than too little, to maintain public order.

Now the problem is to account for this Western moral confusion. It seems to me that it is rooted not so much in ignorance of the facts — though that will be a factor in public opinion — as in guilt feelings about the colonial past.

This has two effects. One is that there is widespread tolerance of Third World excesses and implicit acceptance of the most insolent and preposterous demands for a "redistribution" of the world's wealth.

UNABASHED

The other effect is to do with South Africa, and also Rhodesia. There you see a resolute white governing class, which is uncontaminated by guilt, which is unabashed and confident of its right to rule.

This is what Western liberals hate, they want you to grovel and aplogise for your existence — as they are always keen to do at the drop of a black fist.

And the fact that South Africa and Rhodesia are the most prosperous countries in Africa, and the only ones in which freedom of speech and the rule of law have any meaning at all, only adds to your crime

Cuts in Dutch links to SA

278A

Star 12/11/77

Pretoria Bureau

At least three Dutch publishers, and the State broadcasting service, have taken action reducing long-standing communications contacts with South Africa.

The publishers refused to continue sending books to South Africa because of the apartheid policy. But the book boycott is unlikely to cut supplies of new books in the Dutch language significantly, says a major importer of foreign books.

"Normally one would get the books directly from the publisher in Holland. But there are also many other channels," said Mr Jan van Schaik, a director of a book-agent chain based in Church Street, Pretoria.

Publishers named as boycotting the South African market are Van Oorschot, De Bezige Bij and Polak en Van Gennep. Other publishers in the Netherlands are expected to adopt the same policy.

The Star's correspondent in The Hague reports that the Dutch Radio's world service has abandoned the Afrikaans broadcasts which it had beamed to South Africa for nearly 30 years and the service's two Afrikaans-speaking staff members have returned to the Republic.

Holland's Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Ru Froger, has returned to his post in Pretoria after being recalled to The Hague for top-level consultations three weeks ago following widespread bannings in the Republic.

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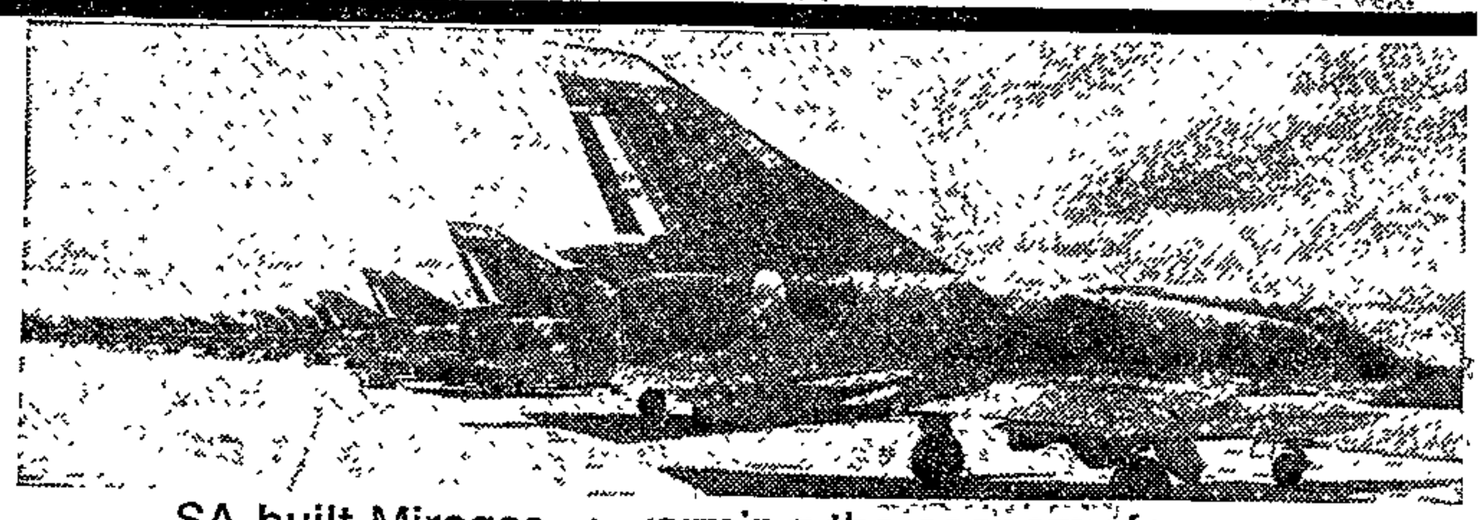
Shot in the arm from embargo



SA built Mirages . . . arming the economy for recovery

By Tony Hudson

THE SOUTH African economy could well stand to gain a hefty shot in the arm from the arms embargo announced this week say leading local economists.

They say that if the arms embargo is, in fact, effective the fillip given to industry by the switch to local production could well push the economy back on the road to recovery.

And, says Union Acceptances' Merton Dagut, the effect will not be confined to those industries involved in the defence sector. The increased spending power generated by expanded production will spill over into other sectors such as consumer goods, he claims.

Another bonus point, says Dagut, could be that the armaments industry is probably under-employed as is most of the rest of the economy and increased production will mean lower unit costs as no capital expenditure would be required.

And, he says, in the short and medium term the effect need not be inflationary. One of the reasons for this could be the fact that the cost of locally produced arms will be higher than that of the imported item and thus could mean increased taxation.

In the long run, however, as the economy moves into a more fully employed situation, prices will tend to rise.

However, warns Dagut, the arms embargo should not be welcomed as a gift that will move the economy out of a recession, as some people could see it as the thicker end of the wedge, with more to follow.

"There could be a confidence dampening," he says, "which would trickle through to spending and investment loans. It does also suggest a more unsettled political outlook which must do something to investment time horizons."

Anglo American's Aubrey Dickman agrees that the embargo would initially have a stimulatory effect on the economy, but feels that in the medium and long term the result will be detrimental and inflationary.

He says that if South Africa did decide to expand its arms industry, it would mean that resources that could be used for other things would be used in this direction.

He says the medium to long term effect would be a lowering of the standard of living because of increased taxes and the diversion of a large proportion of funds on the manufacture of arms internally.

He said there was no question of regarding the embargo as a good thing if the manufacturing sector had to concentrate on building an arms industry when the country had so many other needs such as hospitals, homes, schools and building the infrastructure itself.

"In the short term," he said, "it coud be a good thing but in the long term it would be putting guns before butter."

However, other economists I spoke to said it was very difficult to predict just how strong an effect the ban

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By PATRICK TAYLOR
Military Correspondent

STRIB 13/11/77

PLANS to beat a total arms embargo against South Africa were put into operation long before the United Nations imposed its sanctions this month.

The UN move was no surprise to Pretoria. The Defence Department has been preparing for years.

We already have, I understand, a division — similar to Rhodesia's top secret sanctions busting force — devoted to breaking war weapons restrictions against South Africa.

And military experts and scientists have collated and analysed technical data gathered by South Africans who have visited Western defence systems.

These officials had high priority security clearances at some of the United States' most sensitive military installations until objections were raised by American politicians.

Some European countries, including France and Britain, allowed South Africans to tour important projects.

Blueprints bought up

At the same time blueprints and manufacturing licences were bought up by defence agencies, in case the embargo came.

So far only France has admitted she cannot stop South Africa manufacturing important arms like Panhard armoured cars, Mirage fighters and missiles.

A leading French arms manufacturer described the arms embargo as "shutting the stable door after the horse has bolted."

Many other countries have been caught in the same embarrassing situation. Those who did hold back the sale of manufacturing licences have sold arms, vehicles and aircraft direct to Pretoria and South Africa is known to have stockpiled certain important equipment including spare parts.

The other trump card is the National Procurement Act of 1970, which makes provision for the Government to compel manufacturers to produce necessary items.

The reported French decision not to honour orders for vitally needed frigates and submarines is the most serious step taken against South Africa so far.

The Navy, long considered the Cinderella service of the SADF, is in the process of being upgraded to a modern strike force.

Older warshhips have been refitted but they cannot replace the value to the Navy of the modern warships ordered from France.

Durban shipbuilders say they can supply the Navy's needs, but this means years of waiting before orders can be fulfilled. And vessels built in our dockyards will undoubtedly be far more expensive than anything ordered from Europe.

The South African taxpayer is going to have to pay for the embargo. More than R800 million will now be available to the SADF since the cancellation of the French contracts but Pretoria will have to look around for other willing manufacturers and the price is going to be high.

Clever Techniques

Rhodesia knows this, but she has also proved that ingenuity and clever sanctions busting techniques can keep an army reasonably well supplied.

The SADF is understandably reluctant to release details of its plans and extent of its stockpiling over the years but in a White Paper tabled by the Minister of Defence this year, Mr P. W. Botha revealed that the manufacture of small arms and heavy ordnance artillery had increased by up to 500 percent.

At the same time the White Paper said that important progress had been made with the establishment of shipbuilding facilities and the building of light and medium maritime assault vesels.

It went on to say that the air force was being supplied with locally made Kudu aircraft.

Gun propellants

An earlier White Paper said that progress was being made in the development of high performance gun propellants, local manufacture of an advanced version of the Impala jet was about to begin, the delivery of aircraft bombs had been largely completed and the delivery of non-guided aircraft rockets had also started.

South Africa's munitions factories are making 453-kilogram bombs as well as napalm bombs and building our own 25-pounder guns and anti-tank mines.

On the surface, the arms embargo appears disastrous for South Africa, but careful forward planning and important strategic raw materials bought by many Western countries from South Africa for their own arms industries soften the impact of the United Nations decision.

LOWERING LE BOOM : Page 27.

ne Property and Finance

Frankryk kom kernkontrak na teenoor SA

278A

Supplement 13/11/77

Van MARILYN ZEELIE
PARYS.

FRANKRYK sal sy kontrak nakom en twee kernkragsentrales ter waarde van R800 miljoen aan Suid-Afrika lewer.

Suid-Afrika het ook 'n verdere kontrak met Frankryk gesluit waarvolgens huisvesting verskaf sal word aan 120 Suid-Afrikaners — 40 wetenskaplikes, 38 vroue en 42 kinders.

Die Suid-Afrikaners sal tussen agttien en twintig maande in Frankryk wees en opgelei word by die kernavorsingsentrum by Grenoble. Hulle word in Januarie hier verwag.

Hulle sal tuis gaan in 'n kasteel wat uit die Middeleeue dateer. Die kasteer was tot onlangs in die besit van 'n Katolieke jeugbeweging wat bankrot gespeel het.

André Grange, direkteur van die jeugbeweging, is in sy skik. „Met die Suid-Afrikaners hier, sal ons weer ons skulde kan vereffen."

Maar daar is 'n probleem: die klein anti-apartheidsgroep wat in die omgewing gestig is, agiteer reeds teen die Suid-Afrikaners se koms.

Nou oorweeg Grange dit om nie meer die kasteel tot die beskikking van die Suid-Afrikaners te stel nie. Die probleem is nie onoorkomelik nie, want alternatiewe huisvesting kan gevind word.

Intussen lê die fregat Goeie Hoop steeds in die hawe van Lorient, waar almal blykbaar die swye opgelê is.

„As julle wil sien dat die Goeie Hoop Kaapstad bereik, moet julle stilbly," is die opdrag wat na bewering uitgereik is.

In die Franse pers en oor die TV is nog niks oor die fregat gerep nie, maar die Belgiese TV-diens het 'n film daaroor gewys.

978 A

UK's sanctions fear

Sunday Times 13/11/77

By Margaret Smith: LONDON

BRITISH and European shipping circles are deeply concerned about the possibility of trade sanctions against South Africa which could jeopardise nearly R750-million of investment in new facilities for trade with South Africa.

The South Africa-Europe Container Service (SAECS) has nine new container vessels specially designed for the trade and the Southampton Port Authority has invested R15-million in extensions, including a new stretch of quayside and deepening the harbour.

This week a new R75-million container vessel, Table Bay, was launched by the British firm of Overseas Containers Limited (OCL) and is due in Cape Town on December 2.

Mr Anthony Butterwick, OCL's SA trade director, said this week that he was worried about the possibility of trade sanctions.

"Although Britain has vetoed such a move one cannot be sure that trade sanctions can be avoided in the long term.

"We will be watching the situation carefully."

British and European container shipping lines in the South African trade handled about 3-million tons of cargo a year.

Blacks in favour of arms ban

DURBAN — Several thousand blacks roared their approval of an international arms embargo against South Africa during a speech by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at an Inkatha rally in Umlazi yesterday.

The Chief said the country seemed poised for violence, and added: "None of us can morally support the defence or maintenance of the apartheid society."

Neither he nor the movement approved of violence and called on Zulus and members not to initiate sporadic outbursts of violence that were occurring in townships throughout the country.

But he said it was becoming difficult in the black community to advocate non-violence as his movement did with any credibility when whites had girded their lions for the purpose of unleashing more violence.

Blacks must think in terms of numbers. "The whole economy rests on our shoulders. We should think seriously in terms of preparing for the use of our strength to force our white compatriots to get around the conference table with us."

It was essential that blacks achieve real political solidarity and he warned against the infiltration of Inkatha by Government agents and opportunists who wanted to use the movement for their own aims.

There were, however, "certain loud - mouthed louts" who were claiming that Inkatha had not been banned during the recent Government action against 18 organisations because it was "less patriotic than our brother organisations."

Banning was seen as a sort of seal of approval but Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the groups banned had not suffered a credibility loss before they were banned.

"We must guard against the fallacy that to be victimised by the oppressor's boot today means that one is holier or more patriotic than one's brothers and sisters who will be victims of the same jackboot tomorrow."

The pointless destructions of black property was "accompanied by some of our brothers and sisters who were on a holier - than - thou kick."

He said Pretoria was trying to force homeland governments to pass laws that would make blacks foreigners in the metropolitan areas.

The Chief recalled that the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had refused to scrap the pass system.

Chief Buthelezi said there had been broadcasts by the SABC that KwaZulu people would not have the "benefits" of the so-called improved pass system because he had stayed away from the meeting with the Prime Minister.

"I do not understand how Nationalist minds work. They underestimate the intelligence of the Zulu people if they think they can set the black people of this province against me on that account.

"We are now being forced to do their dirty work for them by having us issue the travel documents which will entrench the ideas of us being treated as foreigners in the metropolitan areas of our land." — DDC.

278A

'Supplies Act a peg for sanctions calls'

NEW YORK. — The possible use of previously dormant provisions of the National Supplies Procurement Act of 1970 against foreign-owned factories was a new peg for economic sanctions demands against SA, African sources said in New York at the weekend.

Provisions in the Act enable the Minister of Ecomic Affairs to order the supply of goods and services if deemed necessary in the interest of the State from any persons. This could, by implication, apply to foreign-owned factories.

The 49-member African group would submit a draft resolution for economic measures against SA during the UN General Assembly's debate in plenary on apartheid next week, the sources said.

They would stress that the mandatory arms embargo placed on SA by the Security Council this month, was not enough and that SA's policies threatened world peace.

Foreign businessmen and industrialists were now following the political and religious opponents of apartheid as targets for "repressive" action, they claimed.

The groups would contend that the new victims had been chosen because of their adherence to codes of ethics for foreign companies in the Republic, recently designed to improve conditions for black South African employees.

The United States Ambassador to the UN, Mr Andrew Young, at the weekend, dismissed the SA Government's assumption of new industrial powers as "political rhetoric".

The National Party was "promoting disinvestment" in SA if it forced foreign companies to choose between operating in SA and maintaining their home bases, he said.

Just as its policies had created the arms embargo against SA the National Party could create an economic embargo by attacking foreign-based corporations, he said.

Western members are outvoted in the Third-World dominated Assembly. African-sponsored draft resolutions against SA are therefore certain to be adopted.

However, decisions of the 149-member world political forum have moral weight but no legal muscle.

The Africans will meet again today to finalise a number of draft resolutions on guidelines set by the Special Committee Against Apartheid.

These cover condemnation of events in SA during the past year, the recognition of the right of the oppressed people to resort to armed struggle, the creation of machinery to investigate SA's nuclear potential, action towards an oil embarbo against SA, and the demand for the release of political prisoners.

The Special Committee yesterday considered follow-up measures to ensure speedy and full implementation of the arms embargo.

Moderate African sources said they were considering formal suspension of SA under the Article of the UN Charter dealing with members subject to enforcement action. South Africa is the first such member.

The militant Africans, however, feel this would be a stand-down from their demand for SA's expulsion from the UN. — Sapa.

Plans in US to break arms ban

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Strategic planning has begun to seek a way to undermine the South African arms embargo through action in the United States Congress.

The hope of pro-South African lobbyists is to pick a prime moment to rally together conservative and anti-Carter elements and the defence community.

Tactics would be modelled on the successful counterpunch at Rhodesia sanctions delivered five years ago with the so-called Byrd Amendment.

This legislation cited strategic need of the US for chrome as a compelling reason for maintaining supplies from all sources.

The Byrd Amendment finally fell this year after providing Rhodesia with tens of millions of rands and an important morale boost.

Rhodesia itself was not mentioned in the Byrd wording and, according to Washington sources, a way would be sought to avoid specifying South Africa in the new arms approach.

The initiative would be promoted through the powerful Armed Services' Committee of the House of Representatives. The committee had planned a three-day visit to South Africa about now, but State Department pressure averted what would have been an embarrassment for Mr Carter within days of the implementation of the mandatory arms ban.

Pretoria's regular supporters have been in disarray since the October 19 clampdown and a house resolution denouncing South Africa and calling for "effective measures" against it won with a startling 347-54 vote.

However, the Armed Services' Committee harbours a core of hold-out support. Its senior Republican, Congressman Bob Wilson of California, and several others have taken up invitations to tour South Africa in recent years.

Big splash for arms ban

By RICHARD WALKER

WASHINGTON. — Full details of all South Africa's arms contracts and nuclear deals are to be collected and given maximum publicity as the first step in hammering home the arms embargo.

The Committee Against Apartheid also decided to dispatch letters to all governments who have previously supplied military equipment to South Africa asking what is being done to enforce the Security Council order

Committee chairman, Mr Leslie Harriman, of Nigeria, said the embargo was "too little, too late". But it must be implemented with "no delays, no equivocations and no restrictive interpretations," he added.

And on Thursday the National Council of Churches in the US voted to ask its 33 member churches to switch their accounts from banks which deal with South Africa. This could see tens of millions of dollars being pulled out of leading US banks.

The immediate impact will be the withdrawal of the NCC's R10-million pension fund and salary account from Citibank and Morgan Guaranty.

Our Amsterdam correspondent reports that three Dutch anti-apartheid groups placed full page advertisements in major Dutch newspapers over the weekend. The adverts demand that the Dutch Government boycotts South Africa and recognises the banned African National Congress of SA.

RDM. 19/11/77

(278A)

UN in new move for anti-SA economic sanctions

NEW YORK. — The United Nations General Assembly is expected to make the first move next week to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The Assembly will ask the UN Security Council to consider economic measures as a follow-up to the mandatory arms embargo imposed two weeks ago. Only the Council can adopt binding punitive measures, UPI reports.

The three big Western powers — Britain, France and the United States — vetoed the last attempt to impose economic sanctions against South Africa on October 31.

The proposal that the Council reconsider this decision is contained in one of the 12 draft resolutions dealing with apartheid.

They were scheduled to be submitted to the Assembly yesterday or early next week.

The resolution asks the Security Council urgently to consider mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

The Assembly's debate on apartheid opened on Monday with a demand for economic sanctions by Nigeria's Foreign Minister, Mr Joseph Garba.

Addressing the Assembly on Thursday, the US delegate, Mr Donald McHenry, said South Africa's policies were "a blight upon the continent of Africa and on the history of mankind".

But he advised Pretoria that the US was ready to give "every possible assistance" if it made "a beginning" at change, **RICHARD WALKER** reports.

He warned outsiders against trying to "fish in troubled waters" for ideological gain, and said the world had no more right to impose a political system on South Africa than white South Africa had to impose one on blacks.

"We must resist the temptation to emphasise coercive and punitive measures," he said.

"I doubt that either another torrent of resolutions from this body or further intemperate rhetoric on the current political campaign in South Africa will contribute positively to a resolution of the problems which exist in South Africa," he said.

South Africa had to be reassured "that we stand ready to be of every possible assistance and to maintain the warmest possible relations."

However, the Republic could not look for normal relations as long as it followed repugnant practices.

The British delegate told the Assembly it was "not too late to dismantle the edifice of apartheid."

The imposition of the mandatory arms embargo was a "momentous" event that had delivered a clear message, he said.

Sunday Times 27/11/77

2784

U.S. puts block on SA atom fuel



DR ROUX
Delay revealed

SOUTH Africa's nuclear research programme is being adversely affected by a 27-month hold-up in the United States of a consignment of enriched uranium fuel elements already paid for by South Africa.

By MARTIN CREAMER

The commissioning of the R1 000-million nuclear power station at Koeberg could be delayed for two to three years if the US also holds back on enriched uranium supplies for that.

The president of the Atomic Energy Board, Dr A. J. A. Roux, told the Sunday Times this week that important projects at the research reactor, Safari One, could not be carried out because of the non-delivery.

The fuel in question is 93 per cent enriched uranium, which is of potential nuclear weapon grade.

Dr Roux said: "The fuel was ordered 27 months ago and is lying in the United States. An export permit has not yet been approved even though they know that our research progamme is being adversely affected and that the reactor and fuel are under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards."

Dr Roux thought the hold-up was part of pressure being exerted on South Africa to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Secret

Signatories to the treaty undertake not to produce atomic weapons and to open all their nuclear facilities to international inspection. This could lead to the disclosure of secret information on South Africa's uranium-enrichment process.

Dr Roux said the agreement with the US also provided for the supply of fuel for Koeberg.

But in view of the Safari non-delivery, it was possible that fuel for Koeberg —due to begin electricity generation in 1982 — would also be withheld.

Because South Africa's own uranium enrichment plant would come on stream only in 1985-6, the commissioning of Koeberg power could be delayed for two to three years. Such a delay would cost millions in interest on idle capital.

Beeld-Rapport 20/11/77 (278A)

Wapenboikot net simbolies

DIE pasingestelde wapenboikot teen Suid-Afrika word hier in Amerika meer as 'n simboliese gebaar gesien. Amerikaanse sake-ondernemings word egter onder toenemende druk geplaas oor hul ekonomiese betrekkinge met SA. Die Amerikaanse regering en die media besef oor die algemeen dat die regstreekse uitwerking van die sanksies beperk is.

Sedert die Soweto-onluste van Junie 1976, is die Amerikaanse publiek oor die algemeen heelwat beter ingelig oor gebeurde in die Republiek as vantevore.

Hoewel die reaksie in die algemeen anti-Suid-Afrikaanse regering is, is daar heelwat begrip en selfs simpatie in bepaalde kringe vir SA se standpunt en vraagstukke.

Amerikaanse ondernemings word nie juis deur die VVO-besluit geraak nie aangesien die VSA al vir byna vyftien jaar geen nuwe wapentuig aan die Republiek verkoop nie. Daar is egter 'n mate van bekommernis oor moontlike ekonomiese maatreëls later of selfs binnekort teen sakebetrekkinge met Suid-Afrika

Onverstandig

Die Amerikaanse regering blyk so iets te oorweeg alhoewel dit heelwaarskynlik van beperkte omvang sal wees en weer eens (aanvanklik) grotendeels meer van sielkundige aard sal wees.

Dit sou egter onverstandig wees om sulke reaksies oor SA se beleid te ignoreer. Die Amerikaanse publiek het nie juis sterk gevoelens, oor die algemeen, oor voortgesette handelsbande met SA nie.

Wel is hul baie besorg in die ná-Watergate-era, oor die sg. etiese optrede van ondernemings. Dit is hierdie gevoel wat tot die Republiek se beleid van aparte ontwikkeling, onluste en differensiële arbeids- en ander praktyke vir die swartes, in die gedrang kom.

Bowendien is die bestuur en direksies van die meeste sake-ondernemings in Amerika nou behoorlik bewus van hul verwagte verantwoordelikhede op die sosiale vlak.

Die laaste paar jaar het heelwat skandes oor omkopery en onbehoorlike politieke beïnvloeding plaaslik en oorsee, opgelewer. Volgens 'n opgelewer betreklik resente opname, is byna 60 persent van die Amerikaanse sakebestuurders van mening dat vraagstukke soos handel met Suid-Afrika, die hantering van rassediskriminasie en die vervaardiging van wapens van etiese belang vir hul ondernemings is.

Daarbenewens word die ondernemings wat ekonomiese bande met die Republiek het, onder toenemende druk geplaas deur hul groot aandeelhouers soos kerkgroepe, universiteite en pensioenfondse.

Vandaar die pogings om aan bepaalde gedragskodes vir Suid-Afrikaanse swartes gehoor te gee. In die toekoms sal sulke sake-ondernemings waarskynlik in toenemende mate hul voortgesette kontak met SA op maatskaplike en politieke eerder as op ekonomiese gronde moet regverdig oor hul aandeelhouers, die Amerikaanse publiek en hul regering.



Amerikaanse brief deur Heiko Wijnholds

CAPE TIMES
21/11/77 (278A)

EEC split on vote over SA arms embargo

NEW YORK. — The European Common Market members, who place a high premium on uniformity in foreign policy, will once again split on UN General Assembly votes on South Africa this year, reliable sources said.

A committee of the nine countries is currently working at getting a joint approach to the 14 draft resolutions introduced on Friday — the fifth and penultimate day of the assembly's debate on apartheid.

But when the voting came — probably later this week, UN sources said — the EEC front would crack on at least four of the stronger proposed measures.

The first was for tightening the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa to cover items omitted from the November 4 Security Council resolution.

The second was the call for mandatory economic sanctions, including an oil embargo, against South Africa. The proposed measure would include denial of facilities to ships and aircraft serving South Africa.

Apartheid in sport

Endorsement of the armed struggle by the "national liberation movement against the criminal policy of apartheid", was the third.

The fourth was adoption and proclamation of an international declaration against apartheid in sport.

Britain and France, who are named with the US as countries who have opposed a comprehensive arms and nuclear embargo against South Africa, would be joined in voting against these drafts by Belgium, West Germany, Italy and Luxembourg

The more leftist EEC countries — Ireland, Denmark and The Netherlands — would probably abstain, sources said.

The committee of the nine has not finalized its position on the omnibus resolution. This would have the 149-member world forum declare the South African government "illegitimate" and support "the liberation movement" as "the authentic representative of the South African people".

Collaboration

Abstention on this by all nine was most likely, sources said.

The European groups would probably also join in voting against the draft resolution condemning Israeli collaboration with South Africa.

The sources expected all nine to approve the remaining resolutions — some of which would be adopted by consensus.

These covered: The UN trust fund for South Africa; declaration of 1978 as the International Year against Apartheid; trade union actions against South Africa; demands for the release of political prisoners in the Republic; universal dissemination of information about apartheid; endorsement of the Lagos conference declaration for action against apartheid; isolation of any independent bantustans; and the programme of action for the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid.

No matter how the five-power western countries vote, however, all 14 drafts are bound to be adopted by the third-world dominated assembly.

Resolutions of that body are no more than world political recommendations. For enforcement they have to go through the 15-member Security Council where Britain, France and the US hold veto powers, along with the Soviet Union and communist China

Recourse to that top UN body by the Africans after the assembly adopted the resolutions, could not be ruled out, sources said. — Sapa

278A

Star 23/11/77

Sanctions 'will help SA in short term'

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa could live with sanctions though they would probably lead to a drop in the standard of living, Mr A P J Burger, president of Die Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, said in Malmesbury last night.

He told the Boland regional committee of Die Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut that sanctions would detrimentally affect South Africa in the long term.

But in the short term they would actually assist in accelerating the growth rate through increased local production.

However, they would cause a lowering of living standards as South Africa would no longer derive any benefit from trading on the international market.

But South Africa had prepared for sanctions and with "a sober and levelheaded approach in the evaluation of our position, we will be able to survive the onslaught for an indefinite period."

South Africa has stockpiled oil but the private motor-car owner would have to be prepared to make sacrifices at a time of crisis.

Reviewing areas likely to be affected by sanctions, Mr Burger said that in 1975 24 percent of South Africa's textile requirements were imported.

But these were mainly of the luxury type fabric which the country could easily do without in time of need.

The same applied to paper imports, which accounted for 19 percent of the country's requirements in 1975.

One of the biggest stumbling blocks would be industrial machinery of which two-thirds of the country's requirements were imported in 1975.

NETARY AND FISCAL POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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World hostility is holding back the SA economy

2-78A Star 23/11/77

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — International hostility is having a seriously adverse effect on the domestic economy and a number of steps need to be taken urgently, the Natal Chamber of Industries says in its annual report released today.

The chamber calls for elimination of all job reservation and apartheid in the work place, encouragement of a stable black middle class, removal of petty restrictions which frustrate visitors and a number of economic measures.

These include selective stimulation of the economy, an arresting of the country's capital outflow and a minimising of State encroachment into the private sector.

The chamber says it remains a non-political body but is bound to recognise adverse effects of international hostility. Investor confidence has diminished and money is difficult to raise abroad. Where available, it is offered only on the shorter term.

FIRST TIME

In the first quarter of 1977 there was, for the first time, a net outflow of long-term capital. Merchandise exports during the first half of the year were 34,3 percent higher than in the corresponding period last year, but everything points to a tougher time ahead for South African exporters.

"In short, indications are that the dimension of our export markets is shrinking. Probably the greatest export incentive which could be offered to the Republic at the present time would be the taking of positive and immediate steps to improve the image of South Africa in overseas markets."

The chamber says racial discrimination provides South Africa's critics with an effective target, and its elimination could have a powerful influence on the pattern and permanence of our economic recovery.

The chamber says it remains optimistic about the country's future, despite the many adverse factors. A short-term recovery could be triggered off by a fortuitous rise in the price of gold, or higher commodity prices.

THE KEY

However, the key to a spirited economic advance lies in the accelerated emergence of a substantial black middle class. A prime requisite to this is the removal of impediments to black vocational aspirations, provision of training, the development of housing schemes with security of tenure, and acceptance of the black man as a responsible and loyal member of the community.

Hardship in the long run from sanctions

RDM 24/11/77 (278A)

Deputy Financial Editor

SANCTIONS against South Africa could lead to a short-term stimulation of the economy but in the longer run, living standards would fall, the president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinsituut, Mr Anker Burger, told an AHI regional meeting at Malmesbury.

Mr Burger said because politics and the economy were so inextricably intertwined and because there had been such dramatic changes on the political terrain, it followed that there had been many adaptations in the economic field.

He said the economy had reached the lowest point of the cycle and that better days lay ahead.

"The Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood, has recently announced measures which will gradually stimulate the economy. We have all long awaited these measures, and in general the business sector is extremely pleased with them.

"There will, of course, be those who will say that the Minister has not gone far enough, but our current account and the rate of inflation do not allow sufficient leeway for more drastic changes in this direction.

"Psychologically, these measures will engender a far more optimistic outlook in the business sector. The long recession, the restrictive monetary and fiscal measures, the pressure of sanctions and the political unrest, within and beyond our borders, have all had a depressive and pessimistic effect on the business sector.

"I have already mentioned that politics and the economy are inextricably intertwined. The changing political climate in which we found ourselves, can lead to increasing economic pressures on South Africa in the months ahead. We are already experiencing an outflow of capital.

"At this stage, a net inflow of capital is not a matter of dire consequence because of the present underuse of our economic capacity, but should an economic growth pattern evolve necessitating extension and further development, a problem could arise.

"It has, however, been estimated that the South African economy possesses an inherent strength capable of maintaining a growth rate of 4% to 4½% without outside assistance. A capital inflow would, however, be required for that extra ½% to 1% growth needed to enable us to better use our available labour force.

"Discourse on the South African economy of today must necessarily include the threat of sanctions and their anticipated effect.

"That we will be able to survive and withstand any attempt at sanctions, I have no doubt. I would, at the same time though stress that these will demand adaptation on our part, and without doubt will result in a lowering of our living standards.

"Sanctions are a double-edged sword and with the industrial countries of the West still somewhat enmeshed in an economic stranglehold, and with their exports to South Africa far outstripping their imports from us, it follows that they will have to approach the question of sanctions with great care and circumspection.

"South Africa remains an ally of the West, a supporter of democracy and the free-market system in contrast to most other African states.

"The strategic value of South Africa is of great importance — whether the West wishes to admit it or not. A total of 68% of crude oil destined for Western Europe is shipped via the Cape sea rout and d30% of crude oil destined for the United States. As regards strategic raw materials, 70% of these are either routed via the Cape sea route or emanate from Southern Africa.

"It is, of course, true that sanctions will detrimentally affect South Africa in the long term. In the short term they will actually assist in accelerating the growth rate through increased local production

"It will mean a lowering of our living standards as we will no longer derive any benefit from trading on the international market. We will have to adapt in certain areas and there will also be problem areas."

esday November 23 1977 Star

278A

New UN plan for sanctions against SA

Hugh Roberton
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Another Security Council meeting on South Africa is being planned at the United Nations, following the end yesterday of the General Assembly's seven-day debate on apartheid.

The next meeting, at which renewed demands will be made for economic sanctions and proposals will be put forward for a tightening of the arms embargo, is expected to take place in January.

By forcing the Western powers to veto seemingly innocuous resolutions on South Africa, the African countries believe they can effectively embarrass the West and constantly maintain pressure on Western governments to take steps to change the situation in South Africa.

The Western powers have proved to be particularly sensitive to this sort of strategy and there is a belief among African delegates that some form of additional sanctions could be adopted.

The most likely seems to be a "reverse flow" arms embargo, which was called for in one of the 15 draft resolutions on South Africa submitted during the General Assembly's most recent debate.

This embargo would prohibit any country from purchasing weapons or related material from South Africa.

The embargo imposed by the Security Council earlier this month only prohibited the export of arms to South Africa.

So far, there has been no vote in the General Assembly on any of the 15 draft resolutions.

But a vote is expected to be taken well before the Assembly ends its current session on December 20.

Among the 15 draft resolutions submitted to the General Assembly is one sponsored by Sweden calling for a ban on new foreign investments in South Africa.

Another draft resolution calls for an oil embargo.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1977. 3

UN call for new sanctions against Smith

(278A)

NEW YORK. — Members of the UN Security Council have voted in favour of new sanctions against Rhodesia.

A council report said the sanctions committee has voted privately by a 10 to 5 margin for recommendations to cut all communications between Rhodesia and the outside world, to outlaw travel to the country, and to prevent Rhodesia from importing oil from South Africa.

Britain and the US, engaged in negotiations for black majority rule in Rhodesia, were said to have urged on November 10 that the prudent course would be to defer submission of the report until the outcome of their negotiations was known.

Agreement to submit the report was eventually reached by the council, and it was adopted on November 17. But as issued yesterday it did not contain any agreed recommendations for action.

A mandatory economic embargo against Rhodesia has been gradually expanded since 1967.

In Gaborone, Sir Seretse Khana announced this week that arrangements for Botswana to take over the R30-million Rhodesia Railway running through the country had reached an advanced stage.

Sir Seretse, opening the new session of Parliament, hit strongly at the "futile struggle" between the Rhodesian-based nationalists and those based outside the country.

In Salisbury yesterday, Rhodesian nationalist leader Bishop Muzorewa said his United African National Council was not happy to see Rhodesian whites panicking and leaving the country.

He told a meeting organised by the National Unifying Force:

"The present conflict aims at ending racism. All whites who wish to continue living in Zimbabwe will be welcome."

Meanwhile, Mr Joshua Nkomo's deputy inside Rhodesia yesterday attacked the Rhodesian Government's internal settlement plan as a waste of time.

It would be unacceptable even if it produced a one man, one vote election, Mr Josiah Chinamano told a Press conference.

Asked if the Patriotic Front would honour an election win by Bishop Muzorewa, Mr Chinamano said the election had to be held on conditions favourable to all blacks. — "Mail" Africa Bureau, Sapa-AP, Sapa.

THEY NEED

- Platinum for catalytic converters
- Manganese to toughen steel
- Chrome for stainless steel
- Antimony for plastics and paints

The STAR 3/12/77 (278A)

WE NEED

- Oil from Iran, refined in US
- American aircraft technology
- Nuclear power stations
- Overseas capital and investment

THE REAL BATTLEGROUND

In the struggle over sanctions it's a case of whose needs are the greater

WASHINGTON — US makers of everything from stainless steel dinnerware to jet engines depend on minerals from South Africa.

Everyone knows about African diamonds and gold in rings and other jewellery. But few people realise how many modern industrial processes depend on vital substances from South Africa: Platinum for the catalytic converters that reduce automobile pollutants; manganese to make steel tougher and harder; chrome for the production of stainless steel; antimony for car batteries and fireproof plastics and paints; industrial diamonds for cutting and grinding.

South Africa, on the verge of becoming a pariah among nations because of its rigid system of racial segregation, remains a vital trading partner for the industrial powers — the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

[illegible]

sanctions for a decade.

"The Americans could no doubt use their influence to discourage foreign investment in South Africa or to curtail its oil supply," said Julian Amery, a British member of Parliament and former Deputy Foreign Minister.

Bargaining

"But South Africa has a long coastline, and her rich market and valuable raw materials give her great bargaining power," Amery continued. "Bearing in mind the Rhodesian experience, no policy of sanctions could hope to succeed unless it had both wide and sincere international support."

The South Africans are confident their cornucopia of mineral wealth and their position as the business colossus of a continent will shield them

Chrome isn't irreplaceable; it's simply better than other metals. "You need it for high-strength, heat-resistant steel," said the US official. "Nickel is a poor substitute. An engine won't last as long without repairs; a plane won't fly as far."

Tungsten carbide bits can be used for cutting metals and shaping machine parts. But they don't work as efficiently as diamond bits.

The United States has stockpiles of strategic minerals, designed for use in wartime or other emergencies. Congress might release the materials if the United States stopped buying from South Africa, but the supplies wouldn't be large enough to prevent panic-stricken industrial users from driving prices

num needs of the United States, Japan, Great Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. It ships at least 25 percent of the industrial diamonds used in the United States, Japan West Germany and

20 000-million dollars (R15 000-million), or more. Indirect portfolio investments, the holdings of British subjects in South African securities, make the British involvement

much greater, Chettle said.

People in Great Britain, France and West Germany are receiving dividends from South Africa. "It makes us a very formidable factor," Chettle noted.

South Africa doesn't hold all the cards in an economic showdown, however.

Its dependence on imported oil makes the country vulnerable to a petroleum embargo. Without oil shipments approved by the Iranian Government, or refined at the Mobil and Caltex (Texaco and Standard Oil of California) facilities, South African transport would be crippled.

As with any sophisticated economy, South Africa can't produce everything it needs. A list of the projects backed with financial guarantees from the US Export-Import Bank reveals South Africa's dependence on American technology: Boeing 747 aircraft; walking draglines for mining excavation work; equipment for controlling electric power loads; nuclear power stations; and hydraulic pump turbines.

The Fluor Corp. of Los Angeles, is general contractor for development of a giant facility to convert coal to oil and synthetic gas. This plant should give South Africa a 40 percent self-sufficiency in petroleum needs.

Recession

Even more important, perhaps, is the United States as a source of badly needed capital. South Africa is trying to shake off the effects of a major recession, while attempting to reassure nervous foreign investors that their money will be secure.

The nation's trade deficit might exceed 2 000-million dollars (R1 500-million) this year.

Economic growth in South Africa slowed this year to one of the lowest rates since World War 2. Short-term foreign capital is now flowing out of the country in damaging amounts, according to figures from the South African Reserve Bank, the national bank.

The South African Government finds itself in a paradoxical position. It denounces the American Government for attacks on the apartheid segregation system. At the same time, the Government assures American businessmen that South Africa is a safe and profitable place to work.

A beautifully photographed glossy-paper hard bound "Guide to Foreign Investors" offers a wholehearted invitation. "Foreign investors who placed their trust in this country in the past have reaped handsome rewards."

The South African need money, machinery and oil from the rest of the world. The big industrial nations need South Africa's minerals.

These hard economic facts, often obscured by fierce verbal attacks and defiant defences in the United Nations and elsewhere, will be a real battleground in the struggle over South Africa's future. — Los Angeles Times News Service

The Star

3/12/77

"We have learnt that our large economic relationships are our best shield in a world which has chosen us as scapegoats," a South African professor has written.

Despite strong rhetoric denouncing South Africa's racial policies, the Western powers almost certainly won't accept an interruption in the flow of trade with South Africa. Even if the United States imposed a unilateral trade embargo, Great Britain, France, West Germany and Japan would continue dealing with South Africa.

The country does have an economic achilles heel: Its appetite for petroleum. Nearly 90 percent of demand is filled by petroleum imported from Iran and processed in American-owned oil refineries.

A new offensive against South Africa will begin in the United Nations next month, with threats to impose an oil embargo against South Africa unless it stops supplying oil to Rhodesia, which has been under ineffective UN against outside threats.

South Africa is the world's leading producer of gold, gem-quality diamonds, antimony, chromium ore and vanadium (an important mineral in steel manufacturing). It ranks among the top three suppliers of industrial diamonds, manganese, metals in the platinum group and uranium.

Ironically, the Soviet Union also ranks as a major producer of the valuable substances. If the non-communist industrial powers joined a worldwide embargo against South Africa, they would "throw themselves into the lap of the Soviets" as buyers of minerals, according to one US official.

"You can be sure the Russians wouldn't waste any time before they hiked the price of chrome ore," he said.

Diverse

The United States needs chrome for the metal alloys used in jet engines, and a diverse range of industrial and military products require stainless steel.

sky-high.

"The psychological impact of an embargo would trigger a sharp rise in the price of goods held by brokers and industry, even in chrome and ferrochrome, where there is now a glut," said a government minerals analyst.

South Africa supplied 51 percent of America's platinum consumption last year. Tiny amounts of platinum are essential for operating oil refineries and in the pollution control units of all new cars. The strategic reserve equals about eight months of consumption at 1976 rates.

Demand

Detroit's automakers aren't alone in their demand for South African platinum. In Japan, Nissan, Toyota and Toyo Kogyo (the Mazda producer) all have signed big contracts with South African mines to supply platinum for their catalytic converters.

South Africa furnishes between 25 percent and 100 percent of the platinum consumed in Great Britain.

Much higher

The Carter Administration's inclination to take economic steps against South Africa are "held back" by the views of the European nations, said John Chettle, executive director here of the South Africa Foundation. He is registered as an agent of the South African Government, although the finances for the foundation come from private and corporate donations in South Africa, not from the Governnment.

American investment in South Africa, including participation by General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Mobil and more than 300 other firms, has a book value of 1 600-million dollars (R1 200-million) and a probable replacement value of 5 000-million dollars (R3 750-million) Chettle said.

The stakes for European nations are considerably higher, he suggested.

British investments are worth 15 000 to

Germany holds escape route in SA curbs

RDM
31/12/77

278A

By NEIL BEHRMANN

LONDON. — The new West German restrictions on export credits to South Africa need not apply if they are against Germany's interests.

A West German Government spokesman, Dr Armin Grunewald confirms that his Government is limiting export credit guarantees to companies trading with South Africa because "political developments have increased the economic risks in the country".

Dr Grunewald says the change in guarantee policy reflects "the greater economic risks which have arisen from the political situation in South Africa".

He says that Government-backed export guarantees to companies trading with South Africa will be limited to 50-million marks (R20-million), compared with the previous limit of 100-million marks.

But he stresses that this is a general decision in principle. There could be exemptions if employment is affected in either West Germany or South Africa.

Deals affecting the security of raw material supplies to West Germany will also be specially considered.

West German firms which intend to obtain credit guarantees from the Government must declare by actions and not words that they support the European Economic Community code of conduct.

Thus, if a firm purports to support the EEC code of conduct, but fails to carry it out in practice, the Government's guarantee for export credits may be withdrawn.

Another condition is that there will be no guarantee if the German firm knows that goods exported to South Africa will be re-exported to Rhodesia.

Dr Grunewald says that in the past two years, export credit guarantees to firms trading with South Africa have increased from 700-million marks (R250-million) to 2 700-million marks.

He says all this increase did not arise simply from an increase in trade between the two countries. Exporters had asked for more guarantees because of political events over the past two years.

"The growth in export credit guarantees does not correspond with the improved exports to South Africa.

"The restriction on guarantees on export credits to South Africa comes when the German Cabinet has decided to guarantee the export of four nuclear power stations to Iran and deliver a submarine to Argentina.

Dr Grunewald says that as far as South Africa is concerned, the guarantees cover deals between sellers and buyers in the private sector.

With Iran, the cover is for a deal between a private sector seller and an official buyer.

The economic risks in Iran differ from those in South Africa, he says.

"Deals with South African Government-backed organisations, will be under the same restrictions as those which are conducted with companies in the private sector."

• German businessmen in South Africa do not believe the new policy will have any early major impact.

NAT WIN A 'MESSAGE FOR WEST'

NM 3/12/77 (278 A)

PRETORIA — The Nationalist Government had been given an over - whelming mandate in the election and its policies would not now be changed to adopt those of the parties the voters had rejected, Prime Minister Mr. Vorster said yesterday.

He told newsmen here he hoped United States had received the message of the South African electorate's overwhelming vote against outside interference.

The argument that he did not have the support of the electorate on certain issues was now invalid, he said.

Of the election results he said: "I don't think it was a landslide — it was an avalanche."

Asked about intervention by the United States and Britain he said he had not seen any reaction from the United States.

"But I am prepared to say I sincerely hope the message has reached them. Apparently the British spokesman missed the whole point."

Pressure

Asked whether he expected the pressure to increase he said: "From certain quarters definitely yes.

"Other more responsible quarters will think twice in view of the stand of the electorate before they do something unwise."

Mr. Vorster said legislation on the new constitutional plan would not be ready for introduction in Parliament before 1979

"It is a very complicated matter with a great number of facets.

"However hard the legal advisers work on it, it is clear to me that it will not be ready next year

"The earliest, therefore, that we can expect legislation in this regard is 1979," he said.

He was not planning an immediate reshuffle of his Cabinet.

He foresaw the future political division as between the National Party and the Progressive Federal Party, with the New Republic Party disappearing

Those who saw South Africa as a multi-national country would vote for the National Party, and those who saw it as a multi racial country would support the PFP

The Herstigte Nasionale Party had fared worse than last time in all constituencies. They had behaved irresponsibly, he said, and their scandalous propaganda had affronted even their own supporters.

Asked whether changes could be now expected in Government policy Mr. Vorster said his Government had effected more changes than all previous governments combined.

Solution

"We will continue to make adaptations from time to time, but there will be those writers and political commentators who will want me to make changes by implementing the very policies the electorate rejected.

"This, of course, is ridiculous," he said

Mr Vorster denied having said he regarded unemployment as a greater danger to South Africa than terrorism.

"I said I was as perturbed as anybody else about unemployment, and I still am."

And in a radio broadcast last right the Prime Minister said there was only one solution to the problem of urban Blacks, "integration" was for them to govern themselves as local authorities in the same way as Whites ran their local authorities.

"We will certainly do our level best as soon as possible to give them the opportunity to govern themselves so that it cannot be said that the White man has ordered them to do this, that or the other thing," he said.

The Black cities should be governed by Blacks and as they gained experience more power should be given to them until ultimately they ran their local authorities in the same way as Whites ran theirs

"But we want to go further as far as these people are concerned. We want to give them rights to control their own education We want to give them rights as far as maintenance of law and order in their cities and local authorities is concerned.

"Mr. Vorster said.

"That, of course, cannot happen overnight," Mr. Vorster said.

Questioned about urban terrorism he said: "We all have reasons to feel uneasy . . . I've heard it said by overseas visitors that they feel far more safe in South Africa than they feel in their own countries.

"Urban terrorism has come to stay, not only in South Africa. It is in Europe, it is in Britain, it is in America and we will have to take certain drastic measures to contain and to curb it."

He had warned years ago that one could not give money to terrorists in one part of the world and then not expect terrorism to occur in other parts of the world. This had happened.

It was not correct to say South Africa would have peace and quiet if it did not have apartheid as a policy.

Safety

"You will remember a couple of years ago you had certain distutbances in Canada. They passed more drastic legislation than we ever had in this country."

Germany had been forced to do the same, he said.

In any democratic country two principles should never be lost sight of — freedom of the individual and the safety of the State

"You must marry these two principles and, depending on the circumstances, depending on what

TURN TO PAGE 2

Voters 'warned West'

• FROM PAGE 1

is happening, you will lay stress today on the one, tomorrow on the other.

"But you will appreciate that unless you protect the safety of the State the individual cannot have any rights whatsoever," Mr. Vorster said.

It was "absolute nonsense" to say South Africa wanted to go into a laager just because she wanted to be in a laager.

If it were necessary for self-protection it would be done, but this did not mean South Africa did not want friends.

Nonsense

It was nonsense to say the past election was an election in which people voted for war.

"I make bold to say that no man has done more to seek peace than I did for the past 11 years. I will continue and do my level best to seek peace under all circumstances.

"But, knowing what is planned against South Africa, knowing what the ultimate aims and objects of the Marxists are — to control the southern tip of Africa, to take over the Cape sea route — it will be foolish, criminally foolish of any government not to prepare to fight off that onslaught on South Africa should it ever come."

The fact that the Government had been given an overwhelming mandate in the election would make certain countries think twice before acting against South Africa.

Intention

The Government had seen what was coming and had made certain provisions and would continue to make all necessary provisions for defence.

"The fact that we are doing everything in our power to defend South Africa does not mean that we are looking for war, or that we will go out of our way, if I may use the expression, to seek war. That is not our intention.

"But, small as we are, our people, Afrikaans- and English-speakers, will defend South Africa to the last man if it is necessary, in fact, to do so. I think this is the message that has gone to the world outside in no uncertain terms," Mr. Vorster said.

It was also nonsense to say the election had merely served to entrench discrimination because the Government had done much in the past few years to do away with unnecessary rules and regulations.

To his mind it was not discrimination at all, to believe as he did, in different residential areas and different schools for the different population groups.

The Government had done away with a discriminatory provision where a Black man or a Coloured man could never go beyond the rank of sergeant in the police force. Today there were Black and Coloured officers

"In the field of sport, South African Coloureds couldn't take part in international sport, they couldn't go to the Olympics. We changed all that," he said.

The Government had also made it possible for them to be accommodated in city hotels and had abolished the Master and Servant Act.

"And so I can go on and give you numerous examples."

Asked whether he had any aspirations to become a dictator Mr. Vorster replied: "No, that is of course nonsense. I believe in Parliament.

Supreme

"This new dispensation as far as Coloureds and Indians are concerned, which we asked the electorate to endorse, does not mean that we are taking away the role that Parliament has played up till now.

"Parliament remains and Parliament is the supreme body in South Africa and will remain the supreme body in South Africa."

Asked what he expected in the New Year Mr. Vorster said he was confident of the future

"It will be a difficult year but I am impressed by the determination of our people. I am impressed by the belief of our people, the will and the determination of our people.

"In spite of the fact that is is going to be a difficult year I think in more senses than one it's going to be a better year than the one we had in 1977." — (Sapa.)

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NM 5/12/77

278A

PARIS — The British Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen, has commented on South Africa's likely reaction when investments are stopped, given his view on the Biko inquest and warned the Republic on nuclear weapons.

Sapa-Reuter's Paris correspondent said Dr. Owen said in an interview that South Africa would start listening to world opinion when foreign investment there stopped.

He told the French weekly news magazine, Le Point, that foreign pressure on South Africa made the minority White population close ranks.

"But when they say they would rather ignore the international community, they are bluffing.

"When foreign investment stops, when they no longer benefit from technological progress, when their standard of living starts to fall, then they will begin to heed world opinion," he said.

He said he welcomed Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith's acceptance of the concept of one-man-one-vote.

"It's good," he said. "But for what elections? If it's a case of elections excluding the liberation movements, that's unacceptable."

Dr. Owen has also added his voice to the international criticism of the Steve Biko inquest finding.

He said he felt "intense anger" at the inquest verdict.

The Foreign Secretary indicated that he did not believe that the South African authorities could escape taking any of the blame for Mr. Biko's death.

Dr. Owen made his comment after attending a conference held by the Labour Party and the Anti-Apartheid Movement at Transport House in London.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution calling for an independent international inquiry into Mr. Biko's death.

Nuclear

Of nuclear development he said that if South Africa did not sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty Britain would have to look at ending all contacts with South Africa in the civil nuclear field.

He said he was "deeply concerned" that South Africa would become a nuclear-weapon state.

He believed it was "of great importance to the peace of the world that South Africa does not become a nuclear-weapon state."

If they did it would make it very much harder to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

It would also make people think South Africa had taken a course which would lead to the destruction of mass areas in that part of the world.

He was prepared to support a policy of negotiation and understanding in the civil nuclear field if South Africa signed the non-proliferation treaty.

Likely

"But if, as is quite likely — to be blunt — our efforts fail and they do not sign the non-proliferation treaty then we will have to look — there is no question of doubt about it — at ending all contacts in this area."

But while there was a chance of getting them to sign his objective was to get them to do so.

There were reports earlier this year that South Africa was about to explode a nuclear device.

Criticism

Dr. Owen answered criticism by members of his party of Britain's dialogue with South African leaders in efforts to secure a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia and South West Africa.

South Africa had considerable influence in Rhodesia and South West Africa and he believed breaking the dialogue with the Republic would be wrong.

He rejected the notion that internal change in South Africa could not be effected through outside pressures.

In Johannesburg our correspondent reports Dr. A. J. A. Roux, chairman of the Atomic Energy Board, as saying he was not aware of any nuclear links between South Africa and Britain.

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Arms embargo worries French clients

ARGUS 5/12/77 278A

The Argus Correspondent

PARIS. — Clients of French arms firms are worried about an arms embargo such as that which hit South Africa.

France banned delivery of two frigates and two submarines to South Africa in the wake of the UN-voted embargo last month.

Other French clients are now worried about getting similar treatment, specially wealthy Arab states.

Normally well informed sources here said some clients wanted to buy entire French arms building plants on a turnkey basis to ensure supplies.

FINANCIAL

They were also considering taking up financial interests in French arms firms, again to guard against changes in delivery strategy.

French officials were reluctant about both approaches, the sources said. Turnkey contracts could eventually create competition for French firms.

Allowing foreign states to take up interests in French weapons firms would amount to ceding some of the control over these enterprises.

DISCREETLY

The sources said some client states had discreetly contacted leaders of France's left-wing parties seeking assurances that spare parts and after-sales services would not be embargoed for political reasons if the left won the March general elections.

Opinion polls put the left slightly ahead for the vote.

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Ch. 9(one or two bits on distribution)

Ch. 10: A. Short-run and long-run Fiscal Policy

Ch. 38: Section: Balanced growth and industrialization.

(2) Lipsey & Steiner: "Economics" (2nd ed.)
Ch. 34: A, B, C on Fiscal Policy.
Ch. 45: Growth and Underdeveloped Economies
(Nothing on Allocative and Distributive functions)

x (3) O. Eckstein: "Public Finance"
Ch. 1: The Scope of Government Activity

xx (4) R.A Musgrave: "The Theory of Public Finance".
Ch. 1: A multiple theory of the public household.

Musgrave & Peacock: Public Finance in Theory & Practice

(5) R.A. Musgrave: "Fiscal Systems"
Ch. 1: The Issues

(6) J. Robinson & J. Eatwell: "An Introduction to Modern Economics".
Book II, Ch. 7.3: The Public Sector.

Note: Musgrave's "Theory of Public Finance", Ch. 1, is by far the best reference and students should consider organizing photostat copies if getting hold of the book proves too difficult.

TABLE 6: EMPLOYMENT ON THE COAL MINES: 1946-1976

Year	White	Black	Asian	Coloured	African
1946	3 029	48 614	..	..	..
1947	3 168	48 016	..	..	..
1948	3 096	46 769	..	..	..
1949	3 150	49 307	..	..	..
1950	3 290	51 537	..	..	..
1951	3 306	51 474	..	..	..
1952	3 420	59 741	..	..	..
1953	3 409	52 617	..	..	..
1954	3 970	52 504	..	..	..
1955	5 327	54 101	..	..	..
1956	5 480	54 243	..	..	..
1957	5 768	56 604	..	..	..
1958	5 954	59 894	..	..	..
1959	5 971	61 026	..	..	..
1960	6 029	60 278	..	..	..
1961	6 416	63 878	..	..	..
1962	6 651	65 422	..	..	..
1963	7 024	65 753	..	..	..
1964	7 977	68 472	..	..	..
1965	8 587	72			
1966	8 560	73			
1967	7 737	70			
1968	7 846	70			
1969	7 613	68			
1970	8 173	67			
1971	7 220	69			
1972	7 495	67			
1973	7 276	66			
1974	7 504	66			
1975	8 144	68			
1976	9 168	74			

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — For the first time the most powerful labour organisation in the United States has member unions ganging up for boycott action against South Africa.

Going beyond the ineffectual rhetoric of condemnations that have followed from previous union conventions, the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO) is considering concrete proposals which could freeze South African exports in American ports and halt airport handling of air cargo and passenger services.

Pressure

The 14-million-member labour movement may also soon ask the United States Government to put "maximum political pressure" on South Africa and Rhodesia to initiate moves toward majority rule in both countries.

An AFL-CIO convention beginning tomorrow will also be presented with a proposal to demand that American corporations with South African interests begin negotiations with all trade unions in the Republic, regardless of their racial composition, and to implement equal-opportunity policies throughout their South African operations.

Programmes

Definite programmes for action on these lines will have to be drawn up by the AFL-CIO's executive committee in February next year.

The anti-South African recommendations will be put up by the organisation's executive council during the convention in Los Angeles. The executive committee will have to plan details of whatever action programme arises if the proposals are adopted.

It is the first time the 116-union labour umbrella — which covers almost 30 per cent of unionised workers in the United States — is considering boycotts against South Africa and South

AFL-CIO spokesman Al Vack, speaking by telephone from the convention headquarters in Los Angeles, said no firm programme of action was contained in the 'selective boycott' recommendations.

But obvious targets, he said, could be South African goods shipped to American ports, which the longshoremen's union could refuse to handle. Similarly, air traffic and air cargo could feel action by affiliated unions.

Action by dockers' unions in Europe and Australia has temporarily delayed handling of South African goods during short-term boycotts in the past.

MR Ted Rowlands . . . fulfilling obligations.



ALL EXPORTS

BID TO STOP

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ARGUS 7/12/77

2784

UN arms ban could be extended

ARGUS 7/12/77 (278A)

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Britain's long-standing ban on arms sales to South Africa could be extended into new areas as a result of the UN Security Council mandatory embargo.

The Foreign Office is carrying out what the Minister of State, Mr Ted Rowlands, calls: 'An urgent review' to make sure our policy on embargoing arms sales to South Africa fulfils our obligations under the new Security Council resolution.

This review is not yet complete and therefore the Foreign Office is resisting pressure from Labour backbenchers and the anti-apartheid movement to extend the ban to specific equipment which can have either civilian or military uses, or where the use is disputed.

ELECTRONIC

Early pressure has come over a much-disputed order for sophisticated electronic equipment which can be used for either military or civilian purposes.

Mr Frank Hooley, Labour, raised the question of whether, in the light of the embargo, the Government would revoke its licence for the export of tropospheric scatter equipment.

This refers to an original contract for R12-million worth of equipment placed with Marconis, originally by the SA Armaments Board, in 1975.

CIVILIAN

The South African Government have insisted this equipment, to be used in SWA as well as South Africa, is needed purely for civilian use. The Post Office has replaced the Armaments Board as contractor for part of the equipment.

Anti-apartheid campaigners have argued that it is used for military communications inside Nato and would be use din South Africa.

Belgium cuts culture ties

Star 8/12/77

278A

Own Correspondent

BRUSSELS—The Belgian Government is breaking off its formal cultural links with South Africa, it was announced in Brussels yesterday.

Neighbouring Holland also said recently that official cultural ties with South Africa were to be scrapped.

The Cultural Agreement between Pretoria and Brussels was crippled years ago when the French community in Belgium froze its side of the pact.

The Flemish part has been faltering since last year's Soweto unrest. Calls for a final break grew with the Biko affair and the recent wave of bannings.

Although the Belgian Cabinet voted yesterday to end the intergovernment agreement, it left open the right of the near-autonomous French and Flemish cultural councils to decide about lower-level accords.

The Cultural Agreement had its main expression in reciprocal visits by prominent academic, literary and clutural figures and in student bursaries.

Flemish Culture Minister Mrs Rita de Backer said there was some support for the view that the pact should be retained as a means of critical dialogue with South Africa.

However, she said, recent developments in the Republic and the stance called for by the United Nations led to yesterday's decision.

US neutral on SA investment

Star 8/2/77

278A

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Carter has made it clear in an interview with Africa magazine that the United Staes does not at this stage intend to discourage private investment in South Africa.

He told the magazine's editor in chief, Mr Uwechue, that there was no clear agreement on whether Western investment in South Africa was a "good thing or a bad thing."

Some, including many blacks in South Africa and many in the black community in America, believed that the economic benefits Western investment brought to South African blacks were a factor for political change because they generated pressures for increased fairness and against apartheid.

US POSITION

Others argued that foreign investment supported the apartheid system. "Our position has been that we will neither encourage nor discourage private investment in South Africa," said the President.

Asked whether America and her allies would apply economic sanctions against South Africa, President Carter said: "We will continue to look for ways to influence South Africa to change unjust policies, and our commercial and financial relations with South Africa are now under review."

The President's comments follow those of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance who said at his news conference earlier this week that the United States would be watching South Africa to see whether measures promised during the election campaign would be implemented.

At the same time Ambassador Andrew Young has indicated that America wants a period in which to observe the effects of the actions it has already taken — support for a mandatory arms embargo at the UN and a ban on sales of equipment to South Africa's military and police.

President Carter reiterated that to date South Africa's approach in both the Namibian and Zimbabwean situations had been generally constructive. "We hope this continues."

The conflict in southern Africa, he said, had resulted in a tremendous cost in human lives and in its effect on economic development in the region.

(278A)

Union urges pressure on SA

WASHINGTON — The AFL/CIO, America's leading trade union body, yesterday urged Pres Carter to put intense pressure on South Africa and Rhodesia to end their policies of apartheid.

At its 12th annual convention in Los Angeles the executive council of the labour organistaion aligned itself with moderate Black African nationalists.

The council report called for: "The US Government to place maximum political pressure on the Governments of South Africa and Rhodesia to end the odious system of apartheid and immediately begin the process of transition to majority rule."

The council then addressed American corporations with investments in the two countries, demanding that the companies "immediately recognise bona fide trade union organisations, regardless of their racial composition, and begin treating their employees on an equal basis commencing with such fundamental issues as wages and working conditions."

The position taken by organised labour weighs heavily with US business, already in something of a quandary about the stability of South Africa. Businessmen are also well aware of the increasing public criticism of the role they are playing by enjoying the profits of cheap black labour at plants based in the Republic.

The Steve Biko affair has shown South Africa's racial policies in unfavourable light.

Yesterday's recommendations by the Trade Union Council are the most specific demands ever made by the AFL/CIO on corporations doing business in South Africa.

The report goes on to lump Southern Africa in with the Soviet Union and Uganda as an abuser of human rights.

"The AFL/CIO believes that human rights must be a cardinal principle of United States foreign policy," the 35-member board said, in support of Pres Carter's stand.

"Abuses and threats to basic human rights are the most serious issues that divide the world today and the clearest test of American ideals and resolve. Where these issues are concerned, whether Southern Africa, Chile, Uganda or the Soviet Union, there are no longer any purely internal affairs."

If the 1 200 delegates to the convention approve the council's recommendations, the AFL/CIO could embark on selective boycotts against the Republic, with the weight of more than 19 million American workers behind it. — DDC.

Oil boycott may help Transkei

2-78A

By J H P SERFONTEIN and BERNARDI WESSELS

WESTERN countries are seriously considering eventually recognising Transkei — if plans for an international oil boycott against South Africa are to succeed.

Informed sources indicated this week that the West may be forced to recognise Transkei in exchange for its support of sanctions against South Africa.

Exhaustive studies undertaken by various Western countries have stressed the vulnerability of the three landlocked countries of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

The most vulnerable is Lesotho. The Botswana situation could improve after independence in Rhodesia and South West Africa.

If there are sanctions Transkei's planned harbour at Port St Johns and its joint borders with Lesotho, could make Transkei Lesotho's crucial lifeline with the West.

In their planning, sources said, the West's major obstacle is implementing sanctions without crippling the sensitive Lesotho economy.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has made it clear that if there is an oil boycott, it would be "every man for himself" and that while it might hurt South Africa, it could kill Botswana and Lesotho.

The sources said it would take at least three years before a sanctions move could be implemented.

The countries involved in the planning include Britain, France, West Germany, the United States, the Netherlands, and Scandanavian countries.

UN earmarks SA for 'decolonisation'

NEW YORK. — The United Nations General Assembly equated South Africa with a colony on Wednesday night when it strongly condemned all cooperation with the Republic.

Completing its annual debate on colonialism with the adoption of a comprehensive resolution, the 149-nation body referred in particular to collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear and military fields.

It called on all states concerned to cease that collaboration.

The vote was 134 to none with nine members abstaining and six absent.

The Assembly also reaffirmed "its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of people under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal."

The United States and other countries expressed reservations on this paragraph, saying that it was endorsement of the use of force.

The Assembly lumped the South African situation with Rhodesia and other colonial problems under the agenda item, "Implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples."

The declaration, an independence blueprint for colonial peoples, was adopted by the Assembly in 1960 during a session attended by more than 20 world leaders.

The Assembly on Wednesday night reaffirmed that declaration and all other decolonisation resolutions.

Dit gons teen SA

NEW YORK — 'n Voorstel word hierdie naweek onder lede van die VVO gesirkuleer waarin die Veiligheidsraad versoek word om 'n verpligte olieverbod teen Suid-Afrika in te stel sodat voorkom kan word dat petrol Rhodesië bereik.

Hierdie voorstel is opgestel deur 'n groot groep lede van die Derde Wêreld in die dekolonisasiekomitee van die VVO.

In dieselfde voorstel word ledelande ook gevra om advertensies te verbied waarin huursoldate vir Rhodesië gewerf word. Alle lande word ook vir onmiddellike en aansienlike hulp gevra vir Mosambiek en Botswana om hul verdediging teen Rhodesië te versterk. — (Sapa—Reuter).

Pull-out urged

STAR 10/12/77

PRINCETON — About 250 Princeton University students picketed a trustees' meeting on campus here yesterday urging an end to university investments in multinational corporations that deal in South Africa. The university has about R160-million invested in companies that do business in southern Africa. — Sapa-AP.

278A

Anti-SA move on oil and weapons

Star 10/12/77 278A

NEW YORK — The Security Council today voted unanimously to establish a special committee to supervise the application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

At the same time a resolution was circulated asking the Security Council to impose a mandatory oil embargo on South Africa to prevent petroleum and petroleum products from reaching Rhodesia.

The lengthy two-part draft, dealing with various aspects of the Rhodesian situation, was sponsored by a large group of Third World nations in the General Assembly's Decolonisation Committee.

It is similar to two separate resolutions on Rhodesia adopted last year, except for the call for a ban on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa, "in view of the fact that (they) are transported from South Africa into Southern Rhodesia."

REAFFIRMS RIGHT

The resolution would also reaffirm the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their "struggle to secure by all means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right."

The arms resolution, submitted by Benin, Libya and Mauritius, called for a study of ways and means to make the embargo more effective, and for recommendations to the council.

All states will be asked for information on the action taken by them concerning implementation.

ISRAEL

Meanwhile, Israel and the United States formally told Dr Kurt Waldheim, UN Secretary-General, in notes circulated as council documents, that they would comply with the embargo, which the council adopted unanimously on November 4. So did Panama and Byelorussia.

The Israeli Ambassador, Mr Chaim Herzog's note to Dr Waldheim said that "in the formulation of its policy, Israel will be guided by the Security Council resolution . . . on the question of South Africa" adopted on November 4 — the embargo resolution.

Mr Herzog had already told the General Assembly on November 17 in its debate on apartheid that "we shall act in accordance with" the embargo resolution. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

RDM 10/2/77

Polaroid 'determined the embargo will stay'

278A

THE embargo by America's Polaroid camera firm on supplies to South Africa is still on.

And they are determined to maintain it while the political situation stays the way it is, says Mr Helmut Hirsch, joint managing director of Polaroid's only Southern African agents, Frank and Hirsch.

Mr Hirsch was reporting in Johannesburg yesterday on talks in Cambridge, Massachusetts, with Polaroid executives.

"Everything was very friendly," he said, "but I am afraid the embargo will start on December 31.

"We are not too badly off at the moment.

"Companies are trading normally in Polaroid products because we ordered heavy supplies for Christmas.

"And all orders up to December 31 will be honoured.

"So there are still substantial orders on the way.

"There is certainly enough to keep us going for several more months.

"I will be going over to Cambridge again in March to see if I can change the situation."

Mr Hirsch said a hopeful sign was that Polaroid had decided to continue, for the coming year at least, its annual contribution of around R50 000 to the American-South African Study and Educational Trust.

"In fact we got on as the best of friends," he added.

"It is mainly that as an American firm they are subjected to considerable pressure.

"I am still hopeful that we will be able to come to some solution."

Mr Hirsch said a major issue still being discussed involved the distribution by Frank and Hirsch of Polaroid products to Zambia, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

"We have still to iron out the question of our future supplies to these countries," he went on

Polaroid cameras are now being offered at discount in Johannesburg . . . with special offers of free film.

It's SA trade t them g

S. Times 11/12/77

hat keeps oing...

278A

A BILLION-and-a-half dollars of secret South African trade is what keeps much of black Africa going, an American investigation suggests.

By Richard Walker: NEW YORK

Any economic embargo against the Republic could rebound seriously on the black nations calling for it.

Half of Zaire would starve, Zambia would run out of beer bottles and Ghana's mines wouldn't work if the "South African connection" was cut off. And that's only a hint of the black market network said to link the Republic with almost every country in Africa.

Journal investigator Richard Leger, writing from Johannesburg also suggests that South Africa might retaliate against an oil embargo by halting crucial shipments of food, platinum or other goods to some of these countries.

He quotes Mr Vorster in an interview warning that, "depending on the circumstances, we will do from time to time what we consider to be in South Africa's interests."

The 1,5-billion dollar trade figure is estimated by the South African Foreign Trade Organisation — a bilion of it in exports, half a bilion in imports every year.

At least 150-milion people from the fringes of the Sahara southwards "feel the influence of South Africa almost daily", a Johannesburg economics expert, Professor Piet Nieuwenhuizen told Leger.

"Hypocrisy is the main ingredient on this continent," a white diplomat commented. As example he cited the trade in Rhodesian chrome, blended with South African ore, then shipped out through Mozambique.

"It's the market forces at play. Most African countries are so poor that they can't afford to be moral," he said.

Coffee, tea, copper and timber are big South African imports from Black Africa. Much trade with the French-language countries goes through Paris.

Food is a big item.

Ten Lockheed Hercules freighter planes fly regularly to Zaire with fresh fruit and maize.

"We also move about 150 000 tons of maize a year from Rhodesia into Shaba Province (Zaire)," Safto chief executive Mr W. B. Holtes told the Journal. "If we didn't, they'd starve."

Clandestine food shipments are sent to powerful African nations such as Nigeria, via smaller neighbouring countries.

Much of the mining machinery and spare parts sold to countries as far off as Ghana is South African, and an engineering equipment contract has just been signed with Nigeria, Prof Nieuwenhuizen told Leger.

Central African Empire imports range from cement to carpets and TV sets, all flown in.

A dramatic illustration of South Africa's dominance is the traffic on the Botswana-Zambia highway. It was built with US help to free Botswana from excessive dependence on the Republic and Rhodesia, but is now a major artery for South African goods into Zambia.

Last year, 17 per cent of South Africa's exports and imports went through Maputo — about 24 000 tons daily.

About 35 per cent of Malawi's imports come from South Africa and South Africa's rail trade with Zaire, Botswana and Swaziland is 250 000 tons annually for each country. The Republic is "heavily involved" in repairing and otherwise supporting black Africa's railways.

Sanctions are dismissed as "a farce" by one of South Africa's "back door" businessmen. "Black African states would die without us."

Extensive South African trade with Iron Curtain countries is also noted, including "quite a business" with Poland and East Germany.

"They seem to do their own shenanigans through Amsterdam and Antwerp. What they do, we don't know and don't care," says another trade source.

● Two key sectors — power and transport — will be the first to falter as South Africa's shortage of foreign capital begins to bite, a major Congressional study of American bank loans to the Republic has found.

This, in turn, will make South Africa's mines and factories less attractive to foreign investors.

The study will be released by the Senate foreign relations committee in about a week.

Between 1966 and 1974, overseas investment in South Africa trebled. Direct US investment jumped from R521-million in 1966, to R1 448-million last year.

But the annual investment growth rate of 19 per cent dropped to five per-

The price they pay for hating SA

Star 12/12/77

278A

ABIDJAN — As black African nations demand ever broader sanctions against the South African Government, they propel themselves toward a painful decision: how far can they push the men in Pretoria politically without crippling themselves economically?

Today, only the Ivory Coast and Malawi advocate change in South Africa through dialogue. The voice of black Africa is the one that spoke at the UN General Assembly last month and scoffed at the arms embargo against South Africa as being insufficiently tough.

Yet, in seeking broader sanctions against South Africa, black Africa finds itself caught between pragmatism and ideology.

Hatred of South Africa unites black Africa like no other single issue but, although many are willing to pay a price for their opposition to apartheid, they are not willing to commit suicide.

RUIN

At least 12 black African nations are so economically dependent on South Africa that they would face economic ruin if a total embargo were enforced on South Africa. A handful of others have looser ties, and a few more publicly denounce the regime of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, but privately deal with it through various backdoors.

Emperor Bokassa I of the Central African Empire has an Israeli on his staff whose primary responsibility is to elicit aid and investment from South Africa. The impoverished nation received an important boost in 1971 with a 10-year South African aid package worth R220-million.

Zaire imports more than 50 percent of its food from South Africa, Zambia's major import trade partner is South Africa. The Seychelles and Mauritius get most of their tourists from South Africa.

Malawi received the R10-million it needed to build a new capital at Lilongwe from South Africa and has nearly 30 000 people working in South Africa.

Marxist Mozambique treats South African businessmen like dignitaries, The Mozambique ports are run by South African experts, a South African company has recruited 20 000 Mozambicans for its gold mines; and South African industrial consumers in the Transvaal receive much of their electrical power from facilities at Mozambique's Cabora Bassa Dam.

HYPOCRITICAL

If the black African attitude appears hypocritical, it should be remembered that some of the same countries that trade with South Africa out of economic necessity also have paid dearly for their commitment against apartheid.

Mozambique lost more than R200-million in annual duties and transit fees when it closed its border to Rhodesia, and has suffered heavily from Rhodesian raids against guerilla camps inside Mozambique's borders. Zambia has become an economic shambles since closing its border to Rhodesia. — Los Angeles Times News Service.

Star 12/12/77

Australian policy on SA may soften

(278A)

Own Correspondent

CANBERRA — The Australian Government will come under strong pressure to alter its policy on Southern Africa radically after the weekend election result.

Before the election, there were concerted moves within the Liberal-National Country Party coalition to have the policy significantly watered down.

But those moves were in jeopardy when the election was called, because some of the prime movers faced the prospect of losing their seats.

However, all have been returned in the coalition's sweeping victory.

It seems likely that the rebel MPs will move early in the new government's term to push for policy changes

The first test will be the Government's move to close down the Rhodesian information centre in Sydney.

The legislation was shelved when the term of the Parliament was cut short by the early election

UNDERTAKING

But the Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Peacock, gave an undertaking that it would be debated in the first session of the new Parliament, due to begin in February.

If the opposition is strong enough to vet the legislation when it goes to the party room for approval, or to defeat it in Parliament it will be a major international embarrassment for the government and the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, in particular.

Such a defeat would almost certainly encourage the rebel MPs to push for further policy concessions towards South Africa including the re-establishment of sporting ties, increased trade and generally closer ties.

UN pushes for SA oil embargo

278A

NEW YORK. — An overwhelming majority of United Nations General Assembly members last night approved a request to the Security Council for a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa.

The aim of the ban would be to prevent petroleum and petroleum products from reaching Rhodesia.

The request was adopted by the Assembly's decolonisation committee by 112 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

Those abstaining were Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Iran, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg and the United States.

Britain, France and the US are the three Western permanent members of the Security Council, each with the right of veto. South Africa is reported to obtain much of its oil from Iran.

Other provisions in the same part of the resolution would condemn South Africa for its "continued support of the illegal racist minority regime," in Rhodesia, condemn all violations of the sanctions against Rhodesia, and call on all governments to prevent or discourage emigration to Rhodesia.

It would also "deem it imperative" to widen the scope of sanctions to include all measures envisaged under Article 41 of the UN charter. That covers the severing of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communications.

Another part of the resolution, adopted by consensus without a vote, reaffirms the "inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all the means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right."

The draft, certain to be endorsed later by the Assembly plenary, would reaffirm the principle of no independence before majority rule, and strongly condemn Rhodesia for its "continuing brutal acts of aggression and threats" against Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana.

The text would also request immediate and substantial assistance to enable Mozambique and Botswana to strengthen their defence capabilities, and call on all states to prevent advertisements for, and the recruitment of, mercenaries for Rhodesia.

Before this part of the resolution was adopted, Mr D J McCarthy of Britain said he would like to introduce an amendment taking note of current efforts by his government to secure independence for Rhodesia. After a brief suspension for consultations, Mr McCarthy withdrew the amendment because he said it had caused difficulty for several groups.

The General Assembly also urgently requested the Security Council last night to take "appropriate, effective steps to prevent South Africa from developing and acquiring nuclear weapons, thereby endangering international peace and security."

The resolution, adopted by 131 votes to none against with no abstentions, also reiterated a call upon all states to respect Africa and surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

The assembly further demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion on the continent of Africa and elsewhere. — Sapa-Reuter.

278 A

SUNDAY TIMES, December 18, 1977.

Stop planes for SA move

A FIERY campaign is under way to persuade President Carter not to allow light aircraft to be exported to South Africa.

The State Department has recommended that the Republic be allowed to buy them.

A telegram has been sent to Mr Carter by the American Committee on Africa protesting at "this shocking decision". Hundreds of data-packed appeals were going out at the weekend to congressmen and other influential figures.

The material includes a South African military analysis of the value of Cessnas in warfare.

The move comes just as specific guidelines for implementing the mandatory arms embargo against the Republic are about to be issued by the US Department of Commerce.

It is understood that the new rules will tighten supervision of the sales of equipment with both civil and military uses, and that the range of equipment requiring special clearance will be extended.

However, great effort will be made to see that the arms embargo does not become an economic one. "Uniform buttons and laces for boots are not military material," one high official emphasised.

A test case is the State Department's approval of export licences for six Cessnas worth R435 000. Cessna has immediate plans to supply another 44, and a Cessna official said South African sales were running at about 100 a year.

The key argument against the export of light aircraft is their use in South Africa's air force.

A 1975 issue of Paratus, the South African military journal is cited. It notes: "Cessnas can be used to control ground fire on to specific targets and to report subsequent enemy movement."

By Richard Walker: NEW YORK

A two-year-old testimony by expatriate South African economist Mrs Jennie Davis is also being distributed. In it, she told a Congressional committee that licensing light aircraft was "little more than a polite legal fiction, since the planes would be at the forefront of counter-action against any black opposition to white domination.

"This is shocking, coming so soon after the vote for a mandatory arms embargo," the director of the American Committee on Africa, Mr George Houser, cabled President Carter.

The United Nations Apartheid Committee's chairman, Mr Leslie Harriman, has asked Western trade union members to watch out for any signs of military dealings with South Africa and to "take all appropriate action" to prevent them.

Call

Mr Harriman was acting within 24 hours of the General Assembly asking his committee follow up and publicise all South Africa's military and nuclear links

On Friday the Assembly called on the Security Council to impose a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa, and to "consider steps" to cut off all new investment in the Republic.

The oil ban is being urged on the grounds that it is the only way to squeeze Rhodesia dry, since South Africa will not do so willingly.

And America's major trade union movement is to study possible "selective boycotts" against South Africa.

The move was ordered by the 900 delegates attending the National Conference of American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO) in Los Angeles this week.

They stopped short of ordering any punitive action.

The AFL-CIO is an umbrella organisation representing millions of workers in 109 unions. It takes a conservative line on most big issues.

Resolution

In a long resolution on South Africa, the conference directed the movement's international affairs committee "to explore positive courses of action, such as selective boycotts against South Africa, to call attention to the plight of the workers in that country".

It pledged the AFL-CIO to use all its influence to try to encourage "democratic free-trade unionism" and improved work conditions in the Republic.

It endorsed the Carter administration's Africa policy and urged the American Government to put "maximum political pressure" on South Africa to "begin immediately the process of transition to majority rule".



JIMMY CARTER
Pressure



LESLIE HARRIMAN
Watchdog

NEW MOVE IS PART OF HARSH STEPS TO BE TAKEN AGAINST APARTHEID — MINISTER

Canada cuts SA trade aid

STAR 20/12/77 (778A)

OTTAWA — Canada has cut off all official commercial aid to South Africa and has withdrawn its trade commissioners, but stopped short of severing diplomatic ties with Pretoria.

The External Affairs Minister, Mr Don Jamieson, told the House of Commons, Canada was taking a series of harsh trade-related measures against the Pretoria Government as part of a new policy protesting against South African racial policies.

Mr Jamieson said while South Africa was not the only country that violated human rights, it was alone in having an established Government sructure making "decisions affecting humans on the basis of race and colour."

He said Canada, which had more than R255-million worth of trade with South Africa last year, was withdrawing commercial consuls in Johannesburg and Cape Town, dropping Government loans to finance trade deals and considering many other diplomatic steps.

Mr Derek Birney, spokesman in the External Affairs Ministry, said afterwards Canada was withdrawing all its trade commissioners and cutting off Government support for commercial activities such as export credits, insurance and loan supports.

He said Canadian representatives would be left in Pretoria. But this group did not include trade officials. who had been confined to Johannesburg and Cape Town.

However, he said, "we are not preventing an individual from conducting business with South Africa on his own."

Mr Jamieson, who spoke during a Foreign Affairs debate in Parliament, condemned South Africa for its policies of separation of the races and said Canada was considering further steps

He also said the Government of Mr Pierre Trudeau was preparing a code of ethics governing future investment of Canadian companies in South Africa.

These would take the form of recommendations on employment practices.

Mr Jamieson said that in addition, Canada would consider dropping a special trade tariff granted to South Africa when it was still in the Commonwealth and that eventually, South Africans wishing to visit Canada would first have to obtain a visa.

Mr Jamieson said negotiations would have to be continued so that the principle of one-man, one-vote could be introduced in both South Africa and in SWA/Namibia.

The Minister stressed that Canada wanted black Africans to win equal rights without bloodshed, and he urged black leaders to show a high level of responsibility in their pursuit of racial equality. — Sapa-Reuter.



MR PIERRE TRUDEAU

Trade sanctions condemned

STAR 20/12/77 (278A)

Canada: backlash warning

Business and labour leaders have condemned Canada's trade sanctions against South Africa as counter-productive. They were commenting on Canada's decision to cut off all official commercial aid to South Africa and to withdraw its trade consuls.

"This should be taken as a warning to the South African Government and the private sector that time for reforms is running out," said Mr Koos van Eeden, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce. But Mr van Eeden and other business spokesmen agreed that commerce and industry as well as the Government are on the point of making significant reforms.

"Trade restrictions can only reduce South Africa's capacity to improve wages and living conditions for the rapidly growing black population which is suffering from increasing unemployment," Mr van Eeden said.

He and Mr Paul Penzhorn, executive director of the National Development and Management Foundation, also felt the Canadian move implied double standards because Canada's Eskimoes and Indians were not sharing full rights.

Capacity

"Organisations like our own are working flat out to bring about meaningful change within the establishment," Mr Penzhorn said. "Let them (critics) come and look at what is being done and planned, and they will be amazed."

In addition to reducing South Africa's economic capacity to improve black wages and living conditions, such moves with "insufficient information" were creating a counter-

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Canada: backlash warning

From page 1

productive backlash, Mr Penzhorn said.

The president of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr J P Cronje, said: "Many steps have already been taken to eliminate discrimination, and I am sure that more can be expected, as is evidenced by the recent lifting of a large number of statutory job reservations.

"Where we in business have taken the initiative, as witnessed by the employment code of practice (adopted by 90 percent of organised commerce and industry), it is to be regretted that action of this nature occurs."

Mr Andre Malherbe, first vice-president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, said the only way of improving the situation of black workers was through economic expansion, which would create the necessity and the opportunities for better utilisation of all manpower.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, is on holiday and could not

D.D. 23/12/77

How US could lean on Pretoria

278A

External pressure on South Africa is necessary to prevent "a violent and protracted collision" between whites and blacks, an article in the December issue of Foreign Affairs magazine suggests.

Taking the stand that white South Africa will never move on its own towards sharing power with blacks, authors Clyde Ferguson and William Cotter list suggestions of what the United States might do to apply external pressure.

Clyde Ferguson, Professor of Law at Harvard University, was US Ambassador to Uganda from 1970 to 1972. William Cotter is currently president of the African-American Institute but the article reflects his personal views. He was Assistant Attorney-General of Northern Nigeria in 1962-63.

"The following more moderate steps have been widely discussed in the United States and are, we understand, under active consideration by the Carter Administration," they write.

Mild economic steps:

(1) Discourage foreign business expansion in South Africa and support the UN resolution for no new internal investment,

(2) Deny US Government protection for American businesses in South Africa;

(3) Encourage US firms in South Africa to deal with black labour unions and pursue other fair employment practices;

(5) Discourage American tourism in South Africa,

Tough economic steps proposed include:

(1) Prohibit US banks from providing financing to the South African Government;

(2) Deny foreign tax credits to US firms in SWA,

(3) Use US influence in the International Monetary Fund to depress the world gold price,

(4) Influence Iran and US oil companies to honour an international oil boycott of South Africa,

(5) Enforce the UN decree to seize any exports from SWA;

(6) Prohibit imports from South Africa into the US,

(7) Reframe landing rights for South African Airways in the US; and

(8) Embargo technology transfer that might assist in repression in South Africa.

Diplomatic options:

(1) A Presidential condemnation of the bannings and detentions in South Africa;

(2) Presidential attention to black dissidents in South Africa,

(3) Reiterate the impossibility of the United States ever coming to the assistance of the white South African Government in suppressing a black revolution,

(4) Withdraw US commercial, defence and agricultural attaches and end co-operative agency agreements,

(5) Increase the number of black American staff members at the US embassy in South Africa, including the possible appointment of a black American Ambassador;

(6) Arrange for the President to meet with liberation movement leaders,

(7) Instruct the US Ambassador in Pretoria to attend political trials to show solidarity with the oppressed;

(8) Encourage athletes to boycott South Africa,

(9) Cease intelligence co-operation;

(10) Put US visa policy towards South Africa on a reciprocal quid pro quo basis, and

(11) Make it clear that South Africa's internal situation constitutes a threat to peace under Chaper VII of the UN charter.

Military options suggested include tightening the definition of "military" equipment, terminating all nuclear collaboration, making certain Nato does not collaborate with South Africa and encouraging allies to abide by the UN mandatory arms embargo.

The writers proposed that political asylum might be offered to South African refugees and that the US increase educational and humanitarian assistance, with increasing economic support for front-line African states.

The article pointed out that "the racial composition of our (American) society, our commitment to human rights, and the evident Soviet interest in the revolutionary potential of Southern Africa, preclude US indifference to internal events in South Africa."

It noted that "It is significant that the rigid structure of separation and repression was solidified during years in which South Africa was comparatively free of external pressure (between 1960 and 1974). There is no evidence to support the view that increased contact and 'exposure' to 'liberalising ideas' have any positive impact on the Afrikaner Government. The very opposite seems true.

"Far from moving toward internal, multiracial dialogue about South Africa's future, the South African Government has now embarked upon its most ambitious programme to annihilate all organised opposition."

The authors considered that the United States is more free to act in South African than its British allies because it has a much smaller economic stake. They noted that there is motivation among white South African businessmen "to initiate changes that may abate possible disruption of the status quo" They add: "It is too much, however, to expect business to push for significant change of conditions that make profitable operations possible" (the low pay of blacks).

"Because US leverage in South Africa is mainly with the white community, our best hope of minimising violence is to convince whites of the extremity of their position. No people throughout history has relinquished power without being required to do so. Only a combination of serious international and domestic pressures will bring home to white South Africans the necessity of moving now rather than waiting until it is too late for any form of peaceful settlement." — OFNS

Two major — and opposing — views on South Africa GUY BERNARD reports on suggestions in Washington on possible steps against the Republic while below STANLEY UYS reviews a book claiming South Africa is vital to the West.



Can West survive without South Africa?

The startling theory that if Southern Africa falls into "anti-Western" hands, the West might not be able to survive, is advanced by Ian Greig, a well-known writer on communist affairs and deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Research Institute, London, in a carefully documented new book.

The book is The Communist Challenge to Africa: An Analysis of Contemporary Soviet, Cuban and Chinese Policies. It is described in a foreword by Lord Chalfont, another well-known writer on communist affairs as one of the first essays to analyse the "deeper and more insistent communist penetration" all over Africa.

Lord Chalfont sets the background for Greig's book with the claim that Russia is engaged in a massive accretion of military strength, while increasing its involvement in liberation movements all over the world. "It is not surprising," he says, "that, faced with these developments, many Western observers have come to the conclusion, reached some time ago by Chinese foreign policy experts, that the Soviet Union is engaged upon a programme of global expansion — that the Russians are, in effect, the new imperialists."

Both Lord Chalfont and Greig are regarded in Left-wing circles in Britain as professional commie-hunters, but there is no denying the meticulous effort Greig has put into his book.

Apart from the absence of recent Russian setbacks in Egypt and Somalia, the book is probably the most exhaustive compilation of speeches, press cuttings and other documents relating to communist intention in Africa ever published — and the conclusions Greig reaches are quite dramatic.

Greig stresses the West's dependence on Southern Africa's minerals, pointing out that South Africa alone is the major supplier of no fewer than seven of the 20 minerals of which the United States needs to import more than 50 per cent of its requirements.

"Should the whole of Southern Africa fall under the rule of Marxist pro-Soviet regimes ... the Western world would clearly face a two-edge threat to the safe supply of such materials. Firstly, the Soviet Government might use its influence over such regimes to bring about a total interdiction in the flow of vital raw materials to Western countries as a means of exercising political and economic pressure upon the West at some moments of crisis.

"Secondly the Soviet Government could attempt to encourage the governments under its influence, who would almost certainly have nationalised the exploitation of all natural resources at an early stage, to set up very sharply the prices of the materials upon which Western countries were most dependent. The effect would be the creation of the same sort of economic catastrophe in the West that followed excessive price rises by the oil-producing states."

Greig hopes the West will realise the "enormity" of the military and economic disaster that faces it if Soviet policies succeed: "Not only would virtually all hope of protecting the Cape route from menace have long since disappeared, and sources of vital raw materials be under constant threat, but in time of war, the West's opponents would be able to cut the world in two It is essential that the Western nations' justifiable anxiety to see an equable solution of the racial problems of Southern Africa do not lead them to forget these cardinal and undeniable facts." — OFNS

UN TOWN

278A

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Electronics sector out to beat threat of sanctions

SUN. TIMES BUS.
25/12/77

SOUTH AFRICA'S infant electronics industry is moving fast to mitigate the effects of possible sanctions on the supply of computers from abroad.

By TONY KOENDERMAN

STC, part of the Altech group, plans to be producing a large capacity (one megabyte) military specifications mini-computer, using components from non-American suppliers, within six to 12 months.

Data systems division manager Rainer Moringer says that apart from some transistors and crystals, almost all of the electronic components, which will comprise about 50 per cent of the final cost of the machine, will be imported in completely knocked down kits ready for local assembly.

But the remaining 50 per cent, made up of labour input, the cabinet, keyboard and other non-electronic components, will comprise the local content initially.

STC is aiming specifically at the market of Government and military departments which are affected by restrictions on the supply of computers. Mr Moringer calculates there is a market for 300 to 500 computers in the next five years.

They will cost about a third more than a comparable commercial computer at present on the market, with a typical configuration coming in between R50 000 and R100 000.

Local content will be pushed up at a later stage to 60-64 per cent, but Mr Moringer says that "as long as components can be obtained from overseas it will not be economic to produce most of them locally."

Complete local manufacture, he estimates, would increase the cost of a computer at least 10 times.

Another local computer manufacturer, Messina Electronics, has notched up sales and orders worth more than R300 000 for its locally-designed micro-computer, the Commander, since the company was established in April.

It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Messina (Transvaal) Development Company.

The Commander, designed for mining, industrial and commercial needs, has been installed by Southern Cross Steel and Palmiet Chrome, both Barlow Rand companies, Colgate-Palmolive and two Messina mines in Rhodesia — Norah and MTD Mangula.

Messina Electronics has also won an order from the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Central Transvaal in the face of competition from established overseas-based computer companies.

It also has a design and manufacturing contract from Hamac Computers for point-of-sale computer terminals.

"The threat of overseas embargoes on computer equipment has also given our business a fillip," says general manager Peter Abery.

"We have received a number of approaches from Government concerns and commercial computer organisations to manufacture some of their requirements locally.

Among other local manufacturing developments in the data processing industry are:

Anker Data Systems' ADS 4900 point-of-sale computer terminal;

Data Management Services' Syfa, to be produced with 30 per cent local content under licence from Computer Automation of the United States.

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Canada/SA — syrup, not significance

Canada's sanctions bark is likely to prove far worse than its bite. The *FM*'s man in Toronto reports that the Canadian announcement of trade strictures against SA is likely to have more impact on sentiment at the UN than on trade between the two countries.

Firstly, journalists originally interpreted Canadian External Affairs Minister Donald Jamieson's announcement to mean that Canada's Export Development Corporation (EDC) would no longer hold its umbrella of loan guarantees and insurance over Canadian exporters to SA.

The withdrawal, however, apparently only applies to support billed to the federal government's own EDC account which is reserved for riskier sales such as Candu reactors. This account hasn't been used for SA business for the past 15 years!

Meanwhile the EDC's corporate account remains open, according to a spokesman, and the EDC has not yet received a request to withdraw its services affecting SA. "One account is seen as more directly involving the government than the other", says an external affairs spokesman.

Meanwhile, the Canadian Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce (ITC) is still subsidising export development trips by Canadian businessmen to SA under a programme that pays one half of return airfare, $70 a day living expenses and 50% of other costs. An ITC spokesman says, however, that this programme will be reviewed.

It transpires, too, that the future of the Cape Town trade commissioner's post — one of the two being phased out — was already "seriously under discussion" before the announcement because this office was not being used enough. The two commissioners will not be phased out until about next March. Thereafter, however, a staff member at the Pretoria embassy will still be on hand to help visiting businessmen.

Before the announcement, Canada had also been phasing out the British preferential tariff that applies among others to SA except where it benefits Canada. And even here, the announcement could actually benefit SA. Should this tariff be replaced by the most-favoured-nation tariff that Cuba enjoys, the price of sugar, which accounted for $95m of the $155m of Canada's imports from SA in 1976 would go up about one cent a pound from about 9 cents currently. Since it would be difficult to change national suppliers for such a large quantity the extra cost could very well be



Canadian PM Pierre Trudeau . . . worried about the games

Canada's.

Quite what is intended in the federal government's study of removal of concessions for Canadian firms trading in Namibia has still to be clarified. However, these don't seem to be any other than the standard tax treatment of overseas profits.

So the Canadian move seems more designed to win friends in world diplomatic circles — and to ensure African participation at the 1978 Edmonton Commonwealth Games — than to actually shut down trade.

One potentially damaging effect of the strictures, however, is that Canadian consumers could follow their government's lead and be less inclined to buy SA. A more ominous prospect is that Canada will simply have to fall into line with more stringent international curbs at some stage.

CANADA/SA 2

Ill-timed link

A faster direct shipping service between Canada and SA might appear somewhat incongruous at this point in time. Yet this is just what has been introduced by Christensen Canadian African Lines (CCAL).

The first of its two new multipurpose cargo vessels, the 20 000 t *Thorscape*, is due in Cape Town on January 3.

The new ships have been designed to carry 450 TEU (for "twenty-foot equivalent") containers as well as break-bulk cargo in the holds. Their service speed of 18 knots will reduce transit time from 19 days to 17 days and they will be able to sail in and out of Montreal during the northern winter.

Rudy Schats, general manager of Nedlloyd, agents for CCAL in SA, does not expect Canada's present trade stance to have any material effect on the service.

Ironically, the new ships were ordered by Norwegian-owned CCAL to meet expansion of trade imports of agricultural machinery from Canada and exports of asbestos, fruit, canned goods and wood pulp from SA.

CANADA AND SA

No sweetness

F M 23/12/77

278 A

The anti-apartheid measures announced by Canadian External Affairs Minister Don Jamieson this week, read in the light of greater pressures on SA from the US, Germany, the Netherlands, and Australia, are yet another sign of SA's growing international unpopularity.

The Canadian measures involve the withdrawal of commercial consuls in Johannesburg and Cape Town, and the cutting off of export credit insurance, loan insurance and foreign investment insurance. Jamieson also said: "From a date to be announced we will require non-immigrant visas from all residents of SA coming to Canada."

Further action under consideration by the Canadian government includes the development of a code of conduct for Canadian firms operating in SA and South West Africa and the removal of tax concessions "and the like" obtained by firms operating in SWA.

Canada exported R86m worth of goods to SA in 1976 (comparative figures for the US and West Germany were R1 266m and R1 059m respectively). Imports from SA were R123m (compared to R997m for the UK and R473m for West Germany).

The Canadian action bodes no good for the SA sugar industry, which enjoys a valuable imperial preference on its exports to Canada of around R8 a ton.

This calendar year, on exports of 336 000 t, the preference would have been worth R2,7m. Owing to the offloading which has been taking place before the new international sugar agreement comes into force in January, the tonnage is exceptional and a record exceeding the previous year's figure of 302 000 t (raw value).

Next year SA sugar exports to Canada will be confined to the contractual obligations amounting to 215 000 t.

A loss of preference, or indeed of the Canadian market as a whole, would be a severe blow, for Canada takes a third of SA's sugar exports and is the largest customer after Japan.

When SA left the Commonwealth and was obliged to leave the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and seek new markets, the sugar industry survived by boosting sales to Canada and Japan.

How have South Africans reacted to the measures? Some members of organised commerce have accused the Canadians of imposing double standards because Canada's Indians and Eskimos also do not share full rights!

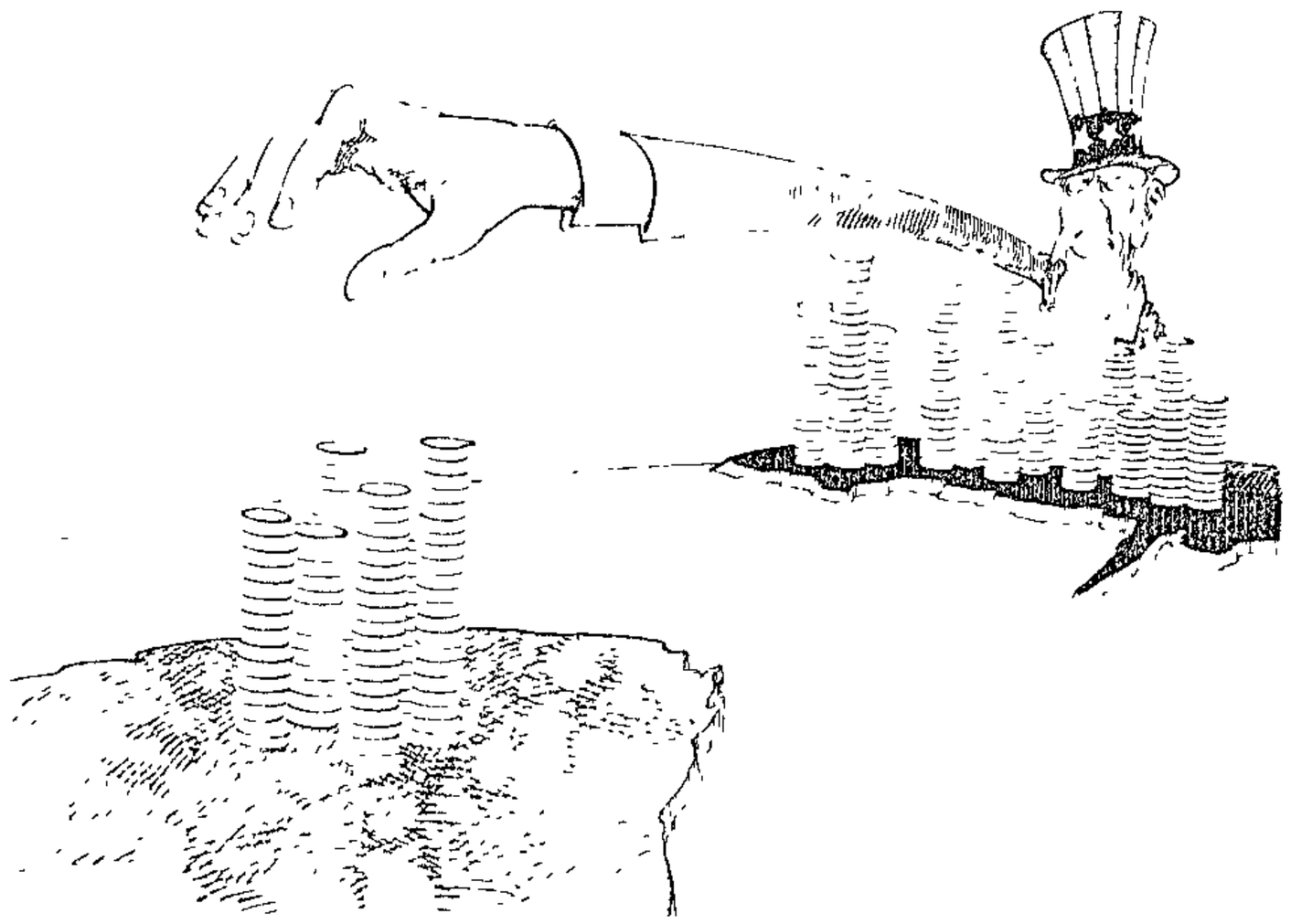
Others representing labour and industry have claimed that the Canadian action will harm SA's black workers more than anyone else.

Nevertheless, several key black leaders have made the point that they are willing to suffer the consequences if pressures help towards peaceful change in SA.

In his speech to the Canadian Parliament, Jamieson also said: "As the Prime Minister indicated in the House some two weeks ago, . . . Canada, along with a great many other countries, has been re-examining the attitude it ought to take beyond what has already been done by the world community in response to those actions which in recent times have been undertaken in SA, to which we in Canada take the strongest possible objection."

SANCTIONS

1978



A top Mobil Oil man told me that in the past year between 30 and 40 requests have come in for detailed information on various aspects of the company's South African operation.

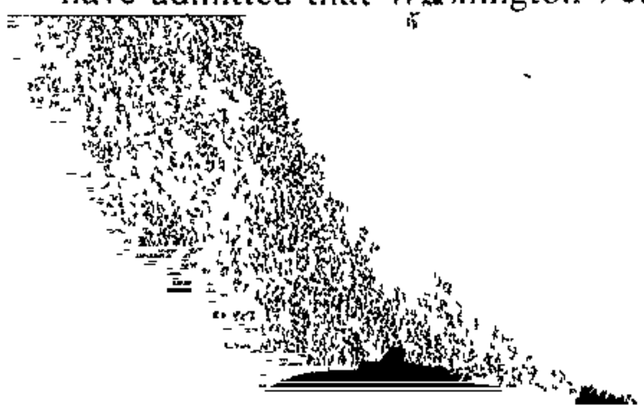
According to Investor Responsibility Research Centre (an independent group which monitors companies' "social" performance), several banks have conceded that the amount of management time spent replying to anti apartheid groups' queries, and the possibility that their South African ties might hurt their other business, "have become factors to be weighed carefully in evaluating future loans."

True, several US industrial giants have for the time being committed themselves to staying in SA. And as far as can be ascertained, more US firms have invested for the first time in SA in the past few years than have pulled out Nonetheless, there are signs that moves to isolate Pretoria are straining US SA business ties.

There has been a sharp fall-off in trade enquiries by both US and SA firms IRRC reported in March that several high-technology suppliers such as Westinghouse, General Electric and ITT have admitted that Washington's current policies hurt their trade with SA Moreover, computer company executives claim SA customers are worried that trade restrictions may be broadened to interfere with the supply of spares and servicing.

Views differ on what can be done to cool the protests and reassure investors and traders. Deputy ambassador to the UN Don McHenry insists the pressure will only come off when there is fundamental political change in SA. But others are hopeful that a package of "quasi political" measures from the Vorster government, which would include lifting curbs on black traders in the cities, recognition of black trade unions, freehold title for black urban residents, and so on, could smooth some feathers.

● SA affiliates of US corporations are expected to make capital expenditures of $270m in 1978, according to a recently published US Department of Commerce Survey of Current Business. Capital spending in SA for this year will be down about 9% from 1977 ($298m), and will account for just under 1% of the worldwide total for US-controlled firms. Of the $270m to be spent this year, $120m will be by manufacturing concerns (compared with $107m in 1977). Food producers will outlay $28m; petroleum producers $48m, chemicals and allied products $35m; and mining and smelting $11m



US-SA BUSINESS LINKS

Strained, not snapped

(280) FM 12/5/78

Why do SA's diplomats in Washington spend so much time addressing students and faculty members on America's campuses? Answer: the universities have become the hub of anti-apartheid action and their efforts apparently are gathering momentum.

Only last week 250 Columbia students occupied the administration building, demanding that their senate sell its stock in US firms operating in SA. This week 20 campus groups were to meet the UN special committee on apartheid to coordinate their campaign against the 320-odd corporations with South African affiliates. Business editor Bernard Simon has just been in the US and filed this report.

Heartened by the churches' success in persuading a number of big banks to declare publicly that they are stopping loans to Pretoria, the students are focussing their efforts on some of the big names in American business.

For the first time the colleges have joined forces with churches in proposing more than a score of shareholder resolutions at company annual general meetings, covering demands from total disengagement to improved employment conditions. The *Wall Street Journal* has described these resolutions as "this year's hottest stockholder issue."

Not that any of them has the slightest chance of being adopted. Churches and universities between them hold only a small fraction of the corporations' stock; last week, for instance, fewer than 6% of US Steel's shareholders supported a motion for the company's withdrawal from SA.

But the pressure cannot be measured in votes alone. There is a growing "hassle factor" which makes many an executive wonder whether the small contribution his South African offshoot makes to worldwide profits is worth the effort of placating the increasingly vociferous and demanding protest groups.

Financial Mail May 12 1978

Sanctions threat backfires on US

STAR 16/8/78 280

By Hugh Roberton, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States Commerce Department is believed to have ordered a top-level investigation into the sudden and sharp drop in South African imports from America.

Commerce Department officials confirmed today that "certain inquiries" had been made into what they admitted was a dramatic shift away from the US in South Africa's trading pattern, but declined to give further details.

Leading businessmen, however, say that a "wholesale abandonment" of the US as a supplier of goods to South Africa is feared.

In the first three months of this year, US exports to South Africa dropped by 23 percent, while the exports of France rose by 57 percent and those of Germany by 30 percent.

In the first six months of 1977, American goods accounted for 23 percent of South Africa's import bill, compared with 18 percent for the same period this year.

A recent survey of South Africa's trading patterns showed that last year America was the largest single exporter of goods to South Africa and the Republic's second-largest overall trading partner.

But American business sources stressed that they were not aware of any deliberate boycott of American goods, but rather of a pervasive nervousness over the reliability of future deliveries of parts and vital equipment from the US.

ANXIOUS

The Commerce Department has anxiously questioned several leading American corporations on the new trend and has also extensively interviewed a number of South African companies which have recently switched from US suppliers to European or Japanese alternatives.

In the electronics industry, it was learned today, the Commerce Department was told bluntly that many South African companies had already largely abandoned the US as a source of supply and were now buying goods from Japan and Western Europe instead.

Their primary reason for doing so was a fear that the Carter Administration might at some future date limit or ban the export of parts and other vital equipment to South Africa as a political gesture against the Government's race policy.

18/8/78 AD 280

Republic's US trade ties are shrinking

PRETORIA — South Africa's imports from the United States have shrunk dramatically during the past few months in response to United States economic threats against South Africa.

Commerce and industry leaders said yesterday this was a predictable trend following repeated threats from the Carter administration, and other US sources, to apply economic pressures on South Africa in an effort to persuade the Vorster government to abandon apartheid.

Department of Customs and Excise figures released in Pretoria yesterday show South African imports from the US in the first five months of the year fell by more than R70 000 000 to R380 million

In the same period, imports from Japan increased by R70 million to R304,5 million and from West Germany by R140 million to R488 million.

Senior government sources — the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Heunis, was not available for comment — said there was no question of a government-ordered, or even encouraged, boycott of United States imports.

The atmosphere of US economic hostility towards South Africa has been intensified by the efforts of a number of powerful US organisations to persuade US companies to disinvest from South Africa and to halt all new investment

The response to this, commerce and industry leaders said, was inevitable — South African importers have diversified their sources to ensure an uninterrupted flow of future supplies

The president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Mr J van Eeden, said "What is happening to US trade is a justified and reasonable reaction to threats of US interference with the country's economy"

South African importers were being "cautious and far sighted" To remain totally dependent on the United States for vital imports in today's political climate would be unwise.

"Commerce is adjusting to the new situation, and to find alternative sources of supply is an important strategic consideration," Mr Van Eden said.

The Federated Chamber of Industries' chief economist, Mr Hammond Tooke, said no one should be surprised at the development.

It made good economic sense to diversify markets and supply lines in an uncertain international political climate.

It should be remembered, too, when assessing the figures, that both the yen and the Deutschmark had risen against the dollar and the rand, he said. — DDC.

SA has strength 'to resist'

21/8/78
ARGUS
280

The Argus Boland Bureau

STELLENBOSCH. — South Africa has basic economic strengths which would make the country fairly resistant to international sanctions, Professor J L Sadie, director of the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University said.

Professor Sadie was speaking to the Stellenbosch branch of the South African Institute for International Affairs on The Economic Vulnerability of South Africa.

He said 50 to 54 percent of the country's gross domestic product was generated by imports and exports. Total sanctions against South Africa would cause a 54 percent drop in employment which would in turn lead to a marked decline in the standard of living.

But it was highly unlikely that total sanctions could succeed, although the possibility of some sort of economic sanctions was being considered by various foreign countries.

CAPITAL GOODS

He said capital goods, in the form of sophisticated technological equipment and military hardware, would be the most vulnerable to sanctions.

Oil also presented an economic Achilles' heel. However, South Africa was fortunate that oil made up only 25 percent of its power supply.

On the export side, South Africa appeared to be in an even stronger position.

Minerals, including gold, made up more than 60 percent of her export total. In many areas, the country was the largest producer of minerals, and some of them the world simply could not do without.

'Better deal or sanctions' threat

NM 26/8/78 (280)

(62)

African Affairs Correspondent

A SOURCE close to the KwaZulu Government said yesterday the Sullivan team of American industrialists had made it clear to South African leaders that sanctions were possible if Blacks were not given a better deal.

The team, in South Africa to implement a multi-million rand programme to improve conditions for Black workers in U.S. subsidiaries here, will issue a report every six months on the progress of the implementation of the employment code.

This was disclosed after a meeting yesterday at Ulundi between the team and the KwaZulu Cabinet.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said Inkatha would have an informal monitoring role in the programme.

Inkatha last month endorsed the code of employment developed by Dr. Leon Sullivan, the church and civil rights leader who is also a director of General Motors.

Though the team, led by Mr. James Rawlings of the Union Carbide Corporation, was reticent with the Press it was learned later that its members had not pulled their punches with people they have seen since arriving in the country last week.

Mr. Rawlings said the team had spoken to South African leaders all over the country.

They had told them of "the opinions of American groups critical of South Africa generally, and specifically of American firms with South African operations."

Though the team would make no further comment, the source said it had made it plain that the American disinvestment campaign was strengthened "by every new racial incident."

Though the U.S. Govern[illegible] "in

sort of trade restrictions" at present, the team told the Zulu Cabinet, if no progress toward bringing Blacks into the political mainstream was detectable, "then some sort of sanctions would become appropriate."

Sympathy

The source said the team had told the Cabinet that considerable sympathy existed in legislative circles for a law enforcing a code of employment conduct on American businesses here.

A visiting professor of political science, Professor Peter Grothe, said in Durban yesterday that if South Africa wanted to ensure disinvestment by the U.S. all she had to do was "mow down Crossroads."

Professor Grothe, who has been in the country for a month, said he had visited the squatter camp outside Cape Town three times.

"I'm certain it will become an international issue," he said, adding he had never seen such a "beautiful example" of Black and White working together.

"It is a model of what could be," he said.

Star 28/8/78

Oil sanctions busting recoils on Callaghan

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A political storm is brewing in Britain over alleged sanctions busting for Rhodesia by British Petroleum and Shell.

The British Labour Government itself is involved because it is a major shareholder in BP and is represented on the board.

The Government's role is all the more serious because of the millions of pounds spent on maintaining the Royal Navy's blockade of Beira to prevent oil reaching Rhodesia.

EVIDENCE

And the issue is complicated for the government not only by the vehemence which Rhodesia arouses within the Labour Party, but by the likely election timetable.

Evidence of oil sanctions busting is said to be contained in a 600-page report by Mr Thomas Bingham QC. This is now being studied by the Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen.

The Times today and the London Sunday Times yesterday both claim that BP has admitted that its subsidiary company in South Africa defied oil sanctions.

Mr John Ryman, a Labour MP, has urged Dr Owen to refer the report to the Attorney-General Mr Sam Silkin.

The MP asked Dr Owen to instruct the Director of Public Prosecutions to consider and advise whether the available evidence disclosed by the report was sufficiently strong to bring prosecutions under the sanctions legislation.

PUBLIC MONEY

Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, chief executive of Lonrho, commented last night on the "conspicuous waste of public money" involved in using the Royal Navy to prevent oil from reaching Rhodesia via Beira.

According to the London Sunday Times 76 ships, 28 auxiliaries and 24 000 men were deployed to stop tankers and sustain oil sanctions.

On allegations that there had been a swop arrangement under which a subsidiary of the French oil company Total supplied Rhodesia on behalf of Shell and BP, Lord Greenhill of Harrow, a former head of the Foreign Office (1969 to 1973) and government representative on the BP board, said: "I think the Foreign Office knew of swop arrangements, but that conversations were between Shell and BP and George Thomson."

Lord Thomson, as Mr George Thomson has since become, was at that time Labour's Commonwealth Secretary.

Britain's Prime Minister Mr James Callaghan is reported to have problems because he personally assured the Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, that sanctions breakers would be brought to book.

British citizens or companies trading with Rhodesia are liable to up to two years' imprisonment or an unlimited fine.

CAPE TIMES 28/8/78

Oil sanctions busting: Owen gets evidence

(1) ~~272~~ (2) 280

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — According to yesterday's Observer newspaper Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, has been given concrete evidence of massive sanctions-busting in Rhodesia by international oil companies, including Shell and BP.

The evidence, which could lead to legal action against the companies, is contained in a report last week by Mr Thomas Bingham QC, who has at Dr Owen's request investigated the supply of oil to Rhodesia since UDI.

It shows that the companies sent thousands of tons of oil into Rhodesia by rail from Mozambique, despite British legislation and a United Nations resolution.

The Foreign Secretary must now decide whether to publish the Bingham report. He is expected to come under much pressure to do so, both from the left wing of the Labour Party and from African leaders demanding tougher action against South Africa to enforce the oil embargo against Rhodesia. Mr Bingham interviewed 12 senior executives from BP, in which the government has a majority holding, and a similar number from Shell.

They gave the inquiry month-by-month figures of oil shipments from Mozambique to Rhodesia by rail. They provide what one source last week called "proof positive" that the companies continued to supply oil to Rhodesia after UDI in 1965.

The figures show that in 1968 Shell/BP sent 5 598 tank cars (171 300 tons) of oil from Lourenco Marques (now Maputo) into Rhodesia. In the same year Total, the marketing company of the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, provided 1 011 tank cars (30 937 tons).

In 1969 the figures were 176 837 tons from Shell/BP and 27 540 tons from Total. These quantities have been checked by the Bingham investigators with the Mozambique railway and customs records and found to tally. The importance of the Bingham report evidence is that it comes from the oil companies themselves.

Book by Portuguese

Allegations of sanctions-busting have been made before, most impressively by Mr Norge Jardim, a former senior Portuguese representative in Mozambique in his book "Sanctions Double-cross". His book tells of a meeting in London in February 1968 between top oil men and the then Minister for Commonwealth Relations, Mr George Thomson.

But the oil industry executives did not tell the government everything. This would account for Sir Harold Wilson's statement in a radio interview this year that "cheating" by President De Gaulle enabled the Rhodesian rebellion to continue beyond the few weeks he had forecast.

Dr Owen's reaction to the Bingham report will be watched by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, which has a huge claim pending against seven international oil companies and their subsidiaries alleged to have broken sanctions. Zambia is claiming more than 3 000 million dollars in damages from the companies which it says starved Zambia of oil while supplying Rhodesia illegally.

'Brought to book'

Last year Mr Callaghan gave President Kaunda a personal assurance in

that, if BP and Shell were found to have broken sanction orders and a court case could be made against them, he would "bring the culprits to book".

It is understood that the Bingham report exonerates Shell and BP from the accusation of encouraging UDI by indicating to Mr Smith before the break that they would continue to supply him with oil even if sanctions were applied. But although the companies are exonerated, Mr Bingham leaves open the possibility that individual executives or officials may be suspect.

Dr Owen will make a statement to Parliament when it reassembles, the Foreign Office said yesterday. But if a general election is called immediately after the summer recess, little will be done until a new government takes office. Legal proceedings would be a matter for the Director of Public Prosecutions.

NM

Call for sanctions answers

30/8/78

280

LONDON — A series of editorials in British newspapers yesterday on the latest allegations of Rhodesia sanctions-busting were marked by questions and an analysis of whom they would embarrass should they prove correct.

There was general agreement that the public should be informed as soon as possible about the findings of the Bingham Inquiry, which was submitted to the Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen last week. He is expected to make a statement as soon as the 600-page report has been studied.

Newspapers here have reported that BP had confessed to the inquiry that, together with Shell, it had broken sanctions against Rhodesia for most of the past 12 years. The Foreign Office's top civil servant from 1969 to 1973, Lord Greenhill, has also reportedly admitted the Foreign Office knew it was happening.

The conservative Daily Mail said it was mainly Labour ministers or ex-ministers who were most likely to be embarrassed. It said the big question was why the Labour Government, which initiated the sanctions policy, allowed it to be undermined.

Charade

The Daily Telegraph, also conservative, asked: "Was the Beira blockade just a charade?"

The Scotsman (independent), while saying the new allegations came as no suprise, had strong feelings on the subject.

"The public will rightly suspect that they have been duped and their respect for their modern rulers will duly sink another few degrees."

The Right-wing Yorkshire Post said: "It does not matter what view one holds concerning the Government's sanctions policy and the role of the United Nations, the fact remains that if it is shown that the law of the land has been wilfully broken, then those proved responsible will have to answer for it." — (Sapa.)

Appendix 1: Comparison of Village Health Worker Programmes in Three Districts of Lesotho

(Source: Ministry of Health The Village Health Worker in Lesotho. Report of a Workshop held 26-27 March 1977. Maseru, 1977.)

TABULATION LISTING THREE VHW PROGRAMMES

	QUTHING	SCOTT	TEBELLONG
GOALS	To obtain optimal contact between institutional health & consumer by training VHW's	The improvement of the level of health in the villages in the Scott Hospital region	Getting people involved in their own health care
OBJECTIVES	Assist VHW in identifying: local health needs/ problems solving the above After one year VHW's provide simple curative care	To establish community based health service structure by identifying: VHW tasks programme villages team identification Selection of VHW's for training and followup Improvement of: coordination & communication between health agencies working in the area health knowledge & motivation Development of Health Education materials	That women chosen by their own people accept certain designated responsibilities in their own villages
SELECTION OF VHW'S	By mothers attending MCH Clinics Through: Chief, MO, or Sister in Charge	Village pitso called by chief to discuss VHW programme Second pitso called for	Each community chose 5 volunteers; hospital staff selected 2 staff members for VHW

BLOEMFONTEIN — A breakdown in the South West Africa negotiations would probably lead to the introduction of a campaign of low-intensity sanctions against South Africa, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said here yesterday.

Addressing delegates at the Free State congress of the National Party, Mr Schlebusch, who was re-elected leader of the NP in the province, said the campaign could gradually grow in scope, but he doubted whether the West could afford such a campaign.

Outlining Southern Africa resources, which the Soviet Union had earmarked for its own future use, Mr Schlebusch said: "I think the West will think twice before committing itself to additional sanctions."

South Africa was no banana republic and its two operations in Angola had shown the country to have both a dynamic defence force and motivated soldiers.

In addition, South Africa had the infrastructure with tremendous potential for the production of arms and sophisticated machinery.

"However, these factors are not the main components for resistance. The nature, motivation and character of the people is the determining factor.

"We can survive a world onslaught on the economic front. However, I must warn: If we were to underestimate our international relations, it could prove to be our country's Achilles Heel."

He warned delegates be they would "approached" by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Mulder, during an in camera session on the issue of internal relations, and that they would come to realise that "the price will have to be paid and adaptations will have to be made."

Turning to the issue of the Government's new constitutional proposals, he said the enabling legislation, which was being drawn up by his department, had reached an advanced stage, and that in the event of the Government deciding to introduce it the legislation could be introduced early in the next session of Parliament.

The Government was, in the meantime, engaged in discussions with the Coloureds and Indians, and doing its utmost to afford these groups all opportunities for cultural, social, political and educational advancement.

For the whites, the Government reserved only the right to seclusion at certain times and places, which meant that it would not share its parliament, its "own places" and its schools.

Turning to the Opposition, Mr Schlebusch said apart from certain right-thinking individuals like Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, the Progressive Federal Party's conception of patriotism "stinks."

He told delegates certain leftist radicals within the PFP found Mr Schwarz's views of patriotism incompatible.

The PFP was bound to disintegrate soon because of its "pathetic" performance during the last session of Parliament, because of the variety of views it held on the question of franchise and because of its peculiar conception of patriotism. — SAPA.

Minister: West won't back total sanctions

1978 M 28/6

n

Questionaire to workers (2)

2. Have you asked for changes and been refused?

If yes, give details.

3. What ... ve wi...

4. What do you do to solve thes...

Do you discuss these problems ... this or on other farms?

Have you ever thought of jo... get something changed?

To occasional and contract wor...

Will you try to come back to t...

Why/Why not?

Schlebusch on sanctions

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"We can survive a world onslaught on the economic front. However I must warn if we were to underestimate our internal relations, it could prove to be our country's Achilles heel."

He warned delegates they would be "approached" by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. Connie Mulder, during an in-camera session on the issue of international relations, and that they would then realise that "the price will have to be paid and adaptations will have to be made."

Of the Government's new constitutional proposals, he said the enabling legislation which was being drawn up by his department had reached an advanced stage, and that in the event of the Government deciding to introduce it, the legislation could be introduced early in the next session of Parliament, and its "own places" and its schools. — (Sapa.)

For the Whites, the Government only reserved the right to seclusion at certain times and places, which meant that it would not share its Parliament, its "own places" and its schools. — (Sapa.)

Experts warn of sanctions 'disaster'

8/9/78 M.M 280

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Economists, businessmen and labour leaders yesterday cautioned the Government against moves which could precipitate South Africa into an economic war with the rest of the world.

Background to this growing fear of UN sanctions is the feeling that an accord on South West Africa between the Government and the UN is balanced on a razor's edge; and the view of the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Alwyn Schlebusch, that a breakdown in the negotiations would probably lead to sanctions against South Africa.

The fear is, too, that if South Africa is too inflexible a showdown with the UN is unavoidable.

Although the Government has lived with the threat of UN sanctions for the past 15 years and more, and has contingency plans to counter them, economists warned yesterday that tightly applied sanctions could lead to economic disaster in the long-term.

Growth rate

Last week the Prime Minister's retiring economic adviser, Dr. Piet Riekert, claimed South Africa would survive a sanctions war, and be able to maintain a 3 to 4 percent growth rate in an isolated economic environment.

But an international trade boycott, according to a senior researcher at the Africa Institute, Mr. Theo Malan, even if it were only 50 percent effective, would mean another 250 000 Whites and 1 000 000 more Blacks being thrown out of work.

Barclays Bank's chief economist, Dr. Johan Cloete, warned that insecurity and uncertainty would spread, consumers would save instead of spending, and investors would look elsewhere for a safer haven for their funds.

Rhodesia

And economists claimed there was little comfort in the thought that Rhodesia had survived sanctions for the past 13 years. Rhodesia, they pointed out, had South Africa to lean on.

But South Africa, they said, had no reliable friends in the international community who would help keep the country afloat in a sanctions war — no one to lean on to help relieve the inevitable distress.

Warning

The president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr. Ronnie Webb, warned the Government against rash, impetuous action.

An international boycott could, and probably would lead to greater unemployment, greater poverty, greater frustration, and greatly increase the risk of urban unrest, he said.

"To be at war economically with the rest of the world, to be trapped in an economy under siege must be avoided like the plague," Mr. Webb said.

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Government cautioned against economic war

PRETORIA — Economists, businessmen and labour leaders yesterday cautioned the Government against "irrevocable moves" which could precipitate South Africa into an economic war with the rest of the world.

Background to this growing fear of UN mandatory sanctions is the feeling that an accord on South West Africa between the Government and the UN is balanced on a razor's edge; and the view of the Minister of Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, at the Free State congress of the Nationalist Party this week that a breakdown in negotiations over South West Africa would probably lead to sanctions against South Africa.

The fear is, too, that if South Africa is too inflexible a show down with the UN is unavoidable.

At this week's meeting in the Union Buildings, the Cabinet had to determine what sort of threat the large 7 500 UN military contingent in South West Africa, and delayed elections, would constitute.

The gravest danger in the Government's view is that this large force, taken together with the firmly held South African suspicion that the UN has a strong preference for a Swapo government in South West Africa, could interfere with a truly free and democratic election.

Although the Government has lived with the threat of UN sanctions because of its race policies for the past 15 years and more, and has contingency plans to counter them, economists warned yesterday that tightly applied sanctions could lead to an economic disaster in South Africa in the long term

Last week, the Prime Minister's retiring economic adviser, Dr Piet Riekert, claimed South Africa would survive a sanctions war, and be able to maintain a three to four per cent growth rate in an isolated economic environment.

He confirmed the Government had been preparing to meet the sanctions threat for the past 14 years

However, an international trade boycott, according to a senior researcher at the Africa Institute, Mr Theo Malan, even if it were only 50 per cent effective, would mean another 250 000 whites and a million more blacks being thrown out of work.

He stressed that the hardest blow of all would be an oil embargo He pointed out that even when Sasol II came on stream in 1980 the two plants would only be able to supply 28 per cent of the country's fuel needs

Barclays Bank's chief economist, Dr Johan Cloete, warned of the potentially disastrous effects of boycotts and threats of boycotts on consumer and investor confidence

Insecurity and uncertainty would spread, consumers would save instead of spending, and investors would look elsewhere for a safer haven for their funds.

And economists claim there is little comfort in the thought that Rhodesia has survived sanctions for the past 13 years Rhodesia, they point out, has South Africa to lean on, and there is no doubt that the massive support given that country since UDI is the major reason for its survival till now.

The president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Ronnie Webb, warned the Government against rash, impetuous action

An international boycott of South Africa could and probably would lead to greater unemployment in South Africa, greater poverty, greater frustrations and greatly increase the risk of urban unrest.

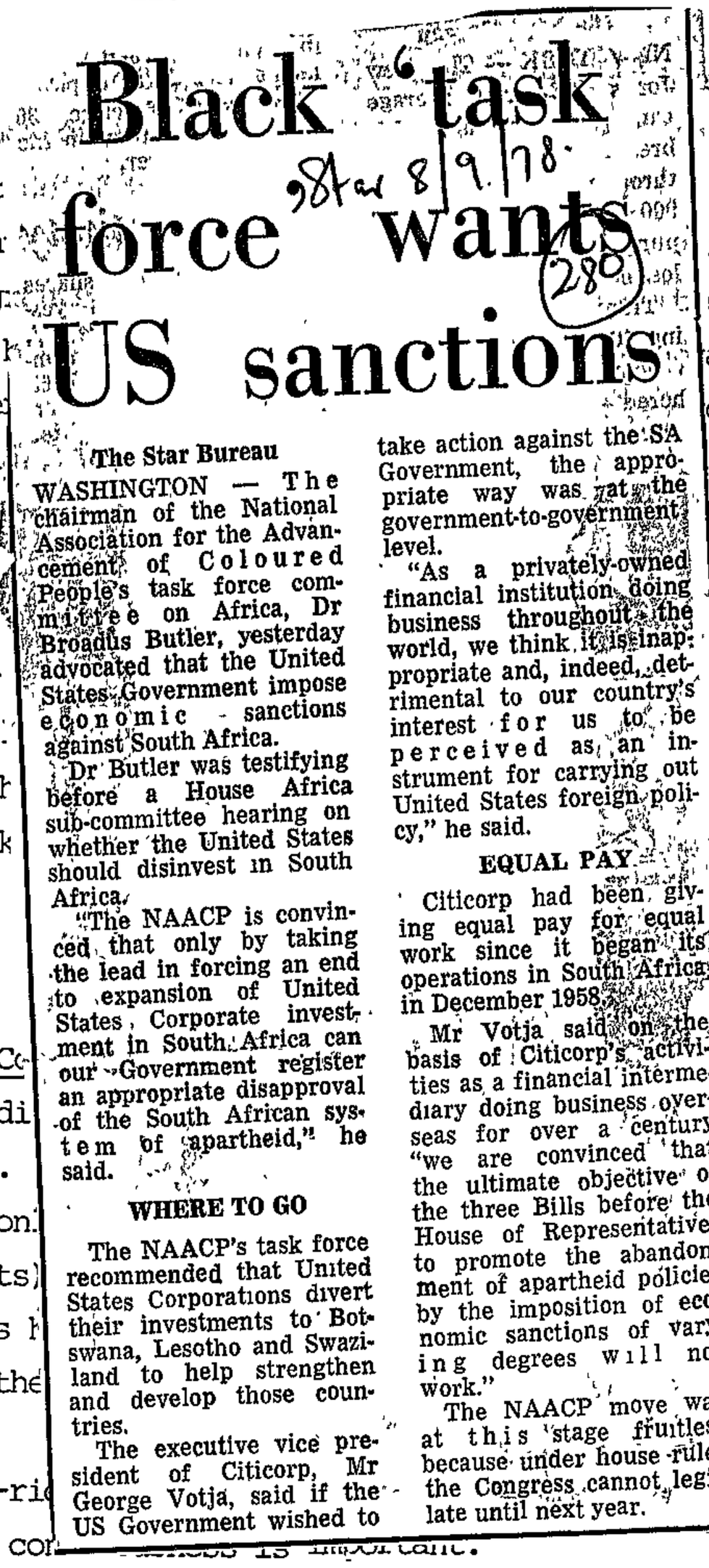
"To be at war economically with the rest of the world, to be trapped in an economy under siege must be avoided like the plague," Mr Webb said. — DDC.

It was found that 73% of r-based organisation, but only 5 migrants did (47%). The percent form of worker organisation a riation for the 10(1)b's and mig ee, the proportion of both 10(1)b anisation was much higher, but whe oportion was lower. In particul committee and were members of th believed in collective as oppose

A further finding which s committee workers had a surprising as this was not the case with the oth s with works committees and other work two-thirds of the former group were Advice Bureau.

1.7 Attitudes Towards 'Co

Considerable debate and di between class and race in So..th Africa. s (usually Liberals) have stressed on nile other analysts (usually Marxists More sophisticated evaluations h nd class.[16] The interaction between the the political economy of South Africa. working class consciousness over-ri leavages divide the working class co ...ness is important.



Black task force wants US sanctions

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People's task force committee on Africa, Dr Broadus Butler, yesterday advocated that the United States Government impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

Dr Butler was testifying before a House Africa sub-committee hearing on whether the United States should disinvest in South Africa.

"The NAACP is convinced that only by taking the lead in forcing an end to expansion of United States Corporate investment in South Africa can our Government register an appropriate disapproval of the South African system of apartheid," he said.

WHERE TO GO

The NAACP's task force recommended that United States Corporations divert their investments to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland to help strengthen and develop those countries.

The executive vice president of Citicorp, Mr George Votja, said if the US Government wished to take action against the SA Government, the appropriate way was at the government-to-government level.

"As a privately-owned financial institution doing business throughout the world, we think it is inappropriate and, indeed, detrimental to our country's interest for us to be perceived as an instrument for carrying out United States foreign policy," he said.

EQUAL PAY

Citicorp had been giving equal pay for equal work since it began its operations in South Africa in December 1958.

Mr Votja said on the basis of Citicorp's activities as a financial intermediary doing business overseas for over a century "we are convinced that the ultimate objective of the three Bills before the House of Representatives to promote the abandonment of apartheid policies by the imposition of economic sanctions of varying degrees will not work."

The NAACP move was at this stage fruitless because under house rules the Congress cannot legislate until next year.

In order to try and shed some light on this question we tried to examine the African workers' expressed class solidarity towards 'Coloured' workers. We are aware of the immense difficulties and limitations of undertaking such an examination because it ultimately rests on workers' attitudes and opinions held at a specific point of time under particular circumstances. Attitude surveys seem to suffer from two major weaknesses. The first is that the link between the attitude expressed about hypothetical behaviour under particular circumstances and the actual behaviour under such circumstances may not coincide although social scientists conducting attitude surveys usually assume

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16. For instance, J. Simons and R. Simons (1969), F.J. Johnstone (1976).

The West faces economic facts

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HOW WOULD SANCTIONS BITE

By ESMOND FRANK

POLITICIANS have often warned that attempts to isolate South Africa further are likely to be economically and politically counter-productive while, at the same time, pose a threat to the security of the West in the face of Soviet expansionism in Africa.

Now influential foreign financial and industrial circles, particularly in Europe, appear to be treating this warning as more than just a propaganda smokescreen put up by the National Party.

Prominent West German industrialist Jurgen Wolff, financial director of the multi-million rand Bochumer Eisenhutte Heintzmann Group, one of the world's largest manufacturers of mining, safety and security equipment, told **Tribune Finance** in Johannesburg the West cannot afford to ignore either South Africa's store of natural resources or its strategic geographical location.

Available statistics indicate that the Republic and the Soviet Union between them currently produce more than 90 percent of the world's platinum, about 80 percent of the gold, more than 60 percent of the canadium, more than 50 percent of the chromite, more than 40 percent of the gem diamonds and more than 40 percent of the industrial diamonds.

South Africa alone controls 30 percent of the non-communist world's uranium oxide resources, 70 percent of its gold, 74 percent of its chromite, 60 percent of its manganese, 70 percent of its platinum and all its amosite and asbestos.

The United States, currently South Africa's most virulent critic is totally dependent on external sources of supply for chromite, platinum, amosite and asbestos, say Peter Vanneman and Martin James in their authoritative work, "Strategic Review", published in London.

Economists also point out that Europe and, to a rapidly increasing extent, the United States and Japan, depend for survival on an unimpeded flow of Middle East oil around the Cape.

Len Abrahamse, deputy chairman of Nedbank - Syfrets - UAL Holdings, estimates that 80 percent of Western Europe's oil supplies pass around the Cape while 70 percent of the strategic minerals required by Nato powers travel the same waters.

Between 80 and 90 percent of the ships now being built will be too large to pass through the Suez Canal which, he says, "remains vulnerable and has been closed for more than half the time since World War two.

German-born historian and student of African affairs Lewis Gann, now a senior fellow of the Hoover Institute at the University of Stanford says the United States and Japan are likely to become even more dependent on Middle East oil and since the bulk of it will have to skirt the coast of Africa its security of flow will to a large extent depend on South Africa remaining in friendly hands.

He said: "The United States has defence treaties with 43 countries, 41 of which lie overseas. By volume, 99 percent of the United States' overseas trade is transported by ship."

But South Africa's apparent strategic importance to the security, if not the survival, of the West, the spectre of economic sanctions to achieve desired political ends continues to loom large on the horizon.

The only publicly available scientific study of the effects of sanctions on the country's socio-economic and political structure was made by Professor Arndt Spandau, head of the Department of Business Economics at the University of the Witwatersrand.

His study is broadly divided into three major areas:

- Imports;
- Exports, and
- Investment.

Spandau believes a clampdown on foreign sales to South Africa would lead, in the short and medium-term to a local industrial boom given impetus by Government subsidies handed out to foster import substitution.

Studies undertaken by the Federated Chamber of Industries, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut and the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation suggest there is little that cannot be locally manufactured and it would always be possible to obtain the small volume of equipment or components that cannot be produced.

Oil imports will apparently, be among the least of our worries since they currently supply only about 25 percent of the country's energy requirements.

Most of the oil consumed — an estimated 15-million tons a year — is used to power vehicles and could, with stringent rationing, be largely replaced by the massive Sasol oil-from-coal operations which by 1981 are expected to supply 25 percent of the liquid fuel requirements.

If, however, the average growth demand is drastically pruned by rationing, Sasol 1 and Sasol II could between them conceivably supply more than 40 percent of the reduced demand.

An international barrier erected against South African exports would, however, have far more serious consequences in terms of unemployment, the balance of payments and standards of living.

Spandau estimates that if such a boycott was only 20 percent effective, 90 000 whites and 340 000 non-whites would be out of work, while incomes would plummet by R520 million and R471 million respectively.

The balance of payments, he calculates, would be hit by R1 498 million.

While international sanctions, if successfully imposed would undoubtedly hurt, they would be unlikely to bring the country to its knees in the foreseeable future.

Andrew Young, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, has publicly admitted South Africa could survive a full boycott for as long as 20 years.

But such a total boycott would also deprive the United States and its allies of vitally needed raw

materials and would probably have a devastating effect on the shaky economy of the United Kingdom, which has more than R15 000 million invested in South Africa.

On a more cheerful note, the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch does not see the imposition of further sanctions in the immediate future beyond those already in operation.

It says in its "Prospects for 1979," published this week, it expects the demand for "hedge metals and minerals" such as gold, platinum and diamonds to continue in an international climate of economic uncertainty.



In the days when a gallon of petrol was a sign of love for a struggling neighbour

Britain's Oilgate: the 'Mail' connection

280 R.Sm 14/9/78

JOHN RYAN reviews one of the world's most adventurous sanctions busting operations:

BRITAIN'S "Oilgate" scandal, now being billed as the biggest thing since Profumo, is a good example of much ado after nothing.

For there is hardly a dimension of the so-called great expose which has not been general knowledge among local and foreign diplomats in Southern Africa — almost since the start of Rhodesia's UDI.

In fact, it was this newspaper which first broke the story of how fuel for Rhodesia was being ferried by road and rail on a huge scale from South Africa and Mozambique

That was as long ago as February, 1966, scarcely three months after UDI and the subsequent oil embargo applied by Britain and policed by British warships

In a front page story on February 16, 1966, the Rand Daily Mail revealed that an estimated 35 000 gallons of petrol, oil and paraffin were flowing daily across the South African border into Rhodesia and that a similar amount was being transported from Mozambique — in defiance of the Wilson Government's ban.

The "Mail" disclosure sparked an immediate meeting between the British Ambassador to the Republic, Sir Hugh Stephenson, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller

But the following day, an official Foreign Office spokesman discounted as "highly coloured" the "Mail" estimates of the amounts of fuel reaching Rhodesia by road and rail from the south, though he admitted the British Government was "concerned"

This newspaper's report, gathered by reporters who for days on end staked out the Beit Bridge border post and stop points on the Great North Road, told how five oil company tankers, carrying 5 000 gallons each, were engaged in the daily oil run Three other smaller tankers, unmarked but with Rhodesian registration plates, were also involved.

In addition, the "Mail" team found there was a Dunkirk run involving closed furniture vans and light trucks which took on fuel from other oil company tankers at a secret farm rendezvous

Two months later,the "Mail" repeated its surveillance exercise This time reporters found the oil flow had increased to between 140 000 and 160 000 gallons a day

The survey, at Beit Bridge and from inside Mozambique, showed that about 45 000 gallons of fuel were going into Rhodesia by road every 24 hours and about 100 000 by rail This was twice the quantity needed by Rhodesia at that stage in terms of its own rationing programme

The "Mail" disclosures came as the eyes of the world were being focussed on the antics of freebooter tankers such as the Manuella and the Joanna V, both of which were stopped by a British naval blockade off Beira. Significantly, the daily fuel run was supplying more oil to Rhodesia than either ship could have provided.

This time, too, the "Mail" named two of the oil companies concerned in the run. Caltex and Shell. Rhodesian tankers had been seen filling up at the Caltex depot in Pietersburg The Shell depot in Messina was supplying fuel in drums to a variety of road transporters

Most of the railed fuel was reported to have been dispatched from the Sonarep refinery in Lourenco Marques.

The new "Mail" expose caused an outcry in the British Parliament — a fact which appears to have been forgotten by the Fleet Street Press in its rush now to nail the sanctions-busters and crucify certain members of the Wilson Cabinet alongside them for alleged collusion.

Conservative MPs called on the Prime Minister to explain this "scandalous" situation. Mr Wilson's frank reply also seems to have been overlooked by the current inquisitors

He said Britain was powerless to stop the oil run without the help of both South Africa and Portugal. And he intimated that his Government had no intention of risking British relations with South Africa, particularly by trying to force the Republic to implement sanctions against Rhodesia

As well as disregarding Mr Wilson's admission on sanctions-busting, the Fleet Street exposes also ignore entirely the first two years of the oil run, years of frantic stockpiling in Rhodesia which — after supplies had settled into a regular groove — allowed the Smith Government to gradually reduce rationing until 1971, when it was completely abolished.

The chronicle of sanctions-busting, as presented to the Bingham commission, only begins in 1968.

One new element in all these documented revelations is the part played by Shell Mozambique, jointly owned by Shell and British Petroleum, with a succession of British directors.

Evidence in the Bingham Report shows that Shell Mozambique was instrumental in sending oil from Mozambique to Rhodesia in large quantities and in clear violation of British sanctions laws Shell Mozambique obviously took over the distributing role from Sonarep, at a time when the Beira blockade was set to become a hot potato for the Portuguese company.

The names of the directors of Shell Mozambique were carefully shielded from the British public for more than a decade

Better-known in the period covered by the Bingham Report was the role of the French Total Company, which became party to a simple "swop" system with the British supply companies, BP and Shell. At the height of the UDI issue, it was common cause that British companies, and Shell in particular, were supporting Ian Smith Total's involvement, overt and patent, suggested the British companies were using the French firm as another front organisation. Fleet Street now charges this was being done with the informal approval of the Wilson Cabinet.

Was there a schism between Britain's desire, on the one hand, to put down UDI and on the other hand to help sustain a cousin nation which had provided the third-biggest volunteer force in the Second World War?

That kind of love-hate element has always been present in the UDI story. But a more rational explanation of Britain's behaviour over oil sanctions-busting is contained in a letter published in The Times of London last week.

The letter was written by Sir Frank McFadzean, managing director of the Royal Dutch/Shell group at the time of UDI and now an executive of British Airways.

Sir Frank writes: " . . . It became clear at a very early stage (in the oil embargo) that there was a conflict of law and political objectives between the UK and South Africa.

"Legislation in the latter country, binding on persons and companies operating within its territory, was invoked so as to prohibit any attempt by anyone to control the destination of oil products sold in South Africa Moreover the Government and the bulk of the white population in South Africa were critical to the point of hostility of the (sanctions) action taken by the UK Government and even more so of any attempt to apply it within South Africa.

"In these circumstances, the (oil) companies informed the UK Government that there was no way of preventing oil reaching Rhodesia short of blockading South Africa . . . At no stage was the Government prepared to do this."

Once the British Government realised, says Sir Frank, that it couldn't control its own sanctions policy, it directed its efforts to trying to keep oil companies and their staff within the letter rather than the spirit of the sanctions order. And "it was this policy which resulted in the Total exchange proposal being developed in South Africa".

An alternative solution to the oil impasse would have been for Shell and BP to withdraw from South Africa and Mozambique.

But, the former Shell MD writes. "This would have been a hollow gesture. It would also probably have had some adverse domino effects on other British investments in South Africa, as well as trade with that country — effects which the British Government repeatedly stated it could not afford.

"Moreover, the (British) Government rightly appreciated that withdrawal would not have prevented oil reaching Rhodesia. South Africa had a good supply of competent engineers who could have run the (Shell/BP) refinery and installations and there was an abundance of crude oil available from sources other than Shell and BP."

Sir Frank adds — and who could not agree? — that the present attack on the British Government over its failure to police oil sanctions should be taken with a large measure of hindsight.

"Since," he says, "on so many occasions it must have appeared that a solution to the Rhodesian problem was just around the corner."

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Kaunda: UK cheated over oil sanctions

LUSAKA — Zambia's Pres Kaunda lashed successive British Governments yesterday and accused them of cheating him over Rhodesian oil sanctions.

He said a British Prime Minister flew to Rhodesia and later to Zambia to assure him Britain would adhere to sanctions.

"They led us up the garden path that they were serious about sanctions

"I have refused to consider the meaning of the people in Zambia being murdered by Ian Smith while he was an agent of the British Government," Pres Kaunda said.

He asked: "Is it any different from slave trade? Why does the black man continue to suffer at the hands of the so-called civilised people?

"That the Prime Minister should fly to Rhodesia and agree with Smith to go ahead with UDI? He comes here and cheats us and tells me, Kenneth, we are going ahead with sanctions because Smith has refused to follow my line of thinking," he said.

Commenting on British oil companies which supplied Rhodesia with fuel, he said: "So now we know Now they do so openly and yet they have known all along the line they were cheating us.

"Why should British forces come in now when the Patriotic Front is about to defeat the enemy of the people of Zimbabwe? If they are thinking of that there can be only one reason — they are afraid the Patriotic Front is going to defeat their agents," he said

Pres Kaunda said it was more agonising to think the people of Zambia had been suffering all along because of the madness of successive British Governments.

"The agony in me is indescribable to have cheated us into this. I can only hope and pray that I don't become bitter. It is much worse than Watergate where no human life was lost, but we have lost lives in oilgate".

Asked whether he agreed with co-leader of the Patriotic Front, Mr Nkomo, that the all-party conference on Rhodesia was dead and buried, Dr Kaunda said: "I don't know what Mr Nkomo says.

"But I can tell Ian Smith, Chirau, Sithole and Muzorewa, regardless of what Nkomo says, these people have killed the all-party conference.

"They have refused to go and the British Government has done nothing to take them to the all-party conference. Regardless of what Mr Nkomo thinks or says, the conference will not be held until the British Government is able to take the gang of four to the conference."

He also announced he had dissolved Parliament and that he would appoint an electoral commission which would fix dates for presidential and general elections soon.

Asked whether he had detained former United Progressive Party leader, Mr Simon Kapwepwe, in connection with recent bombings on the Copperbelt, he said: "I have not detained Mr Kapwepwe. All I know is police have arrested some people in connection with the killing of 12 of our people at Chililabombwe during the party conference at Mulungushi. All these people are associates of Mr Kapwepwe." — DDC.

All workers with a homeland tie (155 workers):

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CAPEDEP, SUBUNIT, HOMERAT, CAPERAT (in another model).

Sanctions: UN urged to act

280

24/9/77 W

NEW YORK — South Africa had declared war on the world and the enforcement of economic sanctions could no longer be held off, the United Nations was told yesterday.

Terming Mr Vorster's decision to go it alone in South West Africa as "nothing less than a declaration of defiance and war," chairman Leslie Harriman told a special session of the Apartheid Committee there was "no excuse for further delay."

The UN must "accept the challenge, reinforce the arms embargo and institute mandatory economic sanctions" while also bolstering the defence of the frontline states, he said.

It was decided later at a closed-door session of the Security Council to hold off action until there was time for further consultations.

Meanwhile, in Windhoek, a member of the Namibia National Front said yesterday an armed struggle was not excluded in the NNF's fight for a free and fair election in South West Africa.

Speaking at a press conference, the NNF's publicity and information secretary, Mr Reinhardt Rukoro, said it was still too premature to say anything further now.

The NNF central committee would meet on October 7 to decide its future strategy.

"We are going to oppose it (the election). We are going to fight it through all the avenues at our disposal."

Asked what he meant by this and whether it would include armed struggle, Mr Rukoro said: "An armed struggle is not excluded."

Mr Rukoro made it clear the NNF would not participate in any proposed election.

In Bonn, the leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, yesterday forecast an increase of violence in South West Africa as a result of the decision to go ahead with elections.

"Bitterness will be obvious, and polarisation between the races will be obvious," Mr Shipanga told a press conference.

He said his party would boycott the elections. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

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UK's role over oil

Continued from page 1

ing Rhodesia.

In this regard, the report says it was "unfortunate" that Mr Louis Walker; at that time chairman of Shell South Africa, did not place all the facts before his superiors in London, and that "he should have given categorical assurance which those facts did not warrant".

The report declares: "The Shell and BP groups in London and HMG were as a result led to misunderstand the means by which Rhodesia obtained its oil supplies. Because of this misunderstanding, both the groups and HMG unwittingly adopted false positions at that time."

Although the Bingham report does not deal with the question of criminality, it virtually invites a further inquiry into this aspect. However, oil company officials who were in South Africa at the time of sanctions-breaking did not contravene any South African laws, because South Africa opposed sanctions, and they were not within the jurisdiction of the British courts.

I understand that the portion of the Bingham report which has been kept secret at the request of the Director of Public Prosecutions does not directly indict any British politician.

'Fall guy'

Mr Walker emerges as the "fall guy" in the report, although the report records Shell's submission that acceptance of the "swap" with Total by the British Government was "inevitable if confrontation with South Africa was to be avoided".

"It was felt by Shell," adds the report, "to be a fairly transparent device since it involved continued contractual relations by Shell South Africa with (and facilitation of supplies to) Parry Leon and Hayhoe, who were known to be supplying Rhodesia: The only change was that the product supplied to Parry Leon and Hayhoe now belonged to Total South Africa who in exchange received products (supplied by English-incorporated Shell and BP trading companies) elsewhere in South Africa."

Shell contended further that "those concerned naturally and foreseeably interpreted HMG's concern as being to have a technical defence to the accusation that British oil was reaching Rhodesia..."

The report says the easiest course for Mr Walker would have been to disclose his knowledge and suspicions to Shell Centre in London and let others bear the burden of deciding what to do.

"It has not become clear to us why he did not do so. He may have wished to avoid embarrassing the Shell management in London. He may also have wished to safeguard the business he was running in South Africa."

His awareness of very stringent South African official secrets legislation may have played a part.

"We do not think these considerations justify his conduct even if they explain it."

Shell contended further in evidence to the Bingham inquiry that between 1966 and 1972 there was frequent talk of a Rhodesian settlement, and "since South African help was sought in persuading Mr Smith to compromise there was an added reason for avoiding confrontation".

Sir Frank Mcfadzean, a former chairman of Shell Transport and Trading, told the inquiry that if Shell had refused to supply South Africa, the South Africans would have sequestrated Shell's assets.

Shell also thought South Africa had enough engineers and there was enough crude oil available to enable South Africa to run Sapref (the Shell/BP refinery at Durban) without Shell's co-operation.

The report also quotes Lord Thomson, Commonwealth Secretary of State at the time, as saying Britain could not bring the Rhodesian Government to an end by sanctions, unless it was prepared to apply them against South Africa.

"We were under no circumstances willing to do that," Lord Thomson is quoted as saying in the report.

● The chairman of Shell in South Africa, Mr Ken Geeling, last night told the Cape Times he had not seen the Bingham report and he did not want to comment on its contents. Other local oil company executives have declined comment on the issue for the past year.

The Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, replied "No comment" when asked if the South African Government had been informed that BP would have to consider cutting off oil to the Republic if it could not guarantee that its subsidiary here was not supplying Rhodesia.

● BP chairman Sir David Steel said in London last night that BP Southern Africa had no special swap arrangement enabling oil supplies to be sent to Rhodesia, Sapa-Reuter reports.

In a personal statement he said allegations to this effect in the London Sunday Times of September 10 were unjustified, inaccurate and misleading.

The Sunday Times had claimed that a South African-owned company was sending oil to Rhodesia and had a swap arrangement involving BP.

Sir David said he had immediately put in hand an investigation.

"I am now able to confirm that there is no justification for the accusations levelled against BP by the Sunday Times," he said.

UK Govt in 'ambiguous role' over oil — report

Cape Times 20/9/78 (1) 272 (2) 280

From Stanley Uys
London Editor

LONDON. — If Shell and BP had cut off oil supplies to South Africa to prevent oil reaching Rhodesia this probably would have provoked an "economic confrontation" with South Africa which the British Government wanted to avoid at all costs, says the Bingham report, published here yesterday.

The 410-page report, with 85 pages of annexures including confidential correspondence between the oil companies, reveals how Shell and BP supplied Rhodesia with oil for 10 years in defiance of United Nations sanctions resolutions.

But the report also points to the ambiguous role of the British Government, which knew for example of the "swap" arrangement under which BP and Shell supplied Total with oil, and Total in turn supplied Rhodesia with an equivalent quantity of oil.

In evidence to the Bingham inquiry, Shell contended that it had been "the subject not only of a conflict between the policies of the British and South African governments, but also of an irreconcilable conflict between the policy of the Sanctions Orders (which Shell thought could only be safely complied with by cutting Off supplies to South Africa) and the policy of the government that there should be no economic confrontation with South Africa".

Publication of the Bingham report has already raised a political storm in Britain.

The Liberal leader, Mr David Steel, yesterday demanded a full public inquiry into the breaking of oil sanctions by Shell and BP, and the Conservative shadow foreign secretary, Mr John Davies, said his party wanted to know why the Labour government had not made a "clean breast" of its position at the time when it was faced with accepting the breaking of sanctions.

The cabinet will meet tomorrow under the Prime Minister, Mr Callaghan, to consider the next step. The report does not deal with the question of criminal responsibility, although it omits an annexure which apparently could be prejudicial to certain people.

The Labour government is apprehensive about the effect the report could have on African governments, now that it has been disclosed that nearly 2m tons of oil poured into Rhodesia between 1968 and 1975 in defiance of sanctions.

The report adds, however, that the top management of the oil companies in London and the British Government were not aware of the precise details of how oil was reach-

Continued on page 2

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Owen's pledge on sanctions

21/9/78 N.M

280

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — A delegation headed by two Labour MPs, Mr. Bob Hughes and Miss Joan Lestor, national chairman of the Labour Party, saw Foreign Secretary David Owen yesterday to urge, if necessary, extending sanctions against Rhodesia to include South Africa.

Dr. Owen told the delegation, which was from the Anti-Apartheid Movement, that he would consider the proposal carefully along with others they presented to him.

In reply to the plea for sanctions against South Africa, he quoted from his book in which he said he recognised that the only way to effectively employ sanctions against Rhodesia was to apply them against South Africa.

Argument

Miss Lestor, speaking after the meeting, pointed out that the main argument against South African sanctions had been on economic grounds — that Britain could not afford such action.

But with the present economic climate in South Africa that was no longer so crucial an issue and, in fact, trade with the rest of Africa was superseding this, she said.

Relations

Prior recommendations put to Dr. Owen by the deputation in the light of the Bingham Report were that the British Government should establish an inquiry to examine the nature and extent of bilateral relations between Britain and South Africa which "served to undermine or breach United Nations mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia."

All oil companies and oil-producing States should be approached by the British to obtain assurances that they would supply no oil to Rhodesia and that they would restrict the total oil supply to South Africa to pre-UDI levels.

Action

They submitted: "Unless South Africa gives immediate assurances that it will strictly implement mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia, Britain should seek action by the UN Security Council to require South Africa to implement those sanctions, if necessary by extending sanctions against Rhodesia to include South Africa."

From Pretoria it is reported that contingency plans are ready should the worst come to the worst and the Security Council vote mandatory sanctions against the country.

'Oil boycott not a danger...yet'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

THE CHANCES of an effective oil boycott being mounted against South Africa are slim at present, a senior researcher at the Africa Institute, said yesterday.

Mr Theo Malan was commenting on the threat of economic sanctions in view of South Africa's decision to hold elections in South West Africa in defiance of the United Nations.

South Africa has no natural oil resources and her dependence on imported oil has long been regarded as a potential Achilles heel for enemies to aim at in the event of economic war.

In an article in the Africa Institute's journal, Bulletin, Mr Malan highlighted the key facts about South Africa's dependence on oil.

Although 75% of South Africa's power needs are supplied from coal, South Africa is still heavily dependent on imports to provide her daily oil requirements of about 320 000 barrels.

South Africa's oil-from-coal project, Sasol I, provides only about 5% of the oil needs, with Iran supplying almost all the remaining 95%.

Iran, which has shares in the South African-based Natref refinery, has repeatedly rejected demands that it use its oil as a weapon for political objectives in South Africa or any other country.

Mr Malan gave two reasons yesterday for his belief that an effective oil boycott would be difficult to mount:

- The present situation of over-supply of oil and,
- the problems of policing any boycott.

On the second point, Mr Malan noted that 65% of all Middle Eastern oil, accounting for more than 40% of world consumption, was transported along the Cape sea route.

Given that between 16 000 and 20 000 ships called at South African ports annually, the question arose of who would police the coastline and harbours to ensure that oil did not flow into South Africa from berthing tankers.

South Africa, Mr Malan said in his article, has stockpiled oil and could make it last at least four years. But Mr Malan warned against dismissing sanctions as "impossible" or of little consequence. He listed rising unemployment and declining living standards as two dangers.

"The fact that the principle Western countries were prepared to support a complete arms embargo have made it clear that punitive economic measures against South Africa are not as far-fetched as originally thought."

South Africa depends considerably on international trade, which accounts for just over 50% of the Gross Domestic Product — and "it stands to reason that the extent of economic sanctions should not be underestimated".

Import replacement would help to lessen the impact of a trade boycott, while South Africa's rich reserves of strategically important metals would make it difficult for her trading partners to close their markets totally to South African exports.

But, Mr Malan cautioned, where Rhodesia had a lifeline into South Africa, "South Africa is without a rich and influential friend across her borders and will stand alone in the event of sanctions".

3	67	
9	79	
16	87	
25	94	
76	99	

N = 154

In addition, the maximum number of sheep a family had was found to be 105. By way of contrast, at least half of the workers with a rural tie owned no sheep at all.

2.9 Factors Influencing the Number of Cattle and Sheep Owned

We endeavoured to find factors that influenced the number of cattle and sheep owned by using backward stepwise regressions. Our results are summarised by the following equations:

CATTLE = 0,086 TWAGE + 0,25 EDUCAT + 1,15 HSA + 0,71 HSC (8)

Sign.Level (0,05) (0,06) (0,00) (0,01)

R^2 = 14,9%

Variables excluded (in sequence given): HWC, HWMA, HNC, AGE, HUA, REMIT, HWFA, HUC, HNA.

SHEEP = − 9,97 + 0,52 TWAGE + 7,0 HWMA + 2,1 HSC (9)

Sign.Level (0,00) (0,00) (0,01) (0,01)

R^2 = 16,0%

On the other hand a [illegible] isted between the patterns of cattle and sheep ow[illegible] h homeland ties as Table 22 indicates.

TABLE 22

Distribution of sheep / Distribution of cattle	0	1 to 2	3 to 6	7 to 25	Total
0	54	0	0	0	4
1 to 2	12	14	27	27	1
3 to 6	15	29	27	47	3
7 to 25	19	57	47	100	1
Total	100 (2)	100	100 (2)	100	) (2)
N=	150	21	15	15	

Sheep and Cattle (1)

(1) The Chi square sta[illegible] at the 0,00 confidence level.
(2) Percentages do not[illegible] e of rounding error.

It shows that 81% of [illegible] no cattle also owned no sheep whereas none of the fa[illegible] ttle owned 10 or more sheep. At the other extremity or[illegible] owning no sheep had between 7 and 25 head of cattle [illegible]% of the families owning between 17 and 105 sheep also [illegible] and 25 head of cattle. As was the case with cattle a[illegible] relationship between cattle and sheep was quite direct[illegible] families owning no cattle declined steadily and rapidly f[illegible] number of sheep owned by families increased. On the ot[illegible] tage of families owning between 7 and 25 head of cattle [illegible]om 5% to 57% as the number of sheep possessed by fam[illegible] is particularly noteworthy that the likelihood was ver[illegible]s would have no cattle if they owned no sheep and vic[illegible]

The relationship betwe[illegible] f cattle and sheep ownership holds regardless of th[illegible] workers. Both migrant labourers and residents produce [illegible] cant results.

It then urged blacks in the territory to remember the lesson of "Stillborn" Transkei and Bophutha-Tswana and the 13-year "farce" of Rhodesian independence.

"The Africans in Namibia still have time to avoid this disaster falling upon them," it said. "They should all rise and say 'No' to Vorster's proposed elections, to a constituent assembly which is calculated to prevent Swapo from leading an independent Namibia,

"The OAU will continue to help Swapo to intensify the armed struggle until every inch of Namibia is liberated, no matter the results of the proposed bogus elections."

In Lusaka yesterday, Swapi appealed to communist countries for all-out military aid to step up its fight against South African rule in SWA.

The Swapo vice-president, Mr Misheke Muyongo, voiced the call at a Press conference, reports Sapa-Reuter.

"We will intensify the armed struggle and liquidate whichever puppet regime Pretoria is going to install in Namibia," he said.

Mr Muyongo, speaking under portraits of Marxist leaders, including the Cuban president, Dr Fidel Castro, said: "We call upon our friends, especially the socialist countries, to render all-out military assistance to Swapo, including hardware and technical know-how, so that we can effectively wage the war to its logical conclusion."

Mr Muyongo added that Swapo would need to be convinced very strongly before cooperating again with Western peace moves.

"We don't want to be taken for a ride any more," he said.

The OAU demanded the West's support for "immediate measures to teach South Africa a lesson."

It was now the West's duty to support "tough sanctions including a mandatory oil embargo," it said.

At the same time, it called on blacks in South West Africa to boycott the planned elections.

The OAU statement was issued as the Security Council continued private consultations over the crisis and established a hard-line African stand.

NEW YORK. — The Organisation of African Unity last night threw its weight behind the call for punitive action against South Africa and pledged help for stepped-up fighting by Swapo.

By RICHARD WALKER

OAU's demand for oil boycott

Urgent action by U.K. to calm Kaunda

280

23/9/78

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — In an urgent move to mollify President Kaunda of Zambia who is angry over oil sanctions-busting, the British Government is expected to offer Zambia further financial aid, promise to bring the sanctions-breakers to book, and take a tougher stand against South Africa.

This lies behind yesterday's sudden departure by the Prime Minister, Mr. Callaghan, and the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Owen, for Nigeria, where they will meet President Kaunda for crucial discussions on southern Africa.

The Zambian Foreign Minister, Dr. Siteke Mwale, who was on his way from Nairobi to New York, interrupted his journey at London yesterday to fly to Kano in Nigeria to join President Kaunda for the talks.

Western Governments fear the situation in southern Africa is deteriorating rapidly — in Rhodesia, South West Africa, and even in South Africa itself.

It is felt Mr. Vorster's successor will be feeling his way at a time when imaginative decisions are needed.

The Times reported yesterday in its main front-page story that President Kaunda was trying to persuade other African States to retaliate against British interests in Africa.

He was said to be trying to persuade the Nigerian Government to sequester the assets of BP and Shell, who were named in the Bingham Report as the main oil sanctions-busters in Rhodesia.

The Times pointed out that many of Britain's main companies were represented in Zambia and Nigeria.

Before Mr. Callaghan left yesterday he presided over a Cabinet meeting at which it was agreed to grant financial aid to Zambia in excess of the R33 million agreed upon earlier in the year.

It is recognised that President Kaunda is facing severe economic and political problems in his country.

Trade may save SA from sanctions

(280) 23/9/78

PRETORIA — South Africa's considerable trade with the United States, Britain and France could be the key factor in saving this country from United Nations mandatory sanctions, Government sources here said yesterday.

It is understood the sanctions threat was the major issue taken into account when the Cabinet decided to reject the Waldheim proposals, and got it alone in South West Africa.

Contingency plans developed under the umbrella of the Cabinet's special economics committee — a committee led by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Heunis — persuaded the Cabinet, it is understood, that South Africa could not only survive, but at least for a time thrive, if an international trade war was declared against her.

An oil embargo was a major concern. However, the country has piled up a three-year oil reserve.

In addition, the Government has assiduously cultivated excellent diplomatic and trade relations with Iran.

It is from Iran that South Africa gets 80 per cent of its crude oil imports.

However, it is clear from figures provided by the Department of Customs and Excise yesterday, that the Western countries and, to a lesser extent, the United States, would pay a considerable price in lost trade if they refused to block sanctions moves against South Africa.

During 1977, South African imports from the United States, France and Britain — the three members of the Security Council who could veto any sanctions move. — amounted to a solid R2 057 million.

Most came from the United States — R974 million; R240 million from France and R843 million from the United Kingdom.

Total South African exports to the three countries — much of it strategic raw materials for a wide range of industries — totalled R2 348 million. More than half — R1 330 million — was shipped to the United Kingdom.

The British Ambassador to the United Nations, Sir Ivor Richard, said in a TV interview in New York this week that the UN would be "crazy" to impose sanctions against South Africa.

The trade statistics, Government sources said, bear this out.

West Germany also has a big stake in trade with South Africa — in fact, it had a favourable balance of R400 million in 1977.

The head of the Department of Business Economics at the University of the Witwatersrand, Prof A. Spandau, said that based on the 1976 trade figures a trade boycott against South Africa which was 50 per cent effective would have reduced exports by R4 280 million and would have weakened the balance of payments position to the extent of R3 746 million. — DDC.

0.1 Introduction

What do African worl their grievances at work and how do they try to reso lass solidarity exists between African and 'Coloure neland ties do African workers have? How much lar eir families own? How do these effect their wages a



Holland por hul teen SA aan

Van Ons Korrespondent

UTRECHT

DIE Nederlandse minister van buitelandse sake) dr. Chris van der Klaauw, het op die beraad van EEG-ministers in Bonn voorgestel dat ekonomiese druk,middele teen Suid-Afrika bestudeer word.

As voorbeelde van ekonomiese druk het hy 'n verbod op beleggings in Suid-Afrika en die ,terugtrekking van saakgelastigdes genoem. Dit sou kan gebeur as die ,,kritiese dialoog" met Suid-Afrika misluk.

Dr. Van der Klaauw het in Bonn teenstand gekry vir sy standpunt, maar hy sê dat sommige ministers dit wel met hom eens was.

Ekonomiese maatreels kan moontlik volg as die EEG-lande nie tevrede is met die afloop van die Suidwes-kwessie nie.

These are some of t have asked African workers in Cape Town and that his paper. Twenty years have passed since a surv Horst was last conducted dealing with employment cor n labour force in the Cape Peninsula.[1] The this paper are from a recent survey that is sim tudy, but places greater emphasis on industrial rela r the rural situation of urban workers.

Two hundred and el interviewed during the period from November 1975 to F se of the suspicions that could have arisen and th uld have been imposed by interviewing workers at their p anagement's eye, two African men were employed to conduct the interviews in the townships of Langa and Guguletu as well as in the squatter settlements of Crossroads and KTC ("Dutch Location").

An interview schedule, based on a pilot survey completed a few months earlier, was prepared and a stratified sample chosen. The stratification was based on each type of living quarters;[2] and within each type a certain number of houses, rooms or beds, whichever applicable, was systematically selected.[3] Most interviews were conducted in Xhosa and lasted about two hours. There were few refusals and a wide variety of reasons was given for refusing. A systematic method of replacing refusals was also

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1. Sheila T. Van der Horst (1964); the field work was carried out over the years 1955 to 1957.

2. The living quarters were divided into the following types:
   Guguletu : Residential area (permanent residents only); Barracks (BAD); Employers' Barracks; Section 3 near Klipfontein Road (residential area for migrant labourers only); KTC ("Dutch Location", squatters).
   Langa : Residential area (permanent residents only); Old Flats; New Flats; Main Barracks; North Barracks; Zones; Special Bachelor Quarters.

3. Even though systematic sampling was employed this did not introduce a bias into the sampling because the population was not systematically distributed. See C.A. Moser and G. Kalton, Survey Methods in Social Investigation (Heinemann, 1971), p.83.

UN gears up as Blacks renew sanctions demand

NM. 25/9/78.

280

NEW YORK — The UN Security Council has scheduled private consultations today to discuss the South West Africa situation.

The 15-member top UN body is expected to move quickly to endorsing the report on the territory by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The African group has, meanwhile, renewed its calls for mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo against South Africa.

But for the time being the Africans appear ready to support Security Council endorsement of the Waldheim plan.

But while Western members are not talking beyond a council endorsement, the Africans have made it plain they would see this as only step one.

Time-frame

Mr. Leslie Harriman, the Nigerian Ambassador and chairman of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, said they wanted to set a definite "time-frame" for South Africa's compliance with a council resolution for sanctions if this were not met.

Some Western members are understood to be holding out some hope that the South African Government's attitude might moderate after Mr. Vorster's successor has emerged.

One senior European diplomat told Sapa last week that Western economic self-interest might become a secondary consideration if the South African Government did not co-operate.

Situation

"There are certain situations in a country where economic self-interest is told to shut up, and we have reached that," he said. "The psychological circumstances have determined this after all our efforts and the expectations we allowed. It may be only temporary, but that is the situation."

It became known in Britain at the weekend, however, that the Labour Government is spending R150 000 in sponsoring 200 businessmen on 14 trade missions to South Africa this year in spite of a Cabinet decision that Britain should reduce its economic links with the country.

This apparent inconsistency reflects a stalemate in a struggle between the Foreign Office and the Department of Trade over what action, if any, should be taken to implement the Cabinet decision.

Pressure

The Mercury's London correspondent says that Labour's dilemma about its South African policy will have to be resolved quickly because of pressure from the Carter Administration, and boycott threats by Black African countries — particularly Nigeria — against companies with close South African connections.

Though Britain's economic links with South Africa are slowly eroding, Britain is still by far the largest foreign investor with a stake of more than R8 000 million, half of all foreign investment in the country.

In addition, Britain is South Africa's largest export market and is its third-biggest supplier of imports after West Germany and the U.S.

• The Swedish Foreign Minister, Mrs. Karin Soder, yesterday called for an international economic boycott against South Africa.

"The Swedish Government hopes to bring about an international stop on all new investments in South Africa," she said in Stockholm. — (Sapa.)

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UN sanctions threat mount

26/9/78

UNITED NATIONS — As the Western threat of economic sanctio mounted here yesterday, New Zealand Premier Robert Muldoon lashed South Africa and warned: apartheid is suicidal.

The sanctions threat and pledges of participation in the baulked United Nations South West Africa operation were delivered within minutes of the General Assembly's annual world debate being launched.

Mr Muldoon said apartheid was not only wrong — it was suicidal.

"Institutionalised racism offers no hope of a peaceful future for South Africa. It must be abandoned. Change must come. There is no other way," he said.

"The delusion of those in power in South Africa that they can succeed if they are tough and determined enough is a delusion common to governments which refuse to listen to the voice of those they oppress

"Sooner or later those voices make themselves heard and the result is both predictable and destructive. There is still time to avoid that result in South Africa, but not much.

"New Zealand is utterly opposed to apartheid."

His Government was ready this session to ratify both the international covenant on political and civil rights, the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, and the genocide convention.

On South West Africa, he said the efforts of the West and the "frontline" states had brought encouraging progress towards independence.

"It would be tragic if progress was held up through transigence," he said

New Zealand was anxious to help in the South West Africa free election process

Norway signalled the Nordic group of nations' readiness to support sanctions, terming Pretoria's go-it-alone decision an arrogant challenge.

Foreign Minister Knut Drydelblund insisted new measures must be taken against South Africa if it rejected further co-operation with the UN.

The first pledge came from Japan which called the South African decision "most deplorable" and called for the UN plan to be set in motion despite South Africa's rejection.

"My country intends to participate actively in the envisaged United Nations operation," Foreign Minister Sunao Sonada said

But Mr Muldoon made no mention of his bitter conflict with Africa over his stand on sport contacts with South Africa.

Mr Drydeblund insisted that even full co-operation over South West Africa should not deter further action against South Africa.

The world community had no other choice but to increase the pressure, he said.

Markedly in contrast was Brazil, which referred only briefly to "the inhuman policy of apartheid" and ignored the South West Africa storm.

Expressing "cautious satisfaction" over apparent progress, Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveria said Brazil anxiously looked forward to welcoming a free and sovereign Namibia into the UN. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

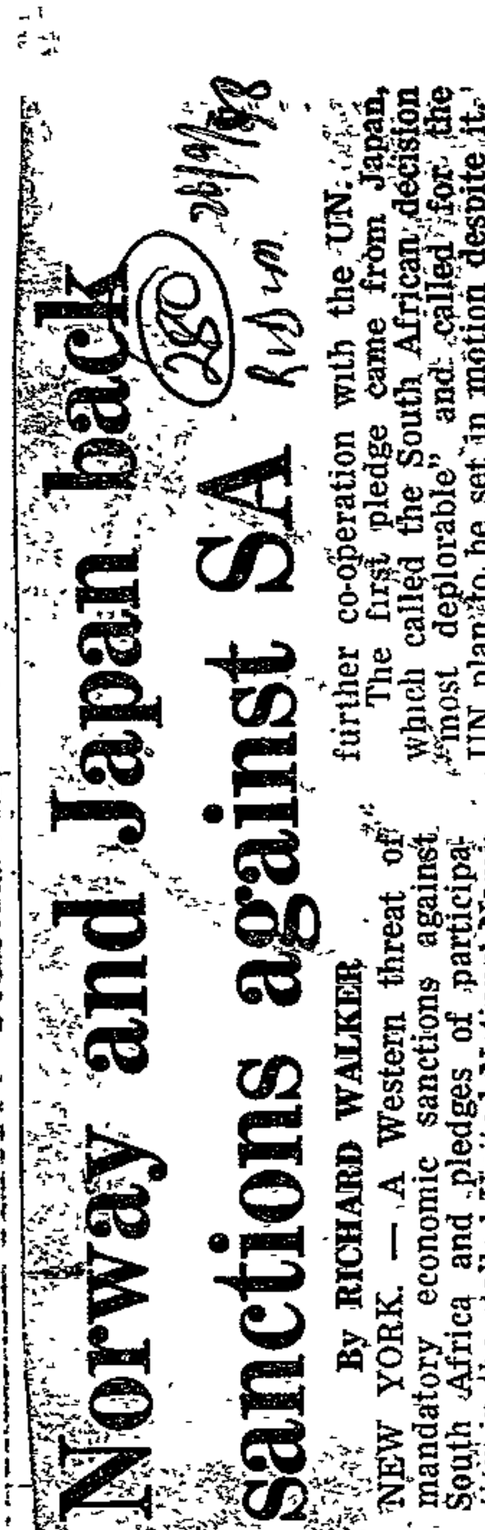
Calculation of Staffing Ratios cont.

4. WEIGHTINGS

b) Staff-course Ratio

Course symbols:

A:	each	member	responsible	for	not	more	than	2/3 course
B:	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
C:	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 1/3	"
D:	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 2/3	"
E:	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
F:	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 1/3	"
G:	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 2/3	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"
	"	"	"	"	more	than	three	courses



Norway and Japan back
sanctions against SA

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — A Western threat of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa and pledges of participation in the stalled United Nations Namibia operation were delivered yesterday within minutes of the launch of the United Nations General Assembly's annual world debate.

The threat came from Norway, which indicated that the Scandinavian group of nations were willing to support sanctions.

Terming South Africa's go-it-alone decision "an arrogant challenge", the Norwegian Foreign Minister, Mr Knut Frydeblund, insisted that new measures be taken against South Africa if it rejected further co-operation with the UN.

The first pledge came from Japan, which called the South African decision "most deplorable" and called for the UN plan to be set in motion despite it.

My country intends to participate actively in the envisaged UN operation," the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr Sunao Sonada, said.

Speaking later, New Zealand also declared itself anxious to give practical help in a UN-backed election process.

New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr R D Muldoon, warned that it would be "tragic" if South Africa's intransigence blocked the process.

● See Page 3

	Weighting	= Staff Units for s/c ratio
	3	

Course

Courses X	Weighting
4	5

OM/GG

Parsons: SA can handle sanctions

(280) 27/9/78 R.J.-M

NEW YORK. — South Africa cannot tackle its social problems without continuing improvement in its economy, the director of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa (Assocom) said in New York this week.

Mr Raymond Parsons told a news conference on Monday that South Africa would survive economic sanctions.

"They would certainly hurt our economy, but they could be handled," he said.

"Moreover, sanctions would be absurd — they would only deflect our resources from social problems to the problem of survival. They would hurt most the people they are intended to help," Mr Parsons said.

Mr Parsons emphasised he spoke only for the private business community. He said he felt South Africa was emerging from "a few bad years".

"We had negative economic growth last year, we had riots in 1976-77, we had a loss of confidence by the business and private communities."

But in the past few months there has been an improvement in the balance of payments and consumer confidence, "and our rate of inflation, though still high, has been on a lower trend," he said.

"South Africa is going through a period of change — we are making progress in improving the lot of the black community," he said.

He noted there were two commissions now drawing up guidelines that will enable black workers to organise into trade unions.

He predicted "a whole new deal" once "black workers become organised in whatever form and can have their own spokesmen to negotiate individually with employers.

"Certainly the environment has changed. At least the business community feels it is essential to create a black managerial class," Mr Parsons said.

One reason why black managers had to be trained was purely economic.

"We have run out of a white market — the black market is still growing. The black businessman is knocking at our door."

He said the goal must be "not to obstruct change but to smooth the way to change."

Mr Parsons said the De Kock Commission could have a profound effect on South Africa's economy. It was studying exchange rate policy and exchange control policy "with a view to finding a formula to attract foreign investment."

"We must be able to assure a return on money that would make it worthwhile putting up with hassles created by political pressures," he said.

Mr Parsons said the South African business community did not expect any fundamental change in policy who ever was elected Prime Minister on Thursday. — UPI.

West avoids sanctions talk

R10.m 20/9/78 ~~254~~ 280

NEW YORK. — The Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and the Western Powers were yesterday trying to steer away from immediate talk of slapping sanctions on South Africa because of the Government's rejection of his report on South West Africa.

But the African members of the Security Council would support adoption of the Waldheim Report on SWA and call for sanctions if South Africa did not cooperate in its implementation by October 5, says a working paper circulating among the African group.

The West is appealing to South Africa to reconsider its position and cooperate in a UN-monitoring of the territory's elections and move to independence.

In the General Assembly yesterday, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Donald Jamieson, reiterated that South Africa's claim that the Waldheim Report deviated from the Western proposal, was not valid.

The West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher, indicated that the EEC countries refused to accept the South African Government's rejection as finai and definitive.

"South Africa is playing into the hands of those who advocated violent solutions in southern Africa."

The foreign ministers of the five Western Powers called their Ambassadors in Pretoria to New York last night for consultations before the Security Council meeting, which they hope will be called tomorrow.

They said afterwards they were not talking beyond endorsing the Waldheim Report.

The Africans, however, appear determined to get a resolution that would pose a strict time frame for South Africa's cooperation in implementing the plan and to threaten mandatory sanctions if the South African Government failed to do so or pressed on with an internal settlement in SWA.

Dr Waldheim yesterday told West German correspondents his report was designed to secure peace in the territory, and at this stage it did not involve action under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

He stressed that he wanted to avoid confrontation because the cooperation of all parties was necessary.

Condemnation of South Africa now could create a critical situation, he said. —Sapa.

Indians

The only institution providing technical training for Indians is the ML Sultan College, which was declared a Col[illegible] Education in terms of the Indians' Advance[illegible] 12 of 1968). The College had been establ[illegible] from 1946 on fulfilled the functions of a [illegible] now has branches in other towns of Natal. [illegible] in the years 1966-1974 is shown in the fol[illegible] more revealing for our purposes, the enrol[illegible] nology only at the ML Sultan College, i.e. [illegible] rolled for strictly technical courses (excl[illegible] included in the table.

Table 5. Enrolment of full - and part-time [illegible] 1966-1974.

Year	Total enrolment	Enrolment in
1966	6 561	
1967	7 034	
1968	5 665	
1969	5 879	
1970	6 286	
1971	6 705	
1972	6 317	
1973	6 953	
1974	7 578	

Source: Department of Indian Affair[illegible]

The following table gives an indication of [illegible] technicians.

Table 6. Matriculation and Senior Certif[illegible] 1974.

Year	Matriculation and Senior Certificate	N.T.C.1.	N.T.C.[illegible]
1971	2 215	34	58
1972	2 231	165	151
1973	2 886	262	130
1974	3 587	189	155

Sources: South African Institute of [illegible]
Department of Indian Affai[illegible]

None of the Western powers has so far declared that it will block such mandatory measures. Before leaving London for New York at the beginning of the week, Britain's David Owen specifically stated that he was not opposed to sanctions, although these would have to be carefully prepared if they were to have the desired effect. This, he said, was a lesson of the Bingham inquiry. Britain would not rush into anything — but neither would it lag behind, he stressed.

Whether this compromise will be accepted at the UN remains to be seen. Ambassador Leslie Harriman, the Nigerian chairman of the UN special committee on apartheid, said last week that the UN could do "nothing less" than recognise that the situation in Namibia constituted a threat to international peace, and he called for "total mandatory sanctions" against SA.

Not that the West will immediately capitulate to African demands: its first line of action will be to press for the passing by the Security Council of the Waldheim proposals, regardless of their rejection by SA. There is a chance that African can demands for immediate sanctions may be held off by the setting of a time limit for Pretoria to comply, under the threat of Western-supportive punitive action, with the UN plan.

At the end of last year — the last occasion when African demands for economic action against SA had built up — the Western powers dissuaded the Africans with some difficulty from pressing their proposals to a Council vote. The arguments then used were that Pretoria was co-operating with the Western contact group over Namibia, and that SA might also help to produce an internationally acceptable settlement in Rhodesia. Sanctions, it was argued, would jeopardise hopes on both counts. But now, with the Western diplomacy over Namibia in ruins, and with no obvious progress in Rhodesia, the West is deprived of its reasoned opposition to tough anti-SA measures.

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NM 28/9/78 (280)

Sanctions would mean 'immediate petrol rationing'

Defence Correspondent

IF the Western world imposed sanctions against South Africa the Government would immediately introduce petrol rationing in the Republic, Major-General Neil Webster, Director-General of Resources for the Defence Force, said in Durban yesterday.

For this reason it was important that the Safe Ride scheme for servicemen should be fully implemented and tested throughout the country now, he added.

The eight oil companies operating in South Africa had each given R1 000 to publicise the scheme which at present applied only to National Servicemen undergoing basic training.

"Ultimately — and sooner if sanctions come — it will apply to everybody in uniform and will step up public involvement in the part they can play in assisting the Defence Force.

"There are at present 1 200 pick-up points at filling stations throughout the country since the scheme was launched less than a month ago. Eventually there will be more than 4 000," he said.

General Webster conceded that the scheme was suffering from "teething troubles" but he felt these would disappear when the public became more fully aware of it.

He appealed to motorists not to by-pass towns and, consequently, the pick-up points — especially on Fridays and at weekends.

RDM 5/10/78

Labour Party votes for oil sanctions against SA

(280)

LONDON — South Africa came under powerful attack at the Labour Party conference at Blackpool yesterday when delegates voted unanimously for United Nations sanctions against it.

The conference called on the Government to apply effective sanctions against Rhodesia and to work at the United Nations "towards a mandatory ban on all trade with apartheid South Africa and in the first instance to support the proposal at the UN for mandatory oil sanctions against South Africa."

Although the Government does not support sanctions against South Africa yet, left wing Mrs Judith Hart, Minister of Overseas Development, told the conference: "We have called for an end to trade and investment in South Africa. This presents many economic problems, but we have to face them to disengage from trade in South Africa."

Delegates heard the Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, warn that a South African-backed internal settlement in South West Africa could lead to open South African support for the Rhodesian internal settlement and to South Africa abandoning any influence on Salisbury to achieve a negotiated settlement.

Dr Owen said he hoped that, in the next few weeks, before the Security Council debate on South West Africa, "wiser counsels will prevail and that we will be able to get a United Nations settlement for Namibia."

Dr Owen said Southern Africa faced a grave crisis. Rejection of the United Nations settlement for South West Africa by Mr Vorster had been a major blow, but the new Government had assured Britain that it had not closed the door.

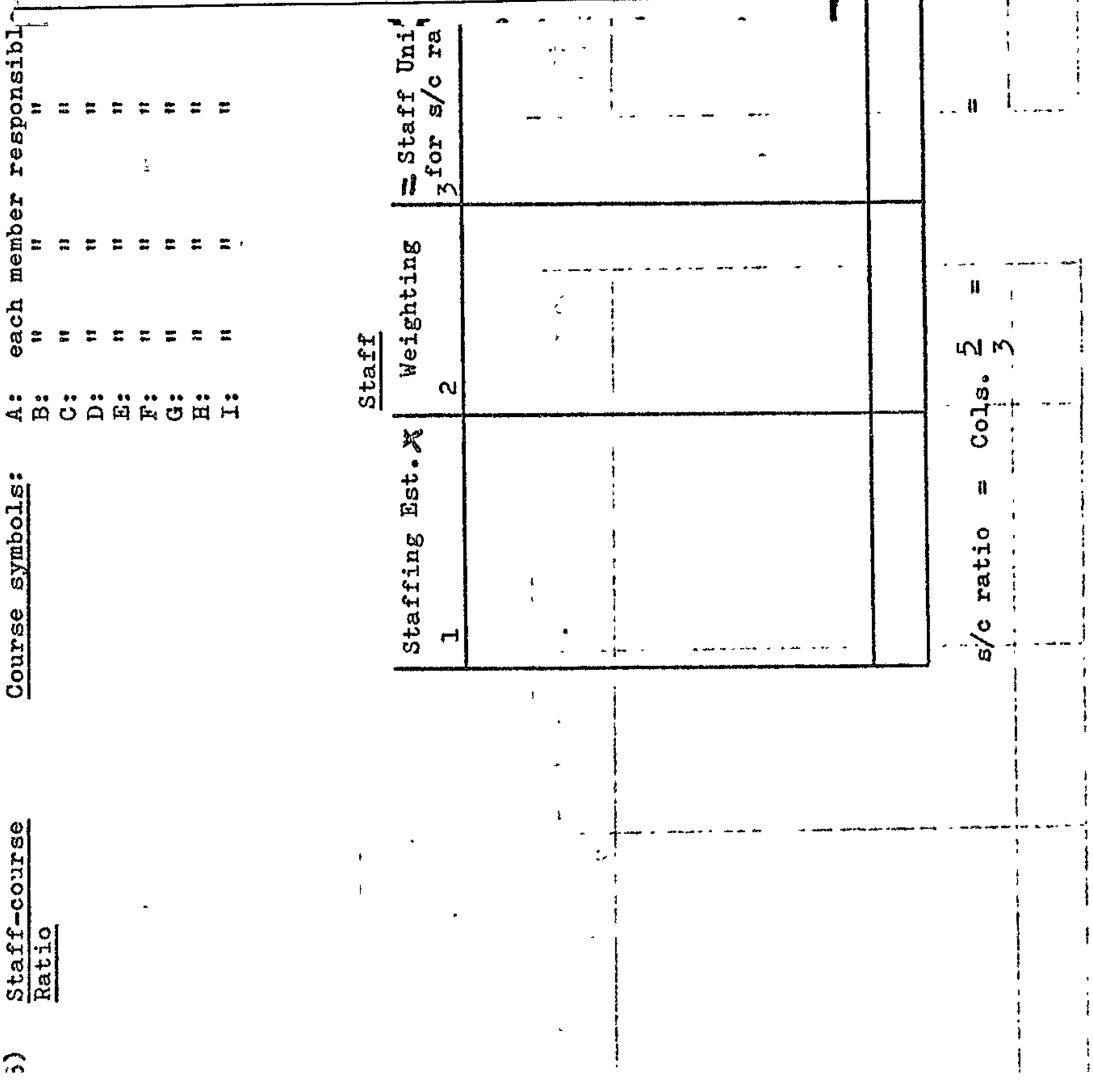
Failure to involve the UN in a settlement in South West Africa would almost certainly have serious repercussions for a settlement in Rhodesia.

Dr Owen rejected categorically proposals that Britain should return to Rhodesia and take it over.

"We have never administered Rhodesia," he said, "and we are not about to embark in disastrous circumstances on any desperate act of recolonisation."

Britain could not go it alone. The message to those in Salisbury was clear: "If we are to be involved they must accept the involvement of the UN as well."

The conference made it clear to the Government that there will be ructions inside the party unless the Government authorises the holding of a full public inquiry



Non-Economic Factors Concerning the Dairies and the Communal Gardens

While the communal gardens obviously can alleviate some hardships people suffer, it does not seem that either the garden or the dairy projects would ever be able to change the basic conditions of how a

Labour votes for sanctions against SA

280

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The conference called on the government to apply effective sanctions against Rhodesia and to work at the United Nations "towards a mandatory ban on all trade with apartheid South Africa, and in the first instance to support the proposal at the United Nations for mandatory oil sanctions against South Africa."

Although the Callaghan government does not support sanctions against South Africa at this stage, a left-wing minister, Mrs Judith Hart, Minister of Overseas Development, told the conference: "We have called for an end to trade and investment in South Africa. This presents many economic problems, but we have to face them in order that we may disengage from trade in South Africa."

Her demand for the government to support the party was welcomed with waves of applause from the delegates. She said oppression in South Africa was greater than ever and that sanctions was the weapon for Britain to apply now.

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Dr Owen rejected categorically proposals that Britain should return to Rhodesia and take over the running of the country.

Sir Harold Wilson, who is alleged to have known oil sanctions against Rhodesia were being broken when he was Prime Minister stayed away from the conference. — DDC.

John Nkalitshane at Amathole said that his family had put a daughter through nursing training and Freddy Mhlauli had put a son through agricultural college with money from the dairy. He said that the daughter and son are now "working for the people" and that "this is progress". He wants 800 people to join the dairy. (Either the education of these people was financed by other sources or the income from the dairy was much better long ago : other evidence suggests this.)

Five of the eleven people at Amathole are no longer using the dairy but they still consider themselves members and have plans for its improvement, etc.

At Inkomo, too, I found the degree of support and involvement in the dairy rather surprising. People who are neither keeping their cattle in the dairy

ng at the dairy, nor selling through
larly go to meetings and participate
about fencing, capital improvements, etc.
n people I asked said they were quite
more money towards capital improvements
I asked one old lady why, as she seemed
benefitting from the dairy at all. She
d obviously felt insulted that I had in
oned her relationship with the dairy.
ave no-one to herd at that far away camp
o there to milk, so I milk at home.
to buy so I cannot sell, are any of
fault? Can you say from this that I
dairy?" I said she obviously loved
why? She said, "Because it has progress."

le who joined in the beginning and even
es and a subscription had and have no
one of them why he had joined. He said
s one should support such projects and
y to get enough money to buy a cow.

I was utterly amazed to find that one of the three people who is most active in the dairy (he goes there nearly every day, makes long speeches at meetings and has many plans and ideas about the future) has no cows at the moment. (He did have three). He is very poor and I cannot see how he will be able to get more.

Five to pose oil ban threat

RDM 7/10/78 (280)

By BERNARDI WESSELS

THE FIVE Western Foreign Ministers will arrive in Pretoria next week with an arsenal of selected sanctions to induce South African co-operation on the moderated Waldheim plan for South West Africa.

Informed diplomatic sources said yesterday this was the West's answer now that South Africa has challenged its threat of a total sanctions boycott by rejecting the 7 500 troops proposed in the Waldheim plan and going ahead with December elections in the territory.

Meanwhile the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night handed over the Government's formal reply to the Waldheim plan to the envoys of the five Western powers in Pretoria.

The sources said that, if necessary, South Africa would be told bluntly that the West can, at very short notice, get the United Nations Security Council to pass:

- A total oil ban on South Africa with the co-operation of the Shah of Iran, South Africa's largest oil supplier.
- Impose a ban on certain key foreign investments in South Africa that would directly affect the country's economy.
- Prohibit the [illegible] of certain selected South African commodities that will also directly hurt its economy.

It was explained that the Shah was at present heavily

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indebted to the West for helping him hold power during the recent Iranian uprisings. This lever was being used to ensure the Shah's co-operation in an oil boycott.

On the economic front, South Africa would be told, if necessary, that its hold on Britain and Europe's economy had been considerably weakened because of the growing economic integration between the Lome Convention countries and the EEC.

The Lome Convention was agreed, after the 1973 oil crisis, between African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries to prevent the possibility of future oil blockades.

Trade with the ACP countries had grown to the extent that Britain and West Germany were doing twice as much trade with Nigeria, for instance, as it was with South Africa.

Another reason for the importance placed by the West on this development was that recently Angola asked Belgium to investigate the possibility of Angola signing the Lome Convention.

It was pointed out that Angola would then fall within the West's trading sphere thus further weakening South Africa's strategic economic position that keeps it wedded to the West.

Prime Minister Botha's remarks that the door is still open for negotiations are being seen by the State Department as grounds for hope.

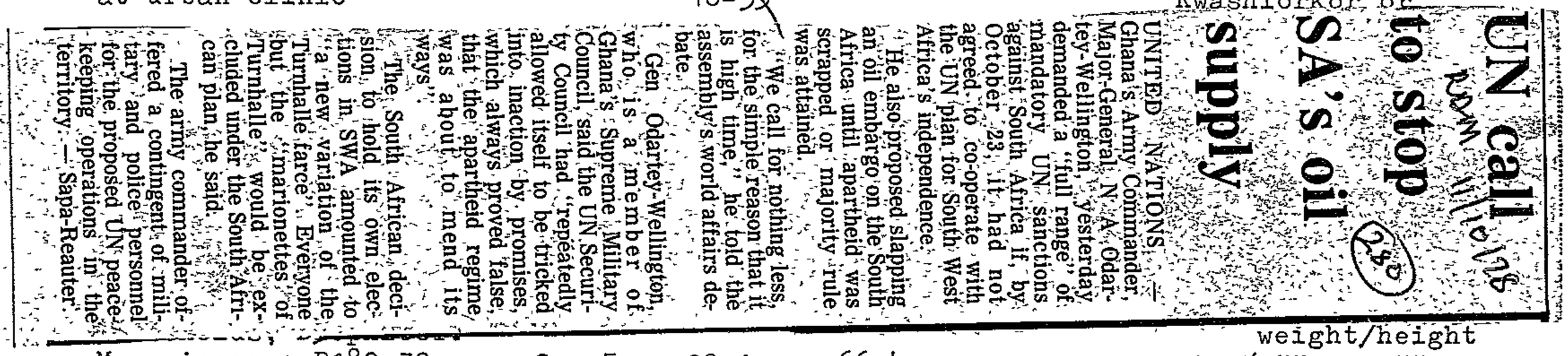
GUY BERNARD reports from Washington that the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, who spearheads the high-powered delegation, is expected to arrive in Southern Africa on Thursday.

State Department officials have made it clear that the Secretary would not attempt to arrange a peace conference on Rhodesia while he was in the area.

He will, however, meet the Rhodesian Prime Minister in the US on Tuesday to persuade him to agree to all-party talks and, should he agree, to a negotiating package which would provide the basis for those talks.

SOME MEASURES OF CHILD NUTRITION IN SOUTH AFRICA

	PLACE	YEAR	SAMPLE	AGE	%Below Boston 3rd percentile: WT/AGE	HT/AGE	%Below 85% Std Arm Circumf.*	OTHER MEASURES
1.	Soweto	pre-1971	Representative sample of 380 children, in various areas	2-6 yrs	40.3+			Kwashiorkor 3.6% Marasmus 1.4% Rickets 4.5%
	"	"	709 nursery school children	2-6 yrs	21.1			Kwashiorkor 0.3% Marasmus 0.3% Rickets 2.7%
2.	Johannesburg	pre-1973	882 preschool children at urban clinic		16-35			Kwashiorkor or
	"							
	Baragwanath							
	"							
3.	Soweto,	19	Mean income: R180,30 per month.	2 - 5	29.1	66.4	20.1%	weight/height "" ""
				6 - 9	38.9	55.5	25.4%	" "
				10 - 12	45.4	59.2	24.1%	" "
				13 - 16	38.3	45.7	16.0%	" "
4.	Cape Town	1955	964 children in out-patient and casualty.	6/12-12yrs	41.1**			
5.	" "	1962-63	101 children with diarrhoea	0 - 28 months	63			Marasmus 4%, pre-kwashiorkor 2% Rickets 6%, head circ. >3rd %tile:26%
	" "	"	43 controls	"	21			



UN call to stop SA's oil supply

UNITED NATIONS, —
Ghana's Army Commander,
Major-General N. A. Odartey-Wellington, yesterday
demanded a "full range" of
mandatory UN sanctions
against South Africa if, by
October 23, it had not
agreed to co-operate with
the UN plan for South West
Africa's independence.

He also proposed slapping
an oil embargo on the South
Africa until apartheid was
scrapped or majority rule
was attained.

"We call for nothing less,
for the simple reason that it
is high time," he told the
assembly's world affairs de-
bate.

Gen Odartey-Wellington,
who is a member of
Ghana's Supreme Military
Council, said the UN Secur-
ity Council had "repeatedly
allowed itself to be tricked
into inaction by promises,
which always proved false,
that the apartheid regime
was about to mend its
ways".

The South African decis-
sion to hold its own elec-
tions in SWA amounted to
"a new variation of the
Turnhalle farce". Everyone
but the "marionettes of
Turnhalle" would be ex-
cluded under the South Afri-
can plan, he said.

The army commander of-
fered a contingent of mili-
tary personnel for the pro-
posed UN peace-keeping operations in the territory. — Sapa-Reauter.

the poorest people in a form they can easily assimilate.

At Ipoti however advertisement was directed specifically at the very poor and mothers of malnourished children. It happened that poor people then recruited their equally poor neighbours and there was particularly good initial response from an extremely poor area where people from white farms had put up their shacks. Before this new initiative amongst the very poor the previously existing Zenzele group (which had functioned mainly as a chat club) had never actually got the garden ploughed, whereas now these old members have plots too.

1.4 One woman whom I spoke to at Umthi said that she had not joined the garden because she was too poor. She said that she had no husband, no fields, no stock a[illegible] has no source of i[illegible] earn money. She [illegible] she is perpetually [illegible] to join the garden. [illegible] be a supplementary s[illegible] security.

2.1 While it seems more educated people the poor do get invo[illegible]

2.2 At Abalimi (the only place where I could get records concerning this type of information) I found that in 1976, the year the garden was established 20 people with fields joined and 19 people without fields joined. Since then only 8 people with fields have joined whereas 26 people without fields have joined.

2.3 The extension officer of Abalimi says that it is people without fields who work the hardest. In Abalimi people have from 1-11 plots depending on how many they can cultivate. There are 4 people who have more that 5 plots, of these 3 have no fields. Of the 10 top people in the garden (in terms of production) 8 have no fields.

. / ...

2.4 In Umhlaba and Ipoti too, a high proportion of the people who have the best plots have no fields although in both these places it is difficult to make generalisations because they are so new.

3. Initially I tried to assess on a comparative scale between gardens in different areas whether there are variations in response according to the conditions in the area. That is, whether more use is made of gardens in areas where the resources made available through them (nearby water, land, fencing, fertile soil) are scarce.

For example in the two very fertile areas of Umthi and Abalimi one garden has failed and the other succeeded. Superficially there might [illegible] influencing how a garden develops that it would be very difficult to attribute failure or success to any one of these. The method of initiation for example is very important, since when advertisement of the project does not reach the poorer people the development of patterns of response will be skewed. Thus the fact that the extension officer at Abalimi supports the garden, whereas the extension officer at Umthi (who took over just after the original 90 members had joined) was not initially interested, probably goes a long way towards explaining why the one garden has succeeded and the other has not.

4.4 CONCLUSION

Let me note here that in Umhlaba at least, it appears that of all the communal gardens begun, more have failed completely than exist at the moment. It seems that unless advertising is directed specifically at the very poor, richer people get involved first. One can attribute this to the fact that generally all professional and business people are involved in any

. / ...

Sanctions demand from Ghana

RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK -- Ghana offered troops and police for the United Nations' "Namibia force", and demanded a total oil embargo against South Africa if it blocks the operation.

"We call for nothing less, for the simple reason that it is high time," Major-General Odartey-Wellington told the General Assembly.

But later in his speech he suggested it be applied anyway, until apartheid was abandoned "or until majority rule is attained."

The general, who is Ghana's army commander, urged that the deadline on South African compliance should be set at October 23 when Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim must report back on implementation of the "Namibia plan".

He called "the regime in Namibia" an "even greater evil" that in Rhodesia and prescribed the same solution for both — maximum support for Swapo and the Patriotic Front.

He termed the current South African stand "yet another one of those notorious dodges" by which for years it had eluded the slow pursuit of the UN.

"They have pretended to negotiate for a peaceful and orderly withdrawal as long as they saw the prospect of operating these levers of manipulation without effective check.

"Now they see the effective checks are mounting, that means to be applied, that the police and military contingents of the UN are meant to be deployed in more than mere token strength so they revert once again to their former intransigence and resort to a new variation of the Turnhalle farce."

Botswana doubts the success of sanctions

NEW YORK. -- Botswana has expressed doubts about the effectiveness of economic sanctions against South Africa if it persists in refusing to cooperate with the United Nations over the question of South West Africa

"The wrecking by South Africa of the peaceful settlement efforts poses great dangers for countries bordering on Namibia," Botswana's External Affairs Minister, Mr Archibald Mogwe, told the General Assembly last night

Botswana, therefore, still urged the five Western members of the Security Council, whose independence plan for SWA has been the focus of discussion to "muster and marshall all their negotiating ability in an endeavour to return South Africa to the path of peace and an internationally accepted solution"

Mr Mogwe said: "While we concede that sanctions could be made effective, given the collective will and concerted action, our sad experience in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) has seriously brought into doubt the efficacy of sanctions where these are weighed against mercantile and economic considerations"

The Botswana Minister condemned South Africa's unilateral decision to hold elections in SWA without UN supervision, but also took note of a recent declaration by Pretoria that the door to further negotiations on the matter was not completely shut

Mr Mogwe said Botswana was willing to consider seconding experienced civil service personnel to serve with the civilian component of the proposed UN operation to supervise SWA transition to independence.

It was also ready to pledge its cooperation in ensuring that no acts inimical to the effective implementation of the SWA settlement proposals would be permitted from Botswana's territory — Sapa-Reuter

Valium girl 'no problem child'

Staff Reporter

AN 18-YEAR-OLD girl who was found guilty yesterday of possessing 100 valium tablets, had a protected upbringing and was not a problem child, said her father

Terese Hendriks of Porges Street, Randfontein, appeared before Mr E Brandt in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court. She pleaded guilty to possessing 100 ten milligram valium tablets. She was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for five years.

Hendriks told the court that a man named Speedy gave her the tablets to pass on to a man named Gordon le Roux at a Johannesburg hotel during a long weekend party. The Nuremberg

tablets at once and "didn't know what was going on" for the rest of the weekend. Before she could hand them over to Mr Le Roux, she was arrested.

Mr Brandt took into account her age and the fact that she had no previous convictions. He said he found it difficult to understand why she had taken the drugs when she knew what it they had

Dr. Driver is being brought out to South Africa by the Students' Visiting Lecturers Organisation at the recommendation of the History Department and our Society.

I am most indebted to my committee for the hard work that they have done this year. Their dedication to their task is evidenced by the smooth running of films, entertainment and the general administration of the Society. Their suggestions have been useful, their interest has been keen, and we wish those of them who are leaving the portals of this university a successful and stimulating future. We are also very sad to bid adieu to one of our most respected and well-loved members, Robin Hallett, who, as a lecturer vitally interested in the history of Africa in general and of Cape Town in particular, has stimulated our interest in the world around us immeasurably. To this founder of the African History course we are pleased to extend Honorary Membership this year. We hope that he will often return to these shores to avail himself of his privileges as a life member of our Society.

Sydney Petersen
Chairman

EDITORIAL OPINION

280

Threats won't help

Clearly no countries that have economic links with South Africa want sanctions applied against the Republic — not the Western powers themselves, not the black-ruled states that have common borders with South Africa nor some of them that do not.

Botswana would suffer if there were sanctions, so would Lesotho and Swaziland and Transkei.

Even Marxist Mozambique would have much to lose if its trade with South Africa was cut off.

More distantly, Zambia has just shown her desire to expand trade with South Africa rather than shut it down.

Malawi opted for special trade relations and economic co-operation with South Africa a long time ago.

All these countries know, too, that it would be very difficult to make sanctions effective. Sanctions have never worked in Africa yet, so why should there be any confidence that they could work now, particularly against a country with such a long coastline and with so many thousands of kilometres of land borders.

How could the United Nations ever hope to be able to police all possible entry and exit points for supplies?

Wise counsel came from Botswana's External Affairs Minister, Mr Archibald Mogwe, at the United Nations General Assembly this week when he spoke against sanctions and urged the five Western powers involved in the South West Africa independence debate "to muster and marshal all their negotiating ability in an endeavour to return South Africa to the path of peace and an internationally accepted solution."

The Western Foreign Ministers intend to try to do that in South Africa next week. South Africa's apparent refusal to change its plan to go ahead with December elections in South West Africa has not stopped them from coming. They still hope to persuade Pretoria to think again.

Short of being able to produce proof to South Africa, however, that the majority of the South West African population do not want elections this year, it is difficult to see how the West will be able to influence the decision.

Threats of sanctions won't help. That would be the worst possible tactic at the moment. The present mood of the South African Government, shared by most of the white electorate, is to hit back hard. It would be foolish of the West and the world to underestimate South Africa's ability to do so.

Suzman speaks out against SA sanctions

LONDON — Both Mrs Helen Suzman and Botswana's Minister of External Affairs, Mr Archibald Mogwe have come out against imposing sanctions on South Africa.

Mrs Suzman told a London audience that economic development in South Africa was a weapon against apartheid and that trade sanctions would only result in chaos, with the blacks the first to suffer.

"I don't believe that chaos is necessary for reform," she told a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Club at the Cafe Royal.

"People living thousands of miles away from South Africa also, I believe, have no right to advocate bloodshed."

She said economic development would give blacks the "muscle power" to move with authority into the social and political fields. Their contribution as skilled and semi-skilled workers and administrators would be their "main bargaining counter" against apartheid.

Mrs Suzman said young black radicals said they did not mind bloodshed to hasten the revolution, but this was not the opinion of the majority, black and white. Hundreds of thousands of South Africans — "those with jobs, those supporting families" — were still hoping for a peaceful solution, but that boycotts would damage the chance.

She warned that if the United Nations applied mandatory sanctions on South Africa it would be impossible to lift them because a single superpower veto — Russia's — would make them irreversible

In the meantime, she said, South Africa itself had to "get a move on" along the road to reform.

At the United Nations, Botswana has expressed doubts about the effectiveness of imposing economic sanctions against South Africa if it persisted in refusing to cooperate with the UN over the question of South West Africa.

"The wrecking by South Africa of the peaceful settlement efforts poses great dangers for countries bordering on Namibia," Botswana's Foreign Minister, Mr Archie Mogwe, told the General Assembly.

Mr Mogwe said: "While we concede that sanctions could be made effective given the collective will and concerted action, our sad experience in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) has seriously brought into doubt the efficacy of sanctions where these are weighed against mercantile and economic considerations." — SAPA-

CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

EDUCATION BLOCK U.C.T. SEPT

MONDAY	
8.30 - 10.30	TIME FOR READING PAPERS
10.30 - 11.00	TEA
11.00 - 1.00	PLENARY SESSION (3 papers)
1.00 - 2.00	LUNCH
2.00 - 3.30	SMALL GROUPS (2-3 papers)
3.30 - 4.00	TEA
4.00 - 5.30	LARGE GROUPS
6.30 - 8.00	DRINKS AND BUFFET SUPPER
8.00 - 10.00	OPENING PLENARY SESSION INTRODUCTION AND FILM
TUESDAY	
	PLENARY SESSION (3 papers)
	TEA
	SMALL GROUPS (2-3 papers)
	LUNCH
	SMALL GROUPS (2-3 papers)
	TEA
	LARGE GROUPS
	DRINKS AND DINNER
	OPEN PLENARY SESSION Beattie Theatre (outside visitors)

British workers boycott SA orders

ARGUS 12/10/78

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Two thousand workers at Britain's R720-million-a-year International Computers group are boycotting all work on South African orders because of the company's sale of two powerful computers to the South African Police.

According to an official of their union, the technical administrative and supervisory section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the 'unilateral and unofficial action' by the workers has been in force for three weeks.

'And, if anything, the tendency will be for action to escalate because all the trade unions involved feel very strongly about this,' said Mr Ian Benson, Birmingham organiser of the technical administrative and supervisory section (TASS).

So far the other unions involved in the row with International Computers (ICL) over the South African Police order have not taken direct action.

But on October 30 a top-level delegation from the strongest unions representing ICL's 33 000 British workers will meet the deputy managing director, Mr Peter Ellis, to press for a halt to work on the order.

'The company has told us that it has already sent the actual machines — two ICL 2960s to replace the existing ICL 1900 — to South Africa,' said Mr Benson.

DON'T KNOW

'But we don't know when this happened or whether it is true.

'Even if it has it will not be the end of the story because the machines require software, maintenance, spare parts and upgrading, all from Britain, without which they could soon present problems.'

Mr Benson said the TASS members' move had 'the support of the union although there is no national ban as yet.'

At the headquarters of the Association of Scientific and Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) in London, a spokesman, Miss Ann Schuman, said: 'Our members have passed a motion which very strongly requested ICL to cancel the order because these machines would be used in part to administer the pass laws in South Africa.'

LITTLE SUCCESS

Mr Benson added: 'We have been attempting to convince the company they are losing out on business with the rest of Africa because of their policy of trading with South Africa. But we have had little success so far.'

● ICL's turnover in Africa has shot up in the last four years, from nearly R25-million in 1973 to R69-million last year. A large part of this comprised sales in South Africa.

Sanction threat from UN chief

LDMN
12/10/78
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By RICHARD WALKER
'Mail' Man on the Spot

NEW YORK.

THE UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, made a last-ditch personal appeal to South Africa to accept the United Nations Namibia operation after delivering his sternest warning ever of the consequences of maintaining its policies.

"Apartheid is not only immoral and inhuman, but is also a grave danger to international peace and security," he told the General Assembly — using the code words necessary to invoke mandatory sanctions against the Republic.

Then he called in South Africa's mission chief, Mr Adriann Eksteen, to go over for a final time the plan for UN-overseen Namibian independence and his added assurances and clarifications in response to the Republic's objections.

Mr Eksteen was flying home last night with his message, arriving two days ahead of US Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance and the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

Experience now proved that South Africas policies "can only lead to resistance, repression and increased violence," Dr Waldheim told the 150-nation world body in a special

Leading an emotional and militant response was the Jamaican Prime Minister, Mr Michael Manley, who said Jamaica and Guyana felt so deeply that they were ready to raise volunteers for the "liberation struggles."

The Caribbean was now helping "to train the cadres of a modern state against the day when the flag of freedom came finally to Salisbury, Windhoek and Pretoria," Mr Manley said.

held yeal.

"Nothing less than a total abandonment of apartheid and a search for a solution by consultations with the genuine leaders of all the people, on the basis of the principle of human equality, can evert a tragedy" — on no other issue was the world more united.

"We therefore speak today with one voice in expressing our determination to do everything within our power to help realise the creation in South Africa of a just society in which all people of all races will enjoy their inalienable rights.

"We must succeed in the interest of peace in Africa and, indeed the entire world

"I appeal once again today to the South African Government to abandon its dangerous course of action which can only lead to confrontation and conflict," Dr Waldheim said. "Even at this late stage" he hoped for a change of heart.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

The year 1978 has been an interesting one for the U.C.T. Historical Society. For the first time our membership has rocketed to beyond the 700 mark, due to the stirling efforts of campaigning by staff and students alike. For the first time the Freshers have responded to our call to participate in the activities of the Society with an enthusiasm which is most encouraging. Concrete proof of this unprecidented response is the fact that we already have two promising first year students on our committee, one of whom is not a student of History which emphasises the fact that our Society is open to the whole academic body on this campus.

Our reputation on this campus has been in the ascent for the few years during which we have been in active existence and this was made manifest at our Getting-To-Know-You Cheese and Wine which was one of the most crowded of the final gatherings in the Old Students Union. The attendance this year at our annual fancy dress party was also far larger than it has been in previous years. This "Internationa

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Oil embargo against SA is 'only way'

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — A total oil embargo against South Africa was the only way to squeeze Rhodesia dry, the United Nations Security Council sanctions committee was told in a tense session in which Britain was bluntly accused of lying to protect the Smith government.

The only alternative was "effective and verifiable guarantees" that no South African oil will reach Rhodesia, it was charged by a British specialist, who testified in the closed-door session.

He is Mr Bernard Rivers, a member of the team that has campaigned on the issue for several years and whose investigations were primarily responsible for the British Government ordering the Bingham report.

Lying

With British, French and American diplomats facing him across the table, Mr Rivers accused the British Government of lying to the council committee two years ago and the others of "completely failing to deal substantively with the allegations" that their oil companies were secretly supplying Rhodesia.

He estimated Rhodesia's intake at 16 000 barrels a day and compared this to the Natref refinery's 17 000 barrels a day share of the South African market.

Mr Rivers emphasized a little noted paragraph in the Bingham report had revealed that the entire fuel supply of Rhodesia's armed forces had been supplied by Shell, with the knowledge of Shell's head office.

Cholera epidemic

ZAIRE. — A cholera epidemic has killed hundreds of people in Eastern Zaire and is spreading quickly, according to doctors working in the infected areas.

'Friendship'

"We will listen calmly and earnestly. Reasonableness and fairness will be decisive, but if we must choose between the world's friendship and domestic stability, we choose the latter."

Interviewed on the TV programme "Versiag", Mr Botha said: "It is easy to underestimate the power of the dynamics of faith in your own cause. We can, we will and we must (survive sanctions)."

South Africa would listen in all reasonableness to the proposals of the five Western foreign ministers. The ministers are due in Pretoria for talks on Monday and Tuesday with himself and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

JOHANNESBURG. — Although South Africa saw no reason for sanctions to be imposed on her, he had complete faith that the country and its people would be able to survive any such action, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

SA can survive UN sanctions, says Pik Botha

All the other countries of the area, particularly South Africa, would suffer the arrows of this disintegration.

South Africa had gone as far as it could, Mr Botha said. It had protected the unity of the territory, had approved the principle of one man, one vote and had allowed for the release of political prisoners.

It had sometimes been painful, but South Africa had not hesitated to make concessions because it was anxious to ensure peace in the area.

For this reason, South Africa could never accept a force of more than 7 000 soldiers and for this reason the election date could not be postponed, because this would unnecessarily place the stability of the country in the balance, he said. — Sapa

the influence of Marxism.

Cape Times 13/10/78

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West has hit list of sanctions against SA

DD 13/10/78

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The Western delegation that will fly into South Africa this weekend for talks with Mr P. W. Botha is the most high-powered one that has been assembled yet on the South West Africa issue.

The sheer size and seniority of the delegation, representing the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, is a warning of the gravity of the situation. It will be a crucial meeting with wide-ranging implications not only for SWA, but also for the whole Southern African region.

The delegation's prospects of persuading Mr Botha not to proceed with unilateral elections in SWA are not good. Mr Vorster's statement made at the time of his retirement announcement, that in effect South Africa was going to go it alone in SWA, clearly represented a Cabinet decision that Swapo should be kept out of the government of SWA at all costs.

Mr Botha might still talk about "keeping the door open," but can he reverse the Cabinet decision to call elections which it knows Swapo will boycott — after the hard line he took personally in the Cabinet?

The only explanation for the South African action is that the Cabinet must be convinced that sanctions — mandatory trade or even oil sanctions — is not "on", and that while the United States and Canada might be prepared to go further than their colleagues, certainly Britain, West Germany and France would draw the line at fullscale sanctions

This means that selective sanctions, other than trade or oil sanctions, are likely to be the West's coercive instrument, and that the United States would carry the main burden of implementing such sanctions — such as a freeze on investment, withdrawal of tax relief for US companies operating in South Africa, refusal of US visas to South African Government officials and politicians, and so forth.

A "hit list" of some 40 individual sanctions of this kind — limited in their impact — is in existence, and is under study. The South African Cabinet knows about it, and presumably believes it can live with it, even if at some considerable inconvenience.

If Mr Botha, therefore, goes ahead with unilateral elections in SWA, South Africa will have to live with a steadily deteriorating relationship with the Western powers, but it will also have to face a deteriorating relationship in Southern Africa.

The election of a Mudge-



Ndjoba government in SWA would be followed by a formal request to South Africa to keep its troops in the country for security reasons. This in turn would lead to Swapo stepping up its guerilla activities and to increasing militarisation of the situation in SWA How far Swapo would go in calling in foreign communist assistance would be anybody's guess.

Failure to resolve the SWA issue would also largely baulk the attempts the Western powers are making now to stabilise the Angola-Zaire-Zambia region. Continued conflict across the SWA-Angola border, and continued South African military support for Unita, would heighten the Angola Government's dependence on Cuban and other foreign support, and Zaire and, to a lesser extent, Zambia could be caught up in this conflict.

The destabilisation of Angola, Zaire and Zambia would not necessarily end there It might spread to Rhodesia, and spill over into Mozambique and Tanzania These are not imaginary fears It would be astonishing in fact if the dominoes did not start to fall one by one.

The South African Cabinet no doubt is right when it concludes that the West is simply not ready yet to unite to apply effective sanctions against South Africa, but it is clearly mistaken if it believes it can simply pass the ball now to a Mudge-Ndjoba Government in Windhoek and expect the Western powers to start the negotiating process all over again, repeating the whole tortuous history of the past 18 months.

The Western powers naturally will continue to negotiate where possible, but almost everybody's patience has run out The United Nations will not tolerate delaying tactics for much longer, and even the Western governments themselves are losing the heart to pursue a course that is getting them nowhere.

So it's all rapidly coming to a head in SWA. The situation in SWA, which seemed to be so hopeful until a few weeks ago, suddenly has altered and all the parties to the dispute now face confrontation

Is this really what Mr Botha's Government wants? On the one hand, it can accept the possibility of a Swapo Government coming into office in SWA --- not a palatable choice, but not necessarily a calamitous one either. South Africa has a reasonable working relationship with Mozambique, and there is no reason why it should not have at least an equally workable relationship with SWA, which is even more closely linked economically with the Republic.

The alternative to accepting the possibility of a Swapo Government in SWA is conflict and strife — between South Africa (through its military forces) and Swapo and its allies; between South Africa and the United Nations, and between South Africa and the major Western powers, particularly the United States.

Will Mr Botha tell the five Western Foreign Ministers on Monday that this is the path he has chosen for South Africa — a path of strife that will turn Southern Africa into a politically and economically unstable and conflict-torn region?

Mr Botha has only one week in which to make up his mind, because on October 23 the UN deadline expires, and then sanctions' ball will be set rolling

NOW THE SMILING WILL HAVE TO STOP

West is coming with sanctions



● Cyrus Vance, David Owen and Pik Botha

. . . BUT THEY'LL STOP AFTER FIXED PERIODS

By JOHN MATISONNN
Political Correspondent

THE Five Foreign Ministers carry plans for fixed-time-period sanctions and only minor amendments to the Western plan as they wing their way to their last pre-talks planning session in Pretoria today.

As South Africa's biggest diplomatic drama unfolds the Western five have still not finalised the basket of sanctions they propose to allow through the Security Council if South Africa proves intransigent.

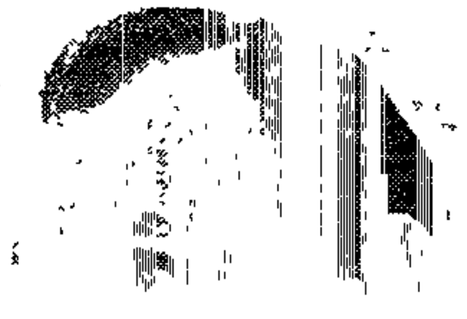
But they have one new element — fixed-time-period sanctions.

When the Security Council meets on October 23, a resolution would propose sanctions for a fixed period. And these would be subject to review by the council thereafter.

This combines the end-to-sanctions carrot — if South Africa co-operates — with the stick of sanctions implementation.



● Donald Jamieson . . . speaks for Canada



The Western leaders hope to break the deadlock to save themselves from the sacrifices which sanctions would mean for them and, if it comes to the point, they will try to compose a basket of sanctions which spreads the sacrifice as evenly as possible between the countries affected.

South Africa is determined to hold the planned unilateral election on December 4 without Swapo or Namibia National Front participation — while the West insists that the election is not a test of opinion and harms peace chances.

This means the UN will [illegible] ie

Central to the clash between South Africa and the West is their differing views on what helps the West and hurts the Eastern bloc countries

South Africa believes the West should back her in standing up to Black movements supported by Russia, while the West says these are turning to Russia only because of the West's continued support for South Africa and apartheid.

Western spokesmen have made it clear they are reluctant to have any part in sanctions against South Africa — but they have put their countries' reputations, and those of the individual foreign ministers, on the line for the success of the plan.

If South Africa is seen internationally to be the villain for introducing the unilateral elections while negotiations are under way, the West may have no choice but to allow some form of sanctions through the Security Council.

In the process South Africa would be declared a "threat to world peace" for her actions in South West Africa/Namibia in terms of chapter seven of the UN charter.

It is understood that Iran has promised to co-operate in a ban on oil sales to South Africa

While some diplomatic sources were still sceptical about the likelihood of the West implementing sanctions against South Africa, with all the costs that that entails for the Western countries themselves, they would be under immense pressure from the frontline states.

Britain and West Germany feel particularly vulnerable because of the unemployment which wide-ranging sanctions could cause in their countries.

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Sunday Express
15/10/78

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to keep open the possiblity of persuading South Africa to relent after sanctions have had time to bite.

And it gets round the problem of the Soviets vetoing all attempts to remove sanctions once imposed.

The Five are not coming with any major changes in the Western — now the UN Security Council — plan for peaceful elections.

But the Sunday Express has established that they do bring some flexibility on the areas worrying South Africa/

● **The election date.** They will offer to shorten the seven-month run-up period to the election allowed for in the plan if South Africa also starts its side of the bargain quickly — troop withdrawal, repeal of discriminatory legislation, cooperation in clearing up any alleged irregularities in the registration of voters, and releasing political prisoners.

● **Troop numbers.** While they are not prepared to promise a reduction in the troop numbers because of the frontline states' reaction, they will say that in fact only about 5 000 will be in the territory instead of the 7 500 maximum set down in the report of UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

They have shaved one third off the total figure



● **Hans-Dietrich Genscher ... speaks for Germany**

because a reserve battalion will be stationed outside the territory; other units will be at least 20% under full strength and at least half of the 2 300 members of the logistics unit will be civilians.

The two sides face an impasse over one issue — the elections announced by Mr Vorster in his last major decision as Prime Minister.

While South Africa is determined not to step down on its election, planned for December 4, the West is equally determined not to recognise it and considers it severely harmful to peace prospects and the implementation of the elections envisaged in the plan.

The Five will not accept the election as a true test of opinion in the territory or negotiate directly with the group that wins the election and forms a consitutent assembly.

Both sides yesterday seemed pessimistic about the chances of a reconciliation. But there are several imponderables.

political prisoners will not be released, the majority of exiles will not return — in short, most elements of the original plan agreed to by South Africa and the West and Swapo are missing.

But prior to South Africa's entering the election its hands have been further tied by Mr Dirk Mudge of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, who in an eve-of-talks Press interview said if South Africa backed down "I will certainly accuse the South African Government of breaking its promise to the peoples of the territory".

The frontline states have indicated that they are prepared to wait and see what happens at this week's talks. But if the planned December 4 election goes ahead they may back off from the Western plan.

They argue that Mr Mudge wants the election to consolidate his position in the country and give him power to act against Swapo.

Swapo fears further detentions after the election; violence internally could increase.

Dr Owen, Mr Jamieson and Mr Genscher plan to go on to brief the frontline states on Wednesday, after the Pretoria talks.

The talks have brought South Africa to the centre of the West-East global conflict.

PW's first big test



THE talks will be a baptism of fire for the new Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who assumed office only 18 days ago.

He has not yet participated in negotiations at this level and of this significance, though as Defence Minister for 12 years he has had considerable experience in dealing with defence counterparts abroad.

At the time of his election the Western foreign ministers made it clear they regarded him as an uncompromising hawk, while they were clearly hoping for some flexibility in the peace negotiations.

He will sit across the table from experienced negotiators, especially US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who shared with Pressdent Carter the Camp David success over the Middle East peace moves.

The Prime Minister will have at his side the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, the man he beat into third place to become the country's eighth premier.

Alongside Mr Vance will be the US deputy Ambassador to the UN, Mr Don McHenry, British Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Diedrich Genscher, Canadian Foreign Minister Mr Donald Jamieson and French Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Olivier Stirn.

Both sides were distinctly pessimistic this week.

sell more if "people came to ask" more often. At Umthi for example, 2 members said that it was not difficult to sell while they had vegetables rotting in their plots.

5. Some people have managed to get around marketing problems to a certain extent.

5.1 It is interesting that in Abalimi one of the people who says marketing is not a problem is Mr. S. Burgambo who sells R150-R200 worth of vegetables a year. (This is substantially more than anybody else). He puts a great deal of time and effort into marketing. Some vegetables he sells locally, some at the Idolophu market. In the tomato season he organises that he, or a relative, goes into Idolophu by bus to sell there. He has an advantage over other people in Abalimi in that he was the first person to sell vegetables which he has been doing since 1958 when a doctor started sending patients to buy vegetables from him. He has thus/built up clientèle. (Another thing to consider in looking at Burgambo's great success relative to people from other areas is that Abalimi is on a main through road and that it is a very big location which spreads into others as opposed to the very much more isolated Umthi, Inkomo, and Umlambo.)

5.2 In Ipoti as part of a fund-raising project for a clinic committee a nursing sister organised a vegetable hawking "business". She bought sacks of potatoes and tomatoes in a nearby white town and these were divided into small quantities. A woman was employed to hawk them in the villages within walking distance and in any place where the sister went,with her truck. The sister estimates that using transport to get to out of the way places and with a full-time seller, they were selling R5.00 worth of vegetables a day. (The woman's salary was R1.00 a day).

Some poor women asked the sister to buy pockets of potatoes or onions for them. From one pocket of potatoes and one of onions, a woman could make R1.50-R2.00 profit a week by selling locally.

This scheme was an important motivation in getting people to join the Ipoti garden. Whether they will be able to sell as successfully from the garden depends on whether they will undercut the prices of the imported vegetables sold in the local café and whether they glut the market.

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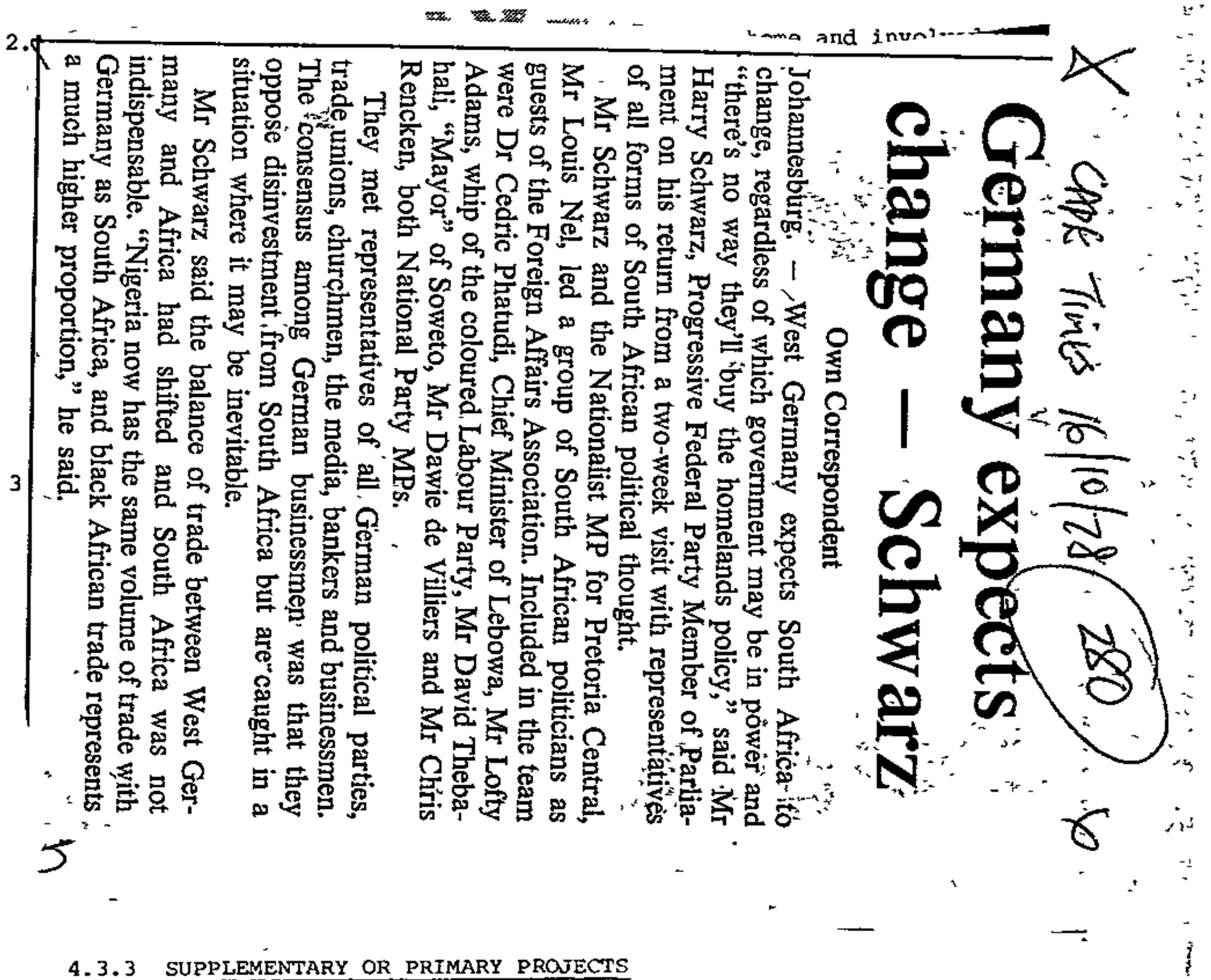
4.3.2 LABOUR

1. While it is difficult to determine whether shortage of labour stops people from actually joining communal gardens it seems obvious that the amount of labour available is important in determining the extent to which gardens are used.



Cape Times 16/10/78

Germany expects change — Schwarz

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg. — West Germany expects South Africa to change, regardless of which government may be in power and "there's no way they'll buy the homelands policy," said Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party Member of Parliament on his return from a two-week visit with representatives of all forms of South African political thought.

Mr Schwarz and the Nationalist MP for Pretoria Central, Mr Louis Nel, led a group of South African politicians as guests of the Foreign Affairs Association. Included in the team were Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, Mr Lofty Adams, whip of the coloured Labour Party, Mr David Thebahali, "Mayor" of Soweto, Mr Dawie de Villiers and Mr Chris Rencken, both National Party MPs.

They met representatives of all German political parties, trade unions, churchmen, the media, bankers and businessmen. The consensus among German businessmen was that they oppose disinvestment from South Africa but are caught in a situation where it may be inevitable.

Mr Schwarz said the balance of trade between West Germany and Africa had shifted and South Africa was not indispensable. "Nigeria now has the same volume of trade with Germany as South Africa, and black Africa represents a much higher proportion," he said.

4.3.3 SUPPLEMENTARY OR PRIMARY PROJECTS

There are two basic groups of people to consider here:

a) Those members who use their plots basically as a supplementary source of food and earn less than R10 per year from selling vegetables they produce.

b) Those earning a R100 a year or more (This is a small group at Abalimi).

a) While most of the members said that they had jointed the gardens because they wanted to sell some of their produce (many said half), very few are able to realise this goal. Labour is obviously significant here as

. / ...

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16/10/78

West wields sanction stick

(280)

PRETORIA — Sanctions could be imposed if there is no movement towards a South West African settlement at the top-level talks starting here at 8.30 this morning.

This was the warning sounded by the West yesterday who still hope the peace initiative will not collapse despite the South African Government's determination to continue with the December elections

The five Western Security Council powers have totally rejected the election which they believe has been "rigged".

If the 18-month settlement initiative is not kept alive after this week's discussions and after the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, reports to the Security Council on October 23, the threat of world-wide sanctions against South Africa will become real.

This was made clear yesterday by the Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr Donald Jamieson, in a television interview

Admitting that sanctions would be in the background of the talks. Mr Jamieson said it was as "clear as day and night, if there is no movement by October 23 that sanctions will definitely be an option

"A large number of countries in the Security Council will call for sanctions. This is not a threat. It is merely a statement of facts," he said

Other Western diplomatic sources confirmed Mr Jamieson's view about sanctions.

But the White House press secretary, Mr Hodding Carter, said the Western group was not going to use the big stick threat of sanctions against South Africa.

The possibility of sanctions was "not a question that arises" and the contact group was not talking to South Africa about what "may happen if something does not happen," Mr Carter said

A member of the British delegation said although the West had "no magic rabbit formula" for saving the settlement initiative, it hoped that they would postpone the threat of sanctions and keep all sides talking.

Britain would be happy if they could get Judge Steyn and the UN special representative, Mr Maarti Ahtisaari, talking again.

On his arrival at the Waterkloof military base in Pretoria from Windhoek yesterday, the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said he had come to South Africa with "the strong hope that all parties can arrive at a constructive solution which is acceptable to the Security Council."

By BARRY STREEK
Daily Dispatch
Political Correspondent

Shortly afterwards, the British Foreign Secretary, Dr Owen, said. "I am always hopeful"

The South Africans on the other hand hope this week's discussions will keep the prospects for an internationally recognised SWA alive whatever the world thinks about the December elections. These they believe could merely be a stage on the road to independence

But in spite of this positive talk and in spite of the desire by both sides to keep the initiative alive, the election issue could well jeopardise this week's talks.

As announced by the former Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, the Government is determined to hold elections in December because it believes this will resolve who has the support of the people in South West.

The Government has been strongly backed in this decision by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, but Swapo and the Namibia National Front say they will boycott the elections. Even Aktur, the former National Party, is prepared to postpone the poll

The Western powers want the elections postponed until there is UN supervision on an internationally accepted basis. They do not believe an internal election will solve anything or that they will give a true indication of popular feeling. They also fear they will ruin any chance of internationally recognised independence for SWA.

Last night, on the eve of the talks, it seemed highly unlikely these differences could be bridged, but it is possible that a compromise deal with both sides having a way-out could be negotiated.

Windhoek mission fails, page 7.

(250) 16/10/78

US union leader urges ashcan for apartheid

In the last of his interviews with prominent Americans, Professor MEYER FELDBERG, director of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Cape Town, talks to Mr ERNIE LEE, director of international affairs of the American Federation of Labour - Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO). Previous interviews appeared on this page last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Professor Feldberg: *On February 24, 1978, the AFL-CIO Executive Council issued a policy statement on SA which endorsed the following action: "US corporations should immediately divest themselves of South African affiliates and sever all ties with South African corporations. Every effort should be made to influence the corporations of other democratic states to do likewise." I would like to discuss this statement with you.*

Mr Lee. The statement covers our position very well. It says:

- US corporations with investments in Southern Africa must immediately recognize bona fide trade union organizations, regardless of their racial composition, and begin treating their employees on an equal basis, commencing with such fundamental issues as wages and working conditions.
- Full recognition and registration of all bona fide trade unions.
- South African support for the position in United Nations by withdrawing from Namibia.
- A halt for all South African nuclear co-operation and for the US observance of the 1963 UN arms embargo resolution on South Africa.
- Support of the Geneva Accord on Free International Travel, especially as it relates to blacks entering and leaving the Republic of South Africa.

In addition

- Export-import bank insurances and loan guarantees for SA as well as other US government operations which promote the flow of capital or credit to SA should end.
- US corporations should immediately divest themselves of SA affiliates and sever all ties with SA corporations. Every effort should be made to influence the corporations of other democratic states to do likewise.
- Aid and assistance should be provided to free trade union organizations in South Africa which are operating under repressive conditions.
- Should results not be forthcoming -- that is, abolition of apartheid as a policy -- then withdrawal from all participation with South Africa in social, cultural, athletic and other activities, withdrawal of diplomatic relations and US support of UN disciplinary actions against SA.



Professor Feldberg

The international committee of the AFL-CIO is continuing a study mandated by the convention for further positive courses of action including selected boycotts against South Africa exports.

Clear

Right, the statement is very clear.

It is quite clear, and it is of course directed solely and wholly at the governmental policy of apartheid. Should that policy itself be abolished with the schedule a programme of planned governmental initiative to transition from one policy to a free and open society, multi-racial, multi-party, etc, then I am certain that by and large the entire resolution could be scrapped

Would such a move necessitate one man, one vote?

What is your concept of democracy?

Well, I am thinking in terms of the South African policy of establishing independent states within the borders for the various black tribes or population groups.

I have nothing to say about the establishment of enclaves which are truly independent, if that is what the people in those territories wish. I look on all of them as citizens of South Africa until they decide to disassociate themselves from South Africa, but it would not be a situation in which they have local autonomy but as far as their outside activities are concerned — their trade, their foreign representation — I wouldn't look on them as being free and independent if they didn't have those prerogatives as well.

So you would wish to see a clear plan or strategy that would, over a period of years, phase the total black population into the overall fabric of SA life with no restrictions at all?

That's right, but beginning with the absolute abolition of apartheid.

Disturbed

Could you comment on a couple of points that South Africans have become extremely disturbed about in recent years? Whether they are right or wrong is not for me to say ...

Are you really objective? I mean, are you neutral or objective?

I hope I am objective. There appears to be a set of double standards adopted by the US Administration, Senate, Con-

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Sanctions cost to U.S. R4 500m

NM 17/10/78

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WASHINGTON — The United States would have to pay an extra R4 500 million each year for its manganese and chrome if sanctions were applied against South Africa.

This figure, published in a recent Boston think-tank report, was confirmed yesterday by Commerce Department's South Africa specialist Mr. Phil Christenson.

He explained that in recent years the U.S. had become increasingly dependent on South African manangese and chrome, both regarded as strategic materials, particularly after Turkey's chrome deposits ran out.

Study

The Boston study, five volumes and 24-centimetres thick, was produced in the aftermath of the 1974 oil embargo.

It did not deal specifically with South Africa but gauged the effects of mineral producing countries forming cartels and forcing the U.S. to look elsewhere for its raw materials.

It estimated that a 15 percent reduction in the world supply of manganese and chrome would cost the U.S. an additional R4 500 million.

Yesterday the Commerce Department said that the removal of South Africa as a source of supply would reduce world availability by 40 percent, but that the cost estimate was accurate.

Meanwhile, following the UN call earlier in the year for member states to assess their financial stakes in the Republic, the Carter Administration has drawn up a top secret study on just how damaging to the American economy sanctions would be.

SA sanctions will hit blacks, West warned

By GERALD REILLY

LABOUR leaders yesterday warned the Big Five Foreign Ministers that sanctions against South Africa would intensify the hardships of black and coloured workers.

They pointed out that because of the four-year-old recession there were already well over a million unemployed or under-employed black workers, many of them without unemployment benefits

Only the communist world, they stressed, would benefit from a boycott-induced trade slump in South Africa — a slump which would blanket the whole of southern Africa.

The threat of international economic isolation for South Africa was given a new content earlier this week by the French Foreign Minister, Mr Louis de Guirangaud.

He said if the Western plan for SWA was rejected, African members of the United Nations would ask the Security Council to approve economic sanctions against South Africa ... and the Western Powers would not veto the move.

The president of the Garment Workers Union, Senator Anna Scheepers, said: "For the black people it would be disastrous. If the West has the best interests of black South Africans at heart, then they will block any attempts at imposing mandatory sanctions against this country."

The president of the SA Confederation of Labour, Mr Attie Nieuwoudt, said the ultimate effect of sanctions would be to raise the unemployment levels, especially among blacks.

"By condoning sanctions they will condemn our labour force to severe hardships."

The President of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Ronnie Webb, said high unemployment in South Africa carried the additional hazard of unrest and racial strife.

It would be a reckless and inhuman action if, in spite of the foreseeable consequences, the Western Five stood by and watched a communist-inspired demand for an international trade war against South Africa succeed.

Economists pointed out yesterday that the five countries involved in the current Pretoria talks — West Germany, the US, Britain, France and Canada — had a big stake in South Africa.

They stressed that a large section of European industry, particularly in West Germany and Britain, was dependent on South African raw materials.

US would foot a hefty bill

By Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — R4,5 billion. That's the extra price the United States would have to pay each year for its manganese and chrome if sanctions were applied against South Africa.

This figure, published in a recent Boston think-tank report, was confirmed yesterday by a South Africa specialist in the Commerce Department, Mr Phil Christenson.

He explained that in recent years the US had become increasingly dependent on South African manganese and chrome, both regarded as strategic materials.

The Boston study, 13 cm thick, was produced in the aftermath of the 1974 oil embargo. It did not deal specifically with South Africa but gauged the effects of mineral producing countries forming cartels and forcing the US to go elsewhere for its raw materials.

It estimated that a 15% reduction in the world supply of manganese and chrome would cost the US an additional R4,5 billion. Yesterday the Commerce Department specialist said the removal of South Africa as a source of supply would reduce world availability by 40%, but the cost estimate was accurate.

Meanwhile, following the UN call earlier in the year for member-states to assess their financial stakes in the Republic, the Carter administration has drawn up a top secret study on just how damaging sanctions would be to the American economy.

At the same time, the Congressional Research Service, at the direction of Senator Dick Clark, is working on a similar study which will not be published until next year.

Although a draft of this report has already been completed, the researchers are keeping their findings under wraps.

Gerald Reilly reports from Pretoria that trade with the Big Five for the first six months of 1978 was a massive R3 600-million.

Details are.

- South African imports from the US, R473 179 954 Exports to the US, R539 105 964 — a favourable SA trade balance of nearly R66-million
- SA imports from Britain, R525 768 351 Exports to the UK, R626 615 534 — a favourable SA trade balance of nearly R101-million
- SA imports from France, R219 821 543 Exports to France R162 642 521 — a franvourable French trade balance of R57-million
- SA imports from West Germany, R609 502 017 Exports to West Germany, R335 019 261 — a favourable West German balance of R274 482 049
- SA imports from Canada, R38 990 144. Exports to Canada R50 772 193 — a favourable SA trade balance of R11 782 049
- Overall total imports during the six months from the five countries amounted to R1 867 262 009 — an adverse South African trade balance of R153 106 536

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Warning on sanctions

PIETERMARITZBURG — Effective international sanctions against South Africa would cause considerable harm to the country's economy, Dr S. S. Brand, economic advisor to the Prime Minister, said here yesterday.

He was delivering a paper entitled South Africa and the World Economy at the annual congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa.

"Although some sectors of the economy might, in the relatively short term, benefit from the cutting off of foreign competition, others may in due course come to a complete standstill through the absence of essential inputs.

"The loss of the advantage of specialisation in our traditional export lines will cause perhaps the greatest harm." he said.

If South Africa was not involved in a trade boycott but was denied, for a prolonged time, access to international capital markets, it would mean a significant lowering of the country's growth potential.

All estimates of the effects of such boycotts seemed to indicate South Africa could survive such a situation, but "it would not be a pleasant survival."

Studies of the effects of such boycotts on industrialised countries reliant on South African raw materials showed some of them would suffer "significant disruption" of their economies.

There were dangers inherent in even the discussion of the threat of sanctions.

"Apart from the direct costs which have to be entered into to prepare for the eventuality that the threat may materialise, there are indirect costs which assume much larger proportions than the direct costs.

"There comes a point where the advantages of a strategy of open participation in the world economy are seen to be outweighed by the danger of being stranded without some of the essential inputs required to keep the economy going.

"Once that point is reached, a switch towards a more inward-directed development strategy becomes the next obvious step, even if this means import replacement programmes get pushed ahead prematurely and with undue haste, and at the cost of drawing away resources from and reducing the cost competitiveness of the export sectors of the economy.

"Through such a process, the long-term growth potential of the economy can be seriously impaired.

"It is important for South Africans, in government and in business, to be aware of the danger if informed choices are to be made about patterns of development and the utilisation of the country's resources." Dr Brand said.

"Equally, it is a danger that others should be aware of, since it also has implications for the objectives and interests of the rest of the world in Southern Africa if South Africa should be forced into adopting a development strategy which reduced the country's long-term growth potential.

He said it was not only in South Africa's own interest but also in the interest of a large part of the rest of the world that links with the world economy be preserved and built up further. — SAPA.

No oil embargo, says SAB chief

19/10/78 NM (280)

Financial Editor

PIETERMARITZBURG — An oil embargo, or trade sanctions imposed against South Africa by the United Nations, will not materialise next year, according to Mr. R. J. Goss, managing director of South African Breweries.

Mr. Goss, who was addressing the annual congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, said that his reason for this belief was that certain United Nations members doubted whether these measures would be effective.

"However, more selective sanctions could well become a reality.

"I think that further negotiations on the future course of events in South West Africa and Rhodesia are a more likely prospect than unacceptable unilateral action next year.

World hostility

"Unilateral action will lead to a sharply escalated military involvement on our borders and focus increased international hostility on South Africa."

Mr. Goss added that providing there was no major socio-political upheaval to disrupt the course of the country's economic recovery, the upswing would continue; but much would depend on Government action to help it along.

"There is every rason to expect the underlying momentum in consumer spending to continue, although I do not believe that we are on the threshold of a period of rapid growth."

Dr. S. S. Brand, the economic adviser to the Prime Minister, told Congress that there were "various moves afoot" to prevent South Africa's participating in the world economy.

"I shall refrain from speculating about the likelihood that these efforts will meet with success but, if South Africa should be effectively isolated from world markets, the harm to the economy would be very considerable indeed.

"Although some sectors of the economy would benefit from the cutting off of foreign competition; others might come to a standstill through lack of essential inputs."

Dr. Brand said that a prolonged denial of access to international capital markets would mean a significant lowering of the country's growth potential.

"South Africa could survive such a situation but it would not be a pleasant survival."

Sanctions averted

PRETORIA — South Africa and the five Western Security Council powers yesterday averted the imposition of sanctions on the Republic by jointly agreeing on a plan to save the South West African peace initiative.



The Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P. W. Botha, faces a battery of microphones as he explains the South African-Western agreement to the press yesterday. Behind is the Chief of the Defence Force, Gen Magnus Malan.

Just four days before the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim, was due to report to the Security Council on the progress of the settlement plan, the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, delivered a joint South African-Western statement which cleared up immediate points of conflict.

If an agreement had not been reached after this week's summit talks here, there would have been calls for immediate sanctions against South Africa at the UN next week.

Yesterday's joint announcement put the Security Council-approved plan for pre-independence elections for South West Africa back into operation — removing the cause of possible international action against South Africa.

At a press conference, the Prime Minister said: "I cannot see any reason for sanctions if you deliberate and if you still consult. If sanctions are applied against South Africa, it will be a question of cutting your nose to spite your face."

Mr Botha did not think sanctions were possible, but said he was always concerned if people threatened him.

He believed that sanctions could be avoided by talking, particularly as this was "not only in the interests of South Africa but the Western world too. They need South Africa."

Asked if he was frightened at the possibility of sanctions, Mr Botha replied. "I am not frightened. I am interested in peace."

By BARRY STREEK
Daily Dispatch political correspondent

The joint announcement said both sides were committed to the principle of "fair consultation" between the Administrator - General, Mr Justice Steyn, and the UN representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, on all issues and it specifically referred to this in connection with the size of the UN peace force in South West Africa.

This places the onus of the successful implementation of the peace plan on the two men who will have to decide jointly how to administer the pre-independence election

The statement said the South African Government and the Western powers believe it would now be appropriate for Mr Ahtisaari to resume discussions with Judge Steyn in terms of the original Security Council resolution

Yesterday, Judge Steyn said he believed fair consultation meant there would, in effect, have to be agreement between him and Mr Ahtisaari.

One of the Government's major successes in this week's talks was the reinstatement of the UN's election proposals — with the pre-independence poll taking place in mid-1979 — in spite of its decision to hold internal elections in December. .

The Western Foreign Ministers said in the joint statement the unilateral election in December could not be reconciled with their proposals which the Security Council had endorsed. They would regard the elections as "null and void."

The Government, on the other hand, said the December election had to be seen as "an internal process to elect leaders."

In effect, the statement means that the December election will go ahead without any recognition by the West, who will only accept the results of a UN-supervised poll

In spite of earlier statements, the internal election will be held without jeopardising the Security Council proposal.

The other points of conflict — the number of UN troops, the role of the UN police and the degree of consultation between Judge Steyn and Mr Ahtisaari — were cleared up in the joint statement, enabling the Security Council plan to go ahead.

It was clear last night that the South African negotiators were well satisfied with the outcome of the talks although they did not achieve everything they wanted.

It is believed the West upheld South Africa's complaints about the variations made to the original agreed proposals by Dr Waldheim.

However, in spite of the progress made this week, two major problem areas remain.

The key outstanding point of conflict is the presence of South African troops if there is no cessation of violence in the territory

In a statement to the Western powers, the Government stressed the number of South African troops would only be reduced "if and when a complete and a comprehensive cessation of hostilities had been brought about."

If terrorist activities continued this would "delay indefinitely" the reduction of troops — a key aspect of the Security Council plan.

The Western view is that a three-month period has been provided for the reduction of South African troops to 1 500 before the four-month election campaign begins and this should be adhered to as the spiral of violence decreases

With Swapo and the UN totally opposed to the presence of South African troops in any event it is clear the settlement plan could easily come unstruck if there is a dispute over this issue.

The other major problem is the second UN-supervised election. The West has emphasised it is only interested in the second election and while the Government has agreed to the second poll, it has not provided any guarantees that it will be held.

The Government said it will "use its best efforts to persuade" the parties involved in the December election seriously to consider ways and means of achieving international recognition, but the West is concerned this does not provide any assurance that these will be held.

Poll goes on; reaction; full statement page 15.

Sanctions effects (285)

The PM's Economic Adviser, Dr Simon Brand, told the Assocom annual congress that international sanctions against SA would cause considerable harm to the economy. He said some sectors might benefit for a short while from the cutting off of foreign competition but others might in due course come to a complete standstill. FM 20|10|78

TYDSKRIF BEWEER:

Burger 25/10/78

V.S.A. oorweeg vlugboikot

280

Van Ons Korrespondent

PARYS.

DIE Carter-administrasie oorweeg tans planne om vlugte van die Suid-Afrikaanse Lugdiens na Amerika sowel as vlugte van Amerikaanse lugdienste na Suid-Afrika te verbied, het die weeklikse tydskrif Jeune Afrique hier berig.

Volgens die tydskrif het diplomatieke woordvoerders van Afrika in Washington gesê dié stap sal gedoen word as die Suid-Afrikaanse regering nie die Westerse voorstelle vir 'n skikking in Suidwes aanvaar nie.

„Deskundiges bestudeer tans hierdie moontlike vlugverbod om die koste te bepaal," lui die berig in die tydskrif.

'n Franse diplomatieke woordvoerder het in reaksie op die berig gesê die Carter-administrasie sal op ander Westerse lande druk uitoefen om ook só 'n verbod in te stel, as Amerika besluit om die stap te doen. „Carter sal hierin gesteun word deur swart Afrika-regerings wat altyd kan dreig om hul lughawens te sluit vir Westerse lugdienste wat Suid-Afrika aandoen."

Die lugdiens Air France doen geen Suid-Afrikaanse lughawe aan nie, maar U.T.A. sal dalk sy posisie moet heroorweeg.

'n Internasionale lugvaartkundige het daarop gewys dat „vlugverbooie in die verlede dikwels geopper is, maar niks het daarvan gekom nie omdat die wêreldpubliek internasionale vliegroetes as internasionale eiendom eerder as die eiendom van regerings beskou.

„Lugpassasiers hou nie daarvan dat hul reise ontwrig word nie — veral as die ontwrigting kunsmatig is. Maar dit beteken nie dat die Amerikaanse dreigement maar net veronagsaam kan word nie," het die lugvaartkundige gesê.

The Natal Mercury

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1978 280

A SPARK OF WARMTH

WITHOUT jumping to any positive conclusions, it is fair to say that a spark of warmth appears to be returning to the long-chilled relations between this country and the United States. Perhaps it is less discernible in South Africa than in America, where the speculation has received wider publicity and is obviously causing a good deal of unease among the African bloc at the United Nations.

In South Africa the first straw in the wind came at last week's Pretoria summit, where the American Secretary of State and the South African Prime Minister clearly struck a useful chord of understanding. Then came an unexpected invitation from President Carter to the Prime Minister — albeit laced with conditions — for a summit meeting in Washington on the future of South West Africa.

About the same time the Prime Minister was making an earnest appeal to the world to "stop shouting at us." And when the summit was over the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs was able to speak confidently at Nelspruit about a new tone in America's approach to this country.

Meanwhile, for the first time there are signs that the Carter Administration may be preparing to dig in its heels against extravagant demands by the UN African bloc, sparked in this instance by its disapproval of the [illegible] for South West Africa's independence.

If, indeed, these developments may be interpreted as the genesis of a softer American line towards this country, then we wholeheartedly welcome it.

From the outset this newspaper has maintained that any American policy based on ultimatums, threats and outright hostility could only beget confrontation and be wholly counter-productive to bringing meaningful change to the country's racial policies; that it would cause Whites to close their ranks, with the result that powerful voices of reason within the country would be diverted to resisting pressures from without. And to all intents and purposes, that is what has happened.

Apart from this aspect, however, one wonders how it can possibly be in America's interests to maintain a policy of hostility towards South Africa, which is a valuable trading partner supplying the United States with certain key minerals which could only be obtained otherwise from the Soviet Union. And besides her strategically important position, the country is the only one in southern Africa capable of bringing economic stability to the region.

However, if the ice is going to thaw, South Africa must see to it that Washington is not disappointed, and that the politics of moderation are seen to pay meaningful dividends in terms of racial reforms.



"What a beautiful gun! If only they'd use it . . ."

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

US confident of blocking sanctions

27/1/1978

280

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Carter Administration was more confident yesterday that the five Western representatives in the UN Security Council would be able to head off African moves to have sanctions imposed on South Africa following the inconclusive outcome of the Pretoria talks on South West Africa last week

Officials at the State Department said they now believed the African states and Swapo had called for sanctions in "a subtle manouevre" aimed at influencing a United States-led Western effort to work out a SWA solution.

Outwardly, the African move seemed to run counter to the arguments of the US and the other members of the "contact group" for patience and restraint. Some African diplomatic sources, however, said the real reason behind the sanctions move was to get the Five to confide more in the African group, which needed convincing that the West was not trying to pacify SA at the expense of black African interests.

"We are confused by the Western position — we think we are being given a lot of double talk," one of these sources said.

If the Africans received a satisfactory explanation of what the West was doing, the sources said, the call for immediate Security Council action would probably be sidetracked.

Meanwhile **GERALD REILLY** reports from Pretoria that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has assured the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance that all options on South West Africa's future will be open to the representatives of the territory elected in December.

Mr Botha yesterday released his reply to a telegram from the DTA which set out the party's position, following talks between him, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha and the representatives of various South West African political groups.

Mr Botha said it remained the policy of the Government that the people of South West Africa should themselves determined their political future.

In this process all options would be open to them. As part of this process the people of the territory were being allowed to elect their own representatives.

"Each option should be considered with great circumspection and responsibility when the time comes. The election of representatives to consider the options is not in any way affected and the election will take place."

The elected representatives would be able to speak on behalf of the voters.

It is reported from Windhoek that thousands of rands will be paid out to black workers within the next few weeks in the first step to implement equal pay for equal work in SWA

SANCTIONS (280)

Who is a cop?

FM 27|10|78

The Carter Administration has tried to clarify its February 1978 ban on supplies of US goods and technical data to the SA military and police forces. American companies, however, are far from enlightened — or satisfied.

According to a notice which appeared in the September 26 Federal Register, military and police entities are defined to include Armscor, the Prisons Department, Dons (formerly Boss), Railways police and provincial law enforcement departments (such as traffic and highway patrol authorities). However, says the regulation, "other law enforcement entities and officials that do not have functions performed by the police in the US, such as the Department of Justice, Department of Customs, health inspectors and licensing authorities, are not considered police entities." The National Institute for Defence Research is also excluded from the ban.

A problem has already arisen. US computer companies are in the running for a R1,5m order from a provincial administration. Their equipment would be used, inter alia, for traffic department personnel and payroll records and for computerising car licence data.

No one is yet sure whether Washington will grant an export permit if one of the US tenderers lands the contract. But hopes are high there will be no objections. Not only will the computer also be used for non-traffic functions, but Washington is being reminded that traffic authorities in SA, unlike those in the US, are not the same as the police force — a distinction which apparently escaped the compilers of the regulation.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Department has not yet made up its mind how to exclude non-sensitive items (such as pharmaceuticals and tyres) from the February ban, though US companies have been informed that such a softening is under consideration (*FM* August 18). For the moment, however, it seems unlikely that suppliers of such items would be taken to court for breaking the law.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH AND DRAMA

PERFORMER'S DIPLOMA IN SPEECH AND DRAMA

and

SPECIALIST ACTOR'S DIPLOMA IN SPEECH AND DRAMA

IMPORTANT NOTE:
TEACHING COURSES

All teaching courses referred to in this documentation are temporarily suspended, pending revision and negotiation for official recognition. Prospective candidates for these courses should address enquiries direct to the Head, Department of Speech and Drama, Orange Street, Cape Town, 8001, to receive the latest information.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICANTS

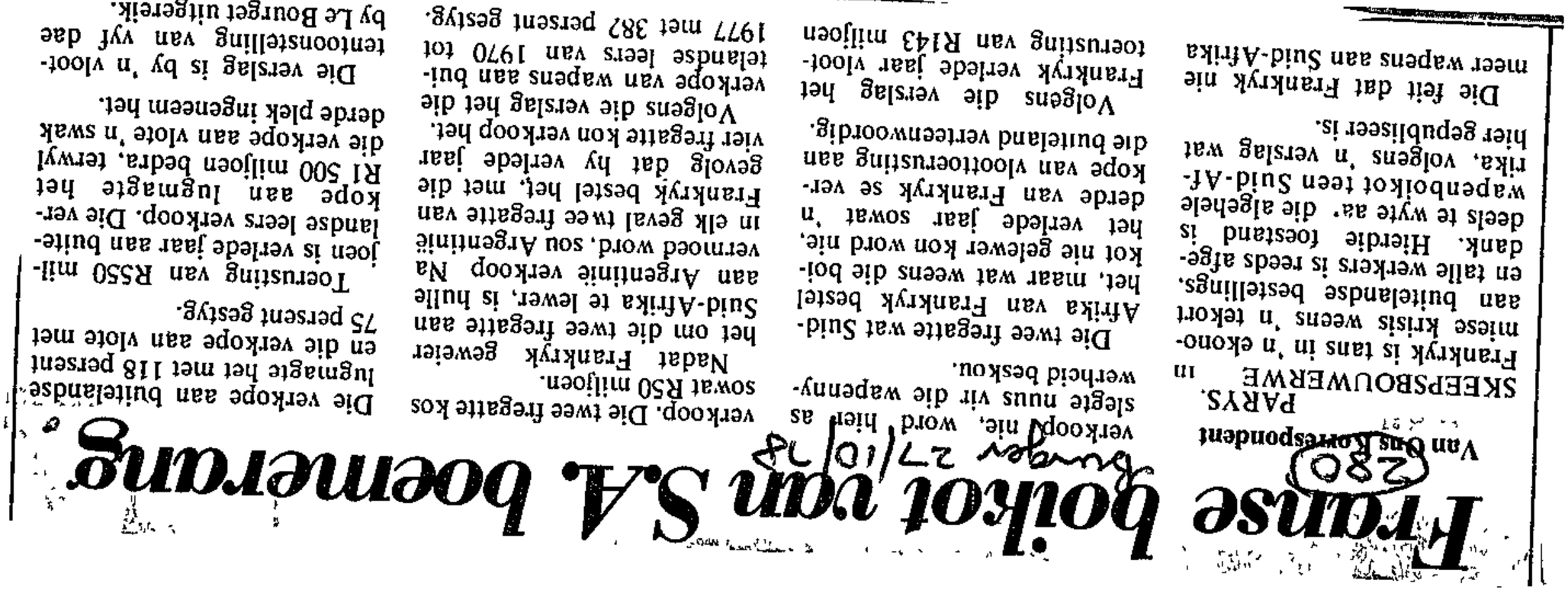
1. You should receive the following items:

   (a) Application for Admission to Study
   (b) U.C.T. Arts Prospectus (or photocopies of relevant pages)
   (c) Department of Speech and Drama Information Sheet (S&D2)
   (d) Audition Procedure (S&D3)
   (e) Audition Report (S&D4)
   (f) Personality Sheet (S&D5)

2. The completed Application form (a) above should be returned to the Central Admissions Office.

3. The completed Personality Sheet (S&D5) and the blank Audition Report (S&D4) should be handed to the auditioner.

4. The applicant will be informed by the Faculty of Arts Office whether or not he/she has been accepted by the University. Successful applicants should arrange an audition, either at UCT by phoning 22 4161 during business hours, or by contacting one of the external auditioners.



Frunse boikot vun SA boemerang

Van Ons Korrespondent

SKEEPSBOUWERWE in Frankryk is tans in 'n ekonomiese krisis weens 'n tekort aan buitelandse bestellings, en talle werkers is reeds afgedank. Hierdie toestand is deels te wyte aa' die algehele wapenboikot teen Suid-Afrika, volgens 'n verslag wat hier gepubliseer is.

Die feit dat Frankryk nie meer wapens aan Suid-Afrika verkoop nie, word hier as slegte nuus vir die wapenynwerhcid beskou.

Volgens die verslag het Frankryk verlede jaar vlootoerustiing van R143 miljoen

Die twee fregatte wat Suid-Afrika van Frankryk bestel het, maar wat weens die boikot nie gelewer kon word nie, het verlede jaar sowat 'n derde van Frankryk se verkope van vlootoerusting aan die buitelandverteenwoordig.

Volgens die verslag het die

verkoop. Die twee fregatte kos sowat R50 miljoen.

Nadat Frankryk geweier het om die twee fregatte aan Suid-Afrika te lewer, is hulle aan Argentinie verkoop Na vermoed word, sou Argentinië in elk geval twee fregatte van Frankryk bestel het, met die gevolg dat hy verlede jaar vier fregatte kon verkoop het.

Volgens die verslag het die

1977 met 382 personeel gestyg.

Volgens die verslag is by 'n vlootentoonstelling van vyf dae by Le Bourget uitgereik.

Die verkope aan buitelandse lugmaagte het met 118 personeel en die verkope aan vlote met 75 personeel gestyg.

Toerusting van R550 miljoen is verlede jaar aan buitelandse leers verkoop. Die verkope aan lugmaagte het R1 500 miljoen bedra, terwyl die verkope aan vlote 'n swak derde plek ingeneem het.

put on the common area and interferring with the enjoyment and use of the common area by all must be removed.

We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus where enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up by the least possible disturbance and the judicious moving of certain, rather than all, plants. Mr. Roberts, the Architect for the estate, and member of the Board, will be glad to discuss and advise on the possible methods of doing this, and we would suggest that people who have enclosures made by plants should contact him before moving or removing plants themselves.

The Directors have most reluctantly decided that if these enclosures, barriers or obstructions have not been removed by the end of 1978, they must take the necessary steps, possibly through legal action, to have them opened up or removed. While some people have already received requests to open up enclosures and remove barriers, we wish to make it clear that the regulations and policies apply equally to all.

As a general rule, the Directors have decided that they will consider applications for fences, hedges etc. along the eastern and western boundaries of private erfs, but that none will be permitted on the northern boundaries of any private erf.

4. PLANTING AND GARDENING ON COMMON AREA

4.1.5 which requires permission from the Board for the keeping of animals. Thus in future no one may keep a pet without first obtaining the permission of the Board, which can of course be refused. To try to decide on a future policy to contain this problem and be fair to pet-lovers, we wish to have a complete picture of the situation. For this we need details of the pets kept in each household, and we should be grateful if you will complete the attached form and return it to Mrs. Foox, House No. 44 (Hamlet 4), as soon as possible.

6. The Directors have received complaints that quite a few people have washing lines up on their balconies in the full view of passersby. All the houses have yards especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possible to put up lines at a very low level on 1st floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level where it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed

3 / .....

the estate was beautifully illuminated. However, since then we have been disappointed that the situation has gradually deteriorated in some areas. The contractor gave us an excellent guarantee of his work for one year including replacement of the globes which failed during that time, but unfortunately we are having no success in getting him to honour his obli[illegible] [illegible]gain very [illegible]et does not [illegible]rs) every few [illegible] is proving very [illegible]ting a maintenance

8. [illegible]

face for Western diplomats who have been urging the Africans in the past few days to "walk the last mile" and hold back a confrontation until mid-December when South Africa's commitment to UN management of elections next year could be tested in the light of the December poll results.

Western diplomats have hinted in recent days at a veto if a sanctions resolution was demanded now. One source said: "The Africans know that, given our position — which is not very convincing, but is legally sound — they are not going to get punitive action yet.

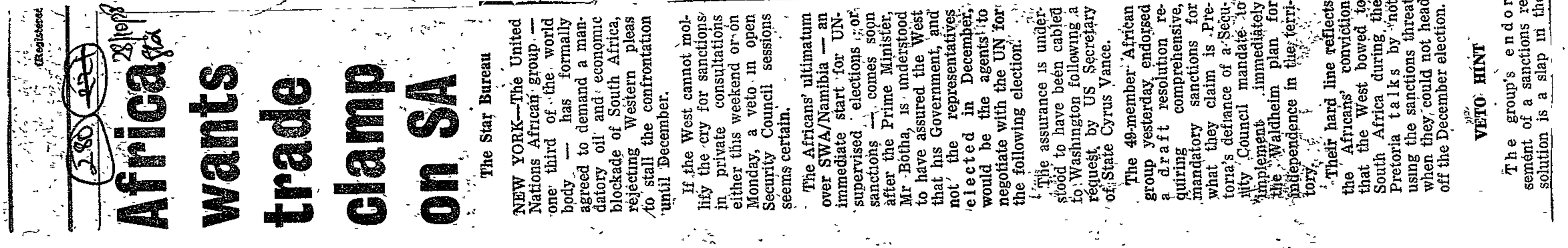
"So long as South Africa is not refusing to co-operate with Untag (the proposed United Nations Transition Assistance Group) they cannot shout for punishment."

[illegible]mitting, with an [illegible] If residents [illegible]re painted, please [illegible]S6), as Mr. Roberts [illegible]eys is not included in the current contract, but this will begin as soon as the correct paint can be obtained. In the meantime it has unfortunately not proved pratical to remove splashes of white paint from the chimneys and residents are asked to [illegible] this situation.

(Registered

280 ~~227~~

28/10/78 Sta



Africa wants trade clamp on SA

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK—The United Nations African group — one third of the world body — has formally agreed to demand a mandatory oil and economic blockade of South Africa, rejecting Western pleas to stall the confrontation until December.

If the West cannot mollify the cry for sanctions in private consultations either this weekend or on Monday, a veto in open Security Council sessions seems certain.

The Africans' ultimatum over SWA/Namibia — an immediate start for UN-supervised elections or sanctions — comes soon after the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, is understood to have assured the West that his Government, and not the representatives elected in December, would be the agents to negotiate with the UN for the following election.

The assurance is understood to have been cabled to Washington following a request by US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The 49-member African group yesterday endorsed a draft resolution requiring comprehensive, mandatory sanctions for what they claim is Pretoria's defiance of a Security Council mandate to implement immediately the Waldheim plan for independence in the territory.

Their hard line reflects the Africans' conviction that the West bowed to South Africa during the Pretoria talks by not using the sanctions threat when they could not head off the December election.

VETO HINT

The group's endorsement of a sanctions resolution is a slap in the

[illegible] (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721718

11. AMENITIES NEARBY

Sports Club - (Membership necessary) - Constantia Sports Complex (near Alphen) - Tennis, Bowls etc.

Walking Permits - Tokai Forest (above Manor) - available from Mr. Bird, Forestry Dept., Tokai Road., or P.O. Box 88, Retreat. Tel. 721331

Library - (small, free, locally situated) - Lismore Avenue Library - off Tokai Ro[illegible] (larger, but membership fee necessary) - Meadowridge - Tel. 723900

12. IDEAS

Anyone who has any ideas about the improvement of the estate (must be cheap!), the solution of the problems we have discussed in this news letter, or the promotion of good neighbourliness is asked, nay begged, to contract the Directors with his scheme.

If you have managed to get through all this, you have definitely got staying-power. Many thanks for your attention.

Mary Greenfield
CHAIRMAN

RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1978.



ALLISTER SPARKS

Clever politics, maybe, but this would play directly into the hands of the Soviets and those who want violence

28/10/78 R.D.M (280)

SA is threatening the West with sanctions

THE MOST striking feature about the Pretoria talks on SWA is that South Africa should have risked the entire 18-month negotiation for the sake of an election which only one of the five major parties in the territory wants.

The other three points in the Waldheim plan to which South Africa objected — the size of the UN military force, the UN police contingent and consultation between Mr Martti Ahtisaari and Mr Justice Steyn — were largely technical, and in the event were resolved without significant changes.

But the fourth one — South Africa's insistence on the unilateral elections in December — was the big issue that threatened to wreck everything.

Yet four of the five SWA parties, undoubtedly representing the great majority of the territory's people, don't want these elections.

Even Aktur, the original National Party led by Mr A H du Plessis, who was a member of the Vorster Cabinet, doesn't want them — and is participating only reluctantly and with a good deal of bitterness.

They will deplete his sparse funds, he says miserably, and leave him crippled for the far more important second elections which are supposed to follow next year.

The other three parties — Swapo, Swapo-Democrats and the Namibia National Front — will refuse to participate.

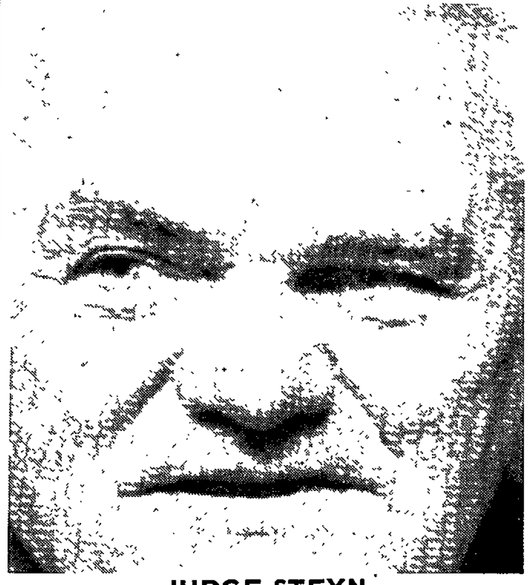
As Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of Swapo-D, puts it: "We won't even run a boycott campaign because that would get us involved. We'll just ignore them."

The only party that wants the December elections is Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. When Mr Pik Botha says "the people" of SWA demand the elections, he is trying to pretend that the DTA are "the people". When the SABC parades black party leaders demanding the elections on your TV screens, those black leaders are members of the component elements of the DTA.

So the big question is: Why should South Africa hav[illegible] much for



MR PIK BOTHA



JUDGE STEYN



MR DIRK MUDGE

. . . confirming the impression that they have formed themselves into a Pretoria-AG-DTA axis striving after the same agreed objectives.

Swapo, the DTA will then have the appearance of an incumbent government running against an opposition.

Secondly, it will place the Pretoria-AG-DTA axis in a powerful position to exert further pressure on the West for further concessions.

The DTA "government" will indeed be in a position to threaten a UDI. Significantly, neither Mr Mudge nor Judge Steyn denies this. "Yes, I suppose it looks that way," says Mr Mudge with a little smile. Judge Steyn is blunter. "Obviously that is one of the options that will be open," he says.

Both then hasten to add that they don't think it will come to this. They are sure there will be the second, UN elections — provided the Waldheim plan is "suitably modified".

The point is, they will be in a position to make the threat. And that will be the lever for trying to bring about the "modifications" and other concessions.

One of these, I venture to predict, will be to try to get the West to include the DTA "government" directly in any further negotiations. One can imagine Pretoria reporting back that its "best efforts" at persuasion are failing, and that the only chance is if the West talks directly to Mudge.

Otherwise, sorry chaps, you'll just have to go ahead and apply your sanctions. The old threat again.

And if the West should yield, that would give the DTA "government" an important element of international recognition.

Clever politics, one must admit. South Africa has discovered that it has political leverage against its trading partners, and is using it to powerful effect.

But where is this going to get us? It is with Swapo, not the West, that we must reach agreement if there is to be peace in SWA. Whatever we may think of Swapo, the simple fact — which everyone in the territory admits when the question is put bluntly — is that there can be no lasting solution which doesn't include this biggest and best-or[illegible]

...oney election would be largely ignored at home and totally ignored abroad (the West has said it will regard them as "null and void")?

Why should the Administrator-General have threatened to resign if they weren't held? And, for that matter, why should Mr Mudge and his associates want them in the first place?

These questions go to the heart of the SWA crisis, because they probe South Africa's motives — some would say even its bona fides — in the whole negotiation.

I have listened at length to all the arguments advanced by the key figures — for three hours by Mr Pik Botha, two by Judge Steyn, one by Mr Mudge — and I cannot accept them as a satisfactory explanation of why South Africa should have staked so much on such a hollow election.

Essentially the arguments of all three are identical, confirming an impression that they have formed themselves into a Pretoria-AG-DTA axis striving after the same agreed objectives. (Regrettably I have to say that I can no longer regard Judge Steyn, who started so well, as an impartial figure).

Mr Botha says "the people" of SWA have been led to expect the election, want it, and to let them down would be to create uncertainty and instability.

Judge Steyn argues that a constitutional process has been set in motion and it cannot be allowed to stagnate. That would create uncertainty. "The momentum must be maintained."

Mr Mudge: "Many of the black and brown people of Southwest were very sceptical of the whole process. Over a long period I persuaded them to take part and they became enthusiastic. I am just not prepared to go back to them now and tell them the whole thing is postponed."

Understandable points — but hardly the stuff of which international confrontations are made and long negotiations plunged into jeopardy. The real reason must be more substantial.

Swapo says flatly that it is all an obvious manoeuvre to set up the DTA for a unilateral declaration of independence. It points cynically to the fact that South Africa has committed itself to no more than using its "best efforts" after the December elections to persuade the winning party (obviously the DTA, since Aktur will be the only other noteworthy participant) "seriously to consider ways of achieving international recognition".

Says Mr Mokganedi Tlhabenello, Swapo's secretary for information in Windhoek: "All South Africa will say is that it tried to persuade them and failed. What will the West do then?"

"South Africa accepted the agreement in the first place because they thought we wouldn't," adds Swapo's deputy chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero. "When we did, they began to try to wriggle out of it because they knew if there were free and fair elections, Swapo would win — and they are not prepared to accept that. So there have been all these provocations to try to wreck the agreement — the Kassinga raid, the emergency regulations, detentions, Walvis Bay, the registration of voters, and now this.

The NNF and Swapo-D share these suspicions in large measure. They hold grave reservations about South Africa's bona fides. One of the reasons they won't take part in elections under South African management is that they are convinced they would be rigged in favour of the DTA, through pressure by chiefs and headmen who are in positions of great power over local communities. The technique, they say, has been perfected in the Bantustans.

Where does the truth lie in all of this?

My own assessment is that Pretoria saw the December elections as providing it with two opportunities:

(1) To test the credibility of the sanctions threat and see whether it couldn't possibly be turned back upon the West; and

(2) To boost the position of the DTA, which is the one ethnically-based party ideologically acceptable to it and at the same time capable of commanding any credible degree of all-race support.

The starting point in my analysis is that there is probably some truth in the allegation that South Africa accepted the Western agreement in the belief that Swapo would never do likewise — which would have left the West, or so SA reckoned, under a moral obligation to recognise elections which the DTA would then clearly be able to win.

But Pretoria underestimated the pressure the West would be able to bring to bear on Swapo via the frontline presidents, particularly Angola's Agostinho Neto, to accept the agreement too.

Once Swapo accepted, Pretoria became alarmed at the prospect of elections which Swapo would very likely win. This alarm provided the genesis of the Pik Botha-Steyn-Mudge axis and its strategy.

Its first concern was that the DTA was in some political trouble at home. Behind those official statements about "uncertainty and instability in SWA" lies the fact that the DTA's lavishly financed campaign has peaked too soon and is beginning to flag, losing support to both right and left — to Aktur on the one side and the NNF on the other.

So Mudge could do with a boost now, otherwise by the middle of next year he could be in poor shape for facing Swapo. The December elections will generate some excitement, test-run his electoral machine and give him a victory.

But that is a relatively minor consideration. The main feature of this strategy has been to use the December elections as a device for putting a squeeze on the whole Western agreement and on the West itself.

They are clearly a deviation from the Western agreement and the Waldheim plan — and so presented the Big Five with a challenge to decide whether or not they were really prepared to go along with the imposition of sanctions against South Africa as threatened.

An unpleasant proposition for the West, particularly Britain and Germany which have vitally important trade links with this country.

So by a curious political inversion, South Africa was in effect threatening the West with sanctions — threatening to force them to apply sanctions against us if they didn't make concessions.

The strategy worked. The West made the concession of tacitly agreeing to let the December elections take place without invoking sanctions — and those elections, will greatly strengthen the DTA's position.

They may be phoney, declared "null and void" and all the rest, but the fact is that they will instal the DTA as a kind of internal government.

This will do two things:

Firstly it will increase the DTA's internal status. Nobody else may recognise this DTA "government", but South Africa will, de facto if not de jure. And since South Africa has been the administering power in the territory for the past 63 years, this recognition will be tangible to the population.

If it ever comes to an election against ...ie West's mere y ...ie n...erm... in this matter, and to play games with it is rather like playing the umpire rather than one's opponent — a strategy which is likely to lead to the abandonment of the game.

That is precisely the danger. A concession wrung from the West is meaningful only if the West, as intermediary, is in turn able to sell it to Swapo. If we ignore Swapo, that will be the end of the negotiating game.

If we use our leverage to squeeze the West into concessions which are beyond its diplomatic power to get Swapo to accept, we shall have achieved nothing — except a wrecking of the negotiation and a discrediting of Western diplomacy in the eyes of black Africa.

That would play directly into the hands of the Soviets and those blacks who claim that violent "solutions" are the only way. It could make it impossible ever to mount another attempt at negotiating a peaceful settlement in this sub-continent, at a time when we may need it more desperately than now.

Yes, it's clever politics — but maybe too clever by half.

If only our strategists would look more closely they would realise it wasn't necessary anyway. There is an excellent opportunity for a genuine settlement in SWA — without handing it over to a Marxist future — just waiting to be taken.

TUESDAY: The chance we shouldn't miss.

[redacted]

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, (

29/10/78

[redacted]

(280)

SANCTIONS AT A MOMENT'T'S NOTICE

President Carter — he has the power to impose a total ban on trade with South Africa but at present is working to discourage any such moves by Congress

by HUGH ROBERTON

WASHINGTON: President Carter has the power, under the Export Administration Act of 1947, to impose a total ban on trade with South Africa at a moment's notice — if he so wishes.

But so far, he has only used the Act to ban the export of an extensive list of goods and services to the South African Armed Forces and Police.

The selective ban, imposed by Presidential Executive Order on February 16, updated a 1963 prohibition on the export of arms to South Africa by bringing it into line with the United Nations mandatory arms embargo and by extending it to include the South African Police.

Since then, Mr Carter and many of his most senior officials, including UN ambassador Mr Andrew Young, have personally intervened — and strenuously — to discourage congressional moves aimed at imposing further sanctions on South Africa.

While the risk of further sanctions clearly remains, administration officials, including Mr Young, have in recent weeks publicly questioned the effectiveness of such a move.

Even at the height of the confrontation between the Western Five and South Africa over a SWA/Namibia settlement, American officials were insisting that sanctions were regarded as being only a last, and rather desperate step.

The embargo against the South African Armed Forces and Police covers the re-export of prohibited goods and services via third parties and includes seemingly innocuous items such as pharmaceuticals and even first aid plasters.

American exporters may continue to sell some of the listed items to non government entities in South Africa, provided they give assurances when applying for export licences that these goods will not be transferred or sold to the Armed Forces or the Police.

There is no special policing authority to enforce the ban, but US exporters face stiff penalties — including fines of 25 000 dollars for each transgression and the revoking of their export licences — if they knowingly defy it.

President Carter's order of February 16 outlines in general terms a ban on the export of goods and services to "military and police entities" and then gives an extensive list of the more obvious items.

But US exporters are left to interpret the fine print, as it were, and when in doubt they call upon the Commerce Department to give a ruling.

It does so after consultation with the State Department's agency for arms export control and intially it tended to give the embargo as wide an interpretation as possible.

Thus there was a ban on the export of light aircraft — which was later considerably modified to allow such sales provided the planes were not re-sold to the Armed Forces or Police — and a ban on first aid plasters.

Several banned items, including first aid plasters, are now under review.

Presidential power is extensive in other areas too. Mr Carter could, if he so wished, impound all South African assets in the US or seize South African shipping within US territorial waters.

Theoretically, he could also, if he so wished, declare war on South Africa, or order US warships and planes to harass South African aircraft and ships in international airspace and waters.

Dummy firms set up to beat trade clamp

29/10/78 (280)

Tribune Reporter

POWERFUL foreign companies are setting up "dummy" firms to preserve trade with South Africa in case of sanctions.

The companies know President Carter now has the power to impose a total ban on trade with South Africa at a moment's notice.

And while sanctions seem remote at the moment, there are continuing demands at the United Nations for a mandatory oil and economic blockade of South Africa.

KEVIN JACOBS reports from New York that the United Nations African group — one third of the world body—has rejected Western plans to stall the confrontation until December.

A veto in open Security Council seems almost certain unless the West can mollify the cry for sanctions in private consultations by Tuesday.

In a related development, the **Tribune London Bureau** reports British Commonwealth countries are meeting to consider a recommendation calling for an embargo on oil supplies to South Africa unless Pretoria promises to stop sending oil to Rhodesia.

A Swiss-based export consultant claimed in Johannesburg this week many dummy companies were being set up in "tax haven" countries such as Liberia, Lichtenstein and Panama.

The export consultant, who asked not to be named, said the tax havens were more than willing to register ostensibly local companies for an annual fee of between 200 and 250 US dollars without asking awkward questions, or demanding to see financial statements or other documents.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER
Back Page

PAGE TWO

NOTE:

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Registration for B.A.

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S&DI(b)

Africans to press for sanctions against SA

NEW YORK — The UN Security Council is expected to meet today to take up African demands for the ultimate option — the isolation of South Africa through the expansion of Rhodesia sanctions to envelope all white Africa.

The eight-page African working paper with 21 operational paragraphs is a virtual carbon copy of the historic May 29, 1968, resolution that quarantined Rhodesia and is almost mocking in its disdain of the inevitable rejection.

The proposals would have South Africa condemned for "rebellion" against the international community over its South West Africa stand and order nations to stop the import, shipment, sale or supply of all South African goods, block all finance for the Republic, cut its international links and slap a ban on South Africans travelling, except on humanitarian grounds.

It is quite certain to be killed by a full set of Western vetoes, but African strategists say the plan will be to maintain the debate and taunt the West for as long as possible.

They will turn the action over to the 150-nation General Assembly about mid-November for it to whip up the rhetoric again, and then send the issue back to the Security Council with a further call for the implementation of the deadlocked plan for overseen South West African independence.

In this way, they argue, the clamour will be maintained throughout the build-up to the December 4 internal election

The African decision to go for broke was taken on Friday night despite a deep division in the ranks and the opposition of some powerful nations, including Nigeria.

"We are going all the way because the West came up with nothing," Swapo representative Theo Ben Gurirab said. "I almost think they have abandoned the whole thing. I get the impression they are resigned to the fact that the South Africans will go ahead with their own plans, and that after December 4 they will see what to do next."

Meanwhile, Britain, France and West Germany have decided to put forward their own Security Council resolution.

The Western draft, for which the three will seek United States and Canadian support, will express regret at South Africa's decision to go ahead with elections in South West Africa in December.

Rather than threatening sanctions against South Africa, it will seek to have the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, return to South West Africa as soon as possible to promote UN-supervised elections. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

Sanctions 'until all-party deal'

(280) Star 30/10/78.

NEW YORK — A British spokesman yesterday told a United Nations committee there is "no case whatsoever" for lifting sanctions against Rhodesia.

"We believe that it is in the interests of the international community to maintain all pressures on Mr. Smith and his colleagues in Salisbury in order to bring them to the negotiating table and there to reach agreement on a peaceful settlement," Mr Merwyn Brown told the General Assembly's Decolonisation Committee.

Mr Brown, speaking at the start of a debate on Rhodesia, said economic and other sanctions imposed following UDI in November 1965 had been "of real value in putting additional pressures on the Salisbury regime."

He added: "In the view of the United Kingdom government, it is therefore, axiomatic that there is no case whatsoever for lifting sanctions."

Exodus

Mr Brown said that although Mr Smith and his colleagues asserted their internal settlement was working 1'300 whites had emigrated each month in the last two months for which official Rhodesian figures were available. In the US he said this would be equivalent to an annual outflow of more than 12-million people.

Measures purporting to remove racial discrimination were widely seen to be totally inadequate since they left untouched Rhodesia's Land Tenure Act and rules governing school, housing and hospital segregation.

The British representative, condemning all acts of violence in Rhodesia and across its borders said the only way to prevent them was to deal with the root cause.

Mr Brown told the committee there were no secret deals when Mr Smith met officials in America recently.

There was no question of a departure from the terms of the Anglo-American settlement proposals, he said.

He noted that on October 20 documents setting out the proposals in greater detail and suggesting certain alternatives had been handed to the leaders of the parties concerned and to governments most closely concerned.

"We now await the reactions of the parties to our proposals," Mr Brown said.

● In London last night Rhodesian black leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa said there were "two empty seats" for Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, the joint leaders of the Patriotic Front alliance, on the Rhodesian Executive Council.

His party — the United African National Council — was not averse to talks with Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe as long as such talks were "in the national interest." — Sapa-Reuter.

Delay puts black leaders on spot

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Two internal nationalist parties are worried that any delay in one-man, one-vote elections scheduled for the end of this year will dent their credibility with the black electorate.

When the internal accord was signed on March 3 this year, it was agreed that elections followed by a transfer of power to a black majority government would take place by December 31.

This date — although only nine months away from the internal agreement — was vitally important because it finally put independence within reach of the nationalists after 13 years of wrangling since Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence.

The December 31 date was ued by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, especially, to "sell" the agreement to supporters in their respective UANC and Zanu parties who were unhappy about many of the concessions that had been made by the nationalists in the negotiations with the Rhodesian Front white minority Government.

Now it looks as though elections will not take place this year after all and Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Sithole will have to put forward very good reasons for their delay.



The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole . . . appropriate decision.



Bishop Abel Muzorewa . . needs convincing.

Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, said at the weekend the elections would probably "spill over" a few months, for reasons of mechanics.

He said the committee drawing up the new independence constitution was behind schedule and he expected a report on the issue this week.

Bishop Muzorewa immediately issued a hard-hitting statement from London that there would have to be very good reasons for the postponement. He would seek clarification of Mr Smith's statement when he arrived back in Salisbury.

The importance attached to the election timetable was stressed by the bishop this month when he said the main issue involved in the March 3 agreement was the commitment to the transfer of power at the end of the year.

In a BBC radio interview Bishop Muzorewa said: "I will have to be convinced — and my party will have to be convinced — that there are enough problems to delay our elections."

Mr Sithole said in London that if an objective report showed that it was not feasible to hold the election on the planned date, the Executive Council would meet and take the appropriate decision.

Mr James Dzvova, publicity secretary for Zanu, said yesterday that any move to delay the transfer of power from whites to blacks "would seriously undermine the credibility of the transitional Government in the eyes of the world."

Another nationalist party involved in the internal agreement, Senator Chief Chirau's Zupo, has come out in favour of postponing the elections.

Chief Chirau admitted at the weekend that elections could not take place while the war was still on

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e any additional to questions, please

briefing meetings with the Reserve Bank.

"We have been collecting information and establishing contacts and the members of the delegation have been amazed by the extent of industrialisation and economic development in South Africa," Mr Soustelle said. "We hope to establish a new interest in France for investment and co-operation with South Africa," he said.

The delegation visited Bophuthatswana and met with Chief Mangope. They also met the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, although Mr Soustelle said this meeting was a personal one.

COMMERCE

They held discussions with chambers of commerce, the Chamber of Industries, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, the Secre-

France needed metals from South Africa to make allows for its national defence, he said.

"They would probably be ineffective and hurt the Western economies more than South Africa," he said.

INEFFECTIVE

Although the mission visited this country at a time when the French Government is one of the Western powers threatening South Africa with sanctions, he said he emphasised that the mission was not a political one.

"I personally think it would be very unwise for the Western powers to indulge in approving sanctions towards South Africa," he said.

JOINT VENTURES

In an interview Mr Soustelle said the mission's aim was to find some fields in which joint ventures between French and South African concerns could be organised.

Although the mission visited this country at a time when the French Government is one of the Western powers threatening South Africa with sanctions, he said he emphasised that the mission was not a political one.

"I personally think it would be very unwise for the Western powers to indulge in approving sanctions towards South Africa," he said.

The delegation included representatives of electronics companies, specialists in building and equipping hospitals, representatives of the food and pharmaceutical industries and companies involved in large-scale public works like harbours, dams, roads and housing projects.

It was led by Mr Jacques Soustelle, "Member of Parliament on a mission" for the present French Government.

A high-powered French delegation led by a former member of the French Cabinet and member of the French National Assembly, has been visiting South Africa for two weeks, investigating investment possibilities.

The delegation included representatives of electro-

Sanctions would hurt West more — French MP

Threats to SA oil supplies

LONDON — South Africa's oil supplies are being threatened.

The Commonwealth Committee on Southern Africa meets here tomorrow to consider a report which urges action to tighten oil sanctions against Rhodesia. The report says this will involve "confrontation" with South Africa to cut off supplies to Rhodesia or jeopardise its own supplies.

The strike at Iranian oilfields, which supplies South Africa with 90 per cent of its oil, will also affect the country.

The Commonwealth Committee report was drawn up by two British economists, Martin Bailey and Bernard Rivers, but does not necessarily reflect the committee's views.

The Bailey-Rivers report is a summary of a much longer report commissioned recently by the UN.

The report argues that it is feasible to apply oil sanctions against South Africa by monitoring the movements of tankers and seizing them when they return to the ports of oil-producing countries.

According to recent reports even the Shah of Iran concedes now that, if oil sanctions are applied by the UN against South Africa, his country will have no choice but to fall into line.

At its meeting in October last year, the Commonwealth Committee agreed unanimously that action sould be taken to secure "effective guarantees" from the South African Government that its oil would not in any circumstances reach Rhodesia.

The committee agreed further that South Africa should be told it faced a "stark choice" between co-operating with the international community to ensure that oil sanctions against Rhodesia were not evaded, and placing its own oil supplies in jeopardy.

Most Western and Commonwealth countries, however, are not in a mood to apply effective oil sanctions against South Africa, and although further stern warnings are expected, they are likely to blur the issue, — SAPA-DDC.

put on the common area and interfering with the enjoyment and use of the common area by all must be removed.

We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus where enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up by the least possible disturbance and the judicious hoeing of certain, rather than all, plants. Mr. Roberts, the Architect for the estate, and member of the Board, will be glad to discuss and advise on the possible demands of doing this, and would suggest that people who have enclosures made by plants should contact him before moving or removing plants themselves.

The Directors have most reluctantly decided that if these enclosures, barriers [illegible] instructions have not been removed by the end of 1978 they will [illegible] thereafter.

6. The Directors have received complaints that quite a few people have washing lines up on their balconies in the full view of passers-by. All the houses have yards especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possible to put up lines at a very low level on lst floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level where it can be seen by others.

7. Exmoor Mists

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed

Sanctions bid at UN scorned by West

Star 4/11/78

280

22b

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Western governments yesterday scorned an African and eastern bloc bid to brand their economic and diplomatic ties with South Africa as "collusion and collaboration."

Western delegates pointed out that some eastern European sponsors of the draft condemnation also traded with South Africa — as proved by published trade figures.

Sixteen states opposed the draft resolution adopted yesterday by the General Assembly's decolonisation committee, among them the five Western countries currently leading the SWA/Namibia exercise.

The wideranging resolution condemns "collusion" with South Africa in political, economic, diplomatic and military fields and singles out the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Israel, Italy and Japan.

The text also asks the General Assembly to condemn "collusion" in nuclear technology, specifically addressing the charge to France, West Germany, Israel and the US.

The draft also asks oil-producing countries to block supplies of crude oil to South Africa.

The resolution was carried with 87 votes in favour — all African, communist bloc and Third World countries.

British Ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard said it was "self-deception" to believe that the Namibia negotiations could succeed without diplomatic and political contact with South Africa.

He said Britain believed that economic relations could assist peaceful change in South Africa.

It was "illogical and unjust" to single out the Western countries for condemnation in the light of trade between South Africa and eastern European countries, reflected by the African Abstract of Trade Statistics.

Mr Richard said the content and tone of the draft resolution were "mischievous, inappropriate and misleading", and would, in time, diminish the value and authority of General Assembly resolutions.

Sincerely yours,

Dear Forest Glader,

Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. Composition of the Board

We have sadly had to accept the resignations of R.A. Brown, E.S. Rumbelow and C.G. Burn from the Board.

Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh, who was co-opted to the Board immediately after the A.G.M., was elected as Chairman, C.O. Read as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. E.E. Monk was co-opted as a Director. The Board of Directors now comprises the following:-

Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh (Chairman) - Use No. 53
C.O. Read (Vice-Chairman) - Use No. 53
A. Fox - Use. No. 44 (Jacket 4) Tel.
D.S. Roberts - Use. No. 1 (Ten Feeden
Grove). Home - Use. No. 30 (Jacket 4)
E.E. Monk - Use. No. 39 (Jacket 4) Tel

They will be glad to help you if they can if you have problems about your Use discussed at a Board Meeting.

2. Rents

Since the increases in the rents levied and to the fact mentioned for the Board, for the Board, entirely, though consent to maintain this. If anyone wishes to sublet to another, etc., one should ask.

3. Forest View Estates

The Directors have had their attention drawn over ending their own property's the common area with private ents, so as to [illegible] allowed to continue this en- their open-plan concept of Forest Glade between neighbours.

Trees enclosures have been made in various ways - by walls, fences or hedges, or by less curious, but just as effective means of planting. The Directors have over the years felt obliged to consider that it is in keeping on the open-plan scheme for Forest Glade, the interests of all members to retain the individual merits of the various cases It is not possible to consider the individual without agreeing invidious, and therefore the matter generally, to insist that the

Members are reminded that no walls, fences or other external erections are allowed on their property without the prior consent of the Board of Directors and the Divisional Council. The common area must be kept open for the use and enjoyment of all members. No full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and all which have been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or obstructions

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5 STAFFING 1979 (Agenda i

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Chair

UN newsmen invited to see SWA election

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, has invited about 100 guests, including a number of United Nations correspondents, to attend the December election in the territory.

He told a weekend meeting near Windhoek that the invitation was aimed at giving foreign journalists an opportunity to see for themselves how the election was conducted.

Commenting on the announcement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that Western countries had donated more than R60 000 000 to Swapo over the past three years, he said the five Western powers involved had rendered their intentions towards SWA questionable, and they owed the people of the territory an explanation

There was little time for the United Nations and the Western countries to give an explanation, because the constituent assembly elected in December would need clarity on the impartiality of the two groups before it could decide on the continued implementation of the Western plan for SWA. — Sapa.

A new sanctions call likely

NEW YORK. — An African demand for mandatory sanctions against South Africa was the most likely outcome if any resolution were to be tabled when the Security Council resumed deliberations on South West Africa today, African and Western sources agree

They also agree that the Western powers were bound to cast their third veto against such action

Representatives of both sides are trying to put a more acceptable face to such a confrontation

They said it would not necessarily mean the end of the negotiating process aimed at getting SWA independence under UN auspices

It is almost two weeks since they "urgently" summoned the 15-nation council to consider South Africa's "defiance" of its resolution 435 for UN supervised elections in SWA.

Some highly-placed African diplomats privately admit they might have been rushed by Swapo into calling too early for the meeting.

Western sources said Swapo had succeeded in mustering uncompromising opposition from most of the 49 African nations to the deal struck between the South African Government and the five Western members of the council in Pretoria last month.

The inability of the Frontline African states to exert further pressure on Swapo had, underscored the hard African line, they said.

Opposition to the Pretoria communique was so strong that they had all but scrapped hopes of sending special UN representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, back to Windhoek.

Nevertheless, the Western powers had to block pumitive action against South Africa at this stage. Pretoria could not yet be deemed in defiance of council resolution 435, they added.

The absolute test could only come after the internal election next month

Western sources insist the five would "kick back" if Pretoria tried to transfer any representative authority to the winners of the December poll.

The African "steering committee" was still looking at the suggestion by the Indian Ambassador, Mr Rikhi Jaipal, that the council, under threat of chapter seven action, call on South Africa to scrap the December poll and comply with resolution 435 — Sapa.

Owen runs into sanctions storm

7/11/78 Mercury

272 280 11

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — A powerful campaign to force the British Government to lift sanctions against Rhodesia will come to a climax in a two-day debate — which begins in the House of Commons today — on the Bingham Report on Rhodesia generally.

A "softening-up" process, which began several months ago, was accelerated at the weekend by the publication of two anti-sanctions articles in British national newspapers — one by the Rhodesian leader, Mr. Ian Smith, in the Sunday Express, and the other by Lord Blake, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and author of a history on Rhodesia, in the Sunday Times.

Yesterday, in a fierce attack on sanctions, the Sun wrote: "Like the blind leading the blind — or is it the bland leading the bland? — Foreign Secretary David Owen stumbles through the Rhodesia tragedy with an incompetence that is becoming macabre . . . His so-called Rhodesia policy has been wrong from the start. Now hardly any time is left to salvage a country that has been one of the most advanced in Africa.

"For once, the fault does not lie with Ian Smith. He offered Black majority rule within two years, and Britain's immediate task was to grab so big an opportunity and move in fast to ensure that Mr. Smith kept his word.

"Instead, Dr. Owen has sucked up to Marxist terrorists outside Rhodesia, sent military aid to mischief-making Zambia, yet dillied and dallied with moderate Black leaders to the point where they are desperate . . . Instead of mouthing platitudes, cannot the bland doctor see that unless Britain changes course, there will be nothing left even for his guerilla pals to inherit."

In the two-day Commons debate, former Conservative Cabinet Minister Reginald Maudling will make a determined bid to rally enough votes to defeat the annual renewal of sanctions.

Maur... on S...

The Conservative Party is divided on sanctions, but Mr. Maudling is expected to muster at least 60 votes.

Dr. Owen, however will make a spirited defence of sanctions.

Even if the Commons were to vote against sanctions, Britain would still be bound by the UN sanctions resolution.

Inquiry

In the debate on the Bingham Report, Left-wing Labour MPs will press for a fuller inquiry and for prosecutions to be

---

pany officials who knowingly allowed oil to reach Rhodesia through BP and Shell.

Anthony Rider reports from Salisbury that Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council will urge today that the hand-over to Black rule should go ahead on December 31 as agreed in the March 3 internal settlement agreement.

His party has prepared a paper which insists that the December elections can be held and that there is no reason why the December 31 deadline should not be met.

Belief

The UANC's views will be given to the Executive Council today by the Bishop amid the widely held belief that the council as a whole will approve an election postponement of severals months and hand-over.

Mr. Smith said on his return from the U S. last week that he had felt December 31 was too ambitious a target.

After a meeting of the Rhodesian Front's 100-member national executive, called to consider the election timetable, Mr. Smith said he hoped the Executive Council would consider a report on a new practical timetable.

He added: "If our committee says we cannot do

it, what else can we do?

L.W. Na afloop i.v. opm. van die biewery

Sake-Afrikaans

Afrikaans I:

West's D-day for sanctions

NEW YORK. — The United Nation's Security Council met yesterday at the request of African delegations to condemn South Africa for calling unilateral elections in South West Africa.

But diplomatic sources said the Western powers were proposing to counter an African resolution deploring the South African decision by giving Pretoria until December 20 to accept the UN plan — or face sanctions.

The Africans called for an urgent meeting last week, stating that South Africa had rejected the UN plan for free elections and transition to independence under the protection of a UN peace-keeping force.

They have drafted an unofficial resolution calling for a tight economic embargo against South Africa.

"We face a grave situation," the Mauritian Ambassador, Mr Radha Krishna Ramphul, told the council yesterday.

Speaking on behalf of the African nations, Mr Ramphul said South Africa was opposed to UN-supervised elections in SWA. He said Pretoria wanted an internal solution to maintain control over the territory.

The five Western members of the council — Britain, Canada, France, West Germany and the United States — have denied that South Africa has turned down the UN plan. They have also declared they would not recognize the results of the unilateral elections.

But Mr Ramphul emphasized that such elections would automatically exclude the UN solution.

South Africa had been playing for time in showing a willingness to negotiate in the past 18 months and had not been serious in accepting the plan, he said.

Mr Ramphul said elections that Pretoria could not completely control would bring a victory to Swapo.

"We are on the verge of war in Africa. If the council takes no action against South Arica now, war would begin in Southern Africa and spread to other parts of the continent," he warned. — UPI.

In vraestel moet muar nie

L.W. 'n Woordeboek gebruik word. Elkeen wat hierdie gebruik uit woordeboek saambring. Oor en weer lenery sal eksamen toegelaat word nie.

Afrikaans-Nederlands I: Twee vraestelle (3 uur elk)

1ste vraestel	Afd. A	-	Dr. Gilfi
	Afd. B	-	Mnr. Walt
	Afd. C	-	Mnr. Snym
2de vraestel	Afd. A	-	Mev. Wahl
	Afd. B	-	Dr. Pheif (Taalgesk

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Ndl. grammatika (Dr. Pheiffer) en Ndl. poësie (Dr. Gilfillan); toetse sal gedurende September afgeneem word. Die punte sal vir die eksamen tel.

Afrikaans-Nederlands II: Twee vraestelle (3 uur elk)

1ste vraestel	Afd. A	-	Dr. Gilfillan (Ndl. 17de eeuse en moderne Ndl. poësie)
	Afd. B	-	Mnr. Snyman & Dr. v.d. Merwe (prosa)
	Afd. C	-	Dr. v.d. Merwe (drama)
2de vraestel	Afd. A	-	Prof. Scholtz (Semantiek ens.)
	Afd. B	-	Dr. Pheiffer (Taalgeskiedenis)
	Afd. C	-	Mnr. Walters (Afr. poësie)
	Afd. D	-	Mev. Woher (Taalkunde)

In die eerste vraestel moet VYF vrae beantwoord word, TWEE vrae uit Afd. A en in Afd. B minstens EEN vraag oor Ndl. en EEN vraag oor Afr. prosa en EEN vraag uit Afdeling C. In die 2de vraestel moet ook VYF vrae beantwoord word: minstens EEN en nie meer as TWEE uit Afdeling A en B nie. Uit elk van Afd. C en D moet EEN vraag beantwoord word.

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Kamer maan nyweraars teen boikotte

Burger 10/11/78

280

SUID-AFRIKA sal 'n groeikoers van 6 persent moet toon as genoeg werkgeleenthede vir nuwe werknemers geskep wil word, het mnr. S. R. Back, uittredende voorsitter van die Kaapse Kamer van Nywerhede gister op die jaarvergadering gesê.

Mnr. Back het gesê hoewel Wes-Kaapland 'n voorkeurgebied vir bruinmense is, is daar sekere nywerhede in die streek wat nie sonder 'n beperkte hoeveelheid swart werkers kan klaarkom nie. 'n Fyn balans moet tussen kapitaalintensiewe en arbeidsintensiewe bedrywighede gevind word.

Hoewel die Regering se onlangse samesprekinge met die vyf Westerse lande die moontlikheid van boikotte verminder het, moet dié moontlikheid nie uitgesluit word nie. Dit is bykans onmoontlik om die optrede van die V.V.O. te voorspel.

Die nywerhede wat afhanklik is van ingevoerde grondstowwe, moet aandag skenk aan hulle leweransiers; terwyl uitvoerders hulle markte moet ondersoek, het hy die lede aangeraai.

Mnr. J. F. Roos, direkteur van die Kaapse Kamer van Nywerhede, het gesê die Regering het 'n wyse besluit geneem toe hy die Buro vir Ekonomiese Ondersoek opdrag gegee het om ondersoek in te stel na die vermoë van die Wes-Kaaplandse ekonomie. Die Buro sal 'n voorlopige verslag hieroor voor die einde van die jaar uitbring.

Hoewel 84,5 persent van die produksievermoë van nywerhede tans benut word, is daar nog steeds 'n oorskot produksievermoë weens die ontoereikende vraag, sê die Kamer in sy jaarverslag, wat by die vergadering aangeneem is.

Die verslag meld dat die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie verder gestimuleer moet word met die oog op werkverskaffing. Die merkwaardige verbetering in die betalingsbalans en die skerp styging in die goudprys stel die Regering in staat om die ekonomie verder te stimuleer.

Sowat 13 persent van die oorskotproduksievermoë moet toegeskryf word aan 'n onvoldoende vraag. Dit is dus belangrik dat die vraag gestimuleer word. Die verbruik van plaaslike goedere moet ook aangemoedig word, meld die verslag.

Die Kamer meen dat meer skofwerk in werking gestel moet word om die werkloosheidprobleem te oorkom. Dit sal die behoefte aan ingevoerde fabriekstoerusting verminder. Die bestaande fabriekstoerusting moet ten volle benut word. Sodoende sal bykomende werkgeleenthede geskep word.

The inclusion of LANDCULT instead of MORGENS greatly increased the explanatory power in the variation of yield from 11% to 29,1%. What is also interesting is that the coefficient of LANDCULT is positive indicating a direct relationship between the two. As explained earlier, these two variables (YIELD and LANDCULT) were both probably related to family income or wealth and that families with higher incomes were capable of cultivating more land, buying better seed and more fertilizer thus obtaining higher yields.

The number of unspecified children (HUC) only just becomes significant in equation (6) and has a negative coefficient. A possible explanation for this is that unspecified children may well refer to younger children and that an adult woman might have to stay at home to look after the children. This could therefore lead to a fall in yield.

The significance of HUC falls away when the number of wage-earning females and males are combined in the composite variable HWA in equation (7). HWA becomes more significant indicating that the absence of adults from the fields because they were earning wages lowered the yield.

Thus far we have conside e homelands.
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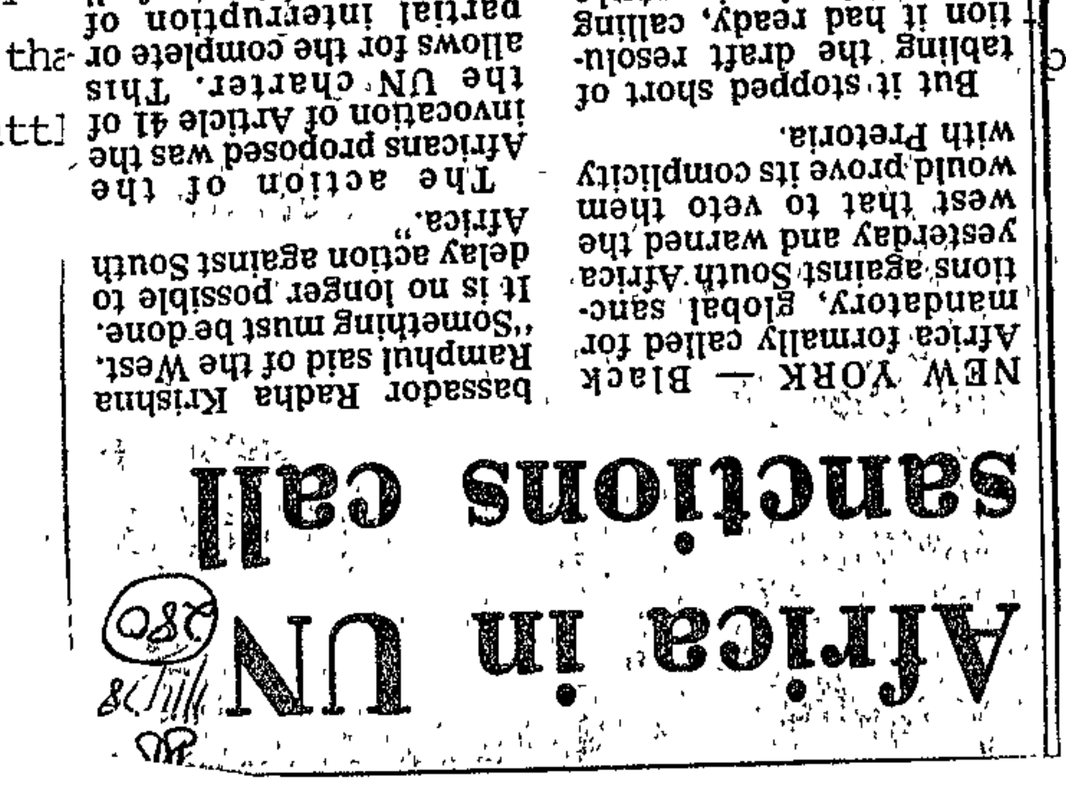


Africa in UN sanctions call

NEW YORK — Black Africa formally called for mandatory, global sanctions against South Africa yesterday and warned the west that to veto them would prove its complicity with Pretoria.

But it stopped short of tabling the draft resolution it had ready, calling for Rhodesia-style isolation, when the Security Council finally met yesterday morning to begin what threatens to be a long, tortuous debate on the deadlocked plan for overseen SWA independence.

Instead, it was all emotion in the chamber, as first the spokesmen for the 49-nation Africa group and then Swapo went before the council to allege that a desperate and aggressive South Africa would turn Africa into a permanent battleground unless it was stopped immediately.

"They have failed — utterly," Mauritius ambassador Radha Krishna Ramphul said of the West. "Something must be done. It is no longer possible to delay action against South Africa."

The action of the Africans proposed was the invocation of Article 41 of the UN charter. This allows for the complete or partial interruption of economic relations, of all communications links and of diplomatic relations.

They also broadened the basis of their argument beyond the current failure to implement the UN's SWA operation and, instead cited, years of South African rejection of international decisions over the territory.

Ironically, a lone hint at moderation came from Swapo.

While it strongly pressed the sanctions demand, it also pledged full cooperation in further efforts by all sides to activate the UN operation.

—DDC.

10/11/78 Star

African bloc to insist on sanction vote

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — African delegates are expected to insist today that the United Nations Security Council vote on their demand for sanctions against South Africa and end two weeks of closed-door wrangling with the West over SWA/Namibia.

"I think negotiation has come to a fullstop now. The Africans and the non-aligned representatives have come to a point, I think, where they want a vote," an African source said yesterday.

But Western diplomats were still talking late yesterday as they chiselled at a joint non-aligned and African draft which could be shaped into the compromise resolution the Western group wants — allowing time for South Africa to clarify its political intentions in the territory.

WESTERN VIEW

And African sources say a vote should be called on the sanctions resolution drafted in response to Pretoria's insistence on the December election, if only to reaffirm their opposition to the move.

Some Western sources hoped a resolution satisfying all groups could be tabled today.

The five-nation Western team on the Security Council has made it clear the three vetoes they hold would be cast if the sanctions issue was pushed to a vote before Pretoria could unquestionably be held in defiance of the Council's mandate for the territory.

Sanctions out, NNF tells UN

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Sanctions or other punitive measures against South Africa should not be considered until all avenues for agreement on the South West African issue have been exhausted, says the Namibian National Front.

But the NNF reiterated its complete opposition to the SA-sponsored election in the territory next month.

However, in an urgent telex to the president of the United Nations Security Council, the NNF supported the joint Western-South African agreement for Mr Martti Ahtisaari's immediate return to SWA

The NNF said Mr Ahtisaari, the UN special representative for SWA, should return to the territory to discuss the implementation of the un-endorsed Western peace plan with the Administrator General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn

This would finally establish whether or not the SA Government was sincere in implementing the proposals, the telex said

"It may be the last opportunity to achieve a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem

"Sanctions or other measures against South Africa will also directly affect the people of Namibia and in our view should not be considered until all avenues for agreement on the implementation of the Security Council resolution have been exhausted"

What SA sanctions would mean to West

The pressure for sanctions against South Africa is growing and if the problems of Rhodesia and Namibia are not sorted out in 1979 the West may find itself unable to resist such action. Just what would that mean in terms of the western economies? ALAN RAKE of Gemini News Service examines the extent of western investment and the key mineral riches of South Africa on which countries like Britain and West Germany are so dependent.

Calls are being made in the United Nations for economic sanctions against South Africa. Third World countries are becoming increasingly worried about South Africa's situation in Namibia, by its continued support of Rhodesia and by the continuation of apartheid at home.

In the future, pressure for sanctions against South Africa is bound to grow. The most practical first line of approach would be an oil boycott. This would hit South Africa hardest as it is the only source of energy in which it is really lacking.

South Africa has no oil of its own, though it does have enough coal which it converts through the highly wasteful Sasol process into oil. By this expensive method it produces 15 per cent of its oil needs, but nowhere nearly enough to keep its industry going.

Iran is by far the most important oil supplier to South Africa. Until the Iranian troubles it was supplying 350 000 barrels a day. The Western powers have drawn attention to the consequences of the Iranian situation and stressed to South Africa the implications if a wider world oil boycott was started.

But how free is the West to pursue its policy? Though South Africa needs world oil, the West is dependent on South Africa for a whole range of other essential minerals.

A West German Foreign Office study has shown that interruption of supplies of South African industrial raw materials could have a "swift and devastating effect" on Germany's industry.

It adds: "The German government is planning to keep part of its foreign currency reserves in vital raw materials to prevent the collapse of large parts of German industry, if supplies from Southern Africa are stopped or subjected to boycott as a result of worsening military conflict . . .

"It is estimated that a one-third fall in supplies of Southern African chrome to West Germany could cut German industrial production by a quarter in a few weeks and cost seven million jobs."

West German investment in South Africa rose by three per cent last year and is now over the 2 000 million rand mark. The German study followed a US survey which revealed that US investment is likely to rise by 20 per cent in 1979.

RESERVES AND OUTPUT

	SOUTH AFRICA		USSR	
	% World reserves	% World production	% World reserves	% World production
Platinum group	86	55	13	31
Chrome	83	30	1	32
Vanadium	64	46	33	20
Manganese	48	24	45	35
Gold	49	59	19	19
Fluorspar	46	5	4	11
Asbestos	10	10	25	36
Uranium	17	13	13	28

The survey was based on projected capital expenditure by 325 of the largest US multinational companies. It shows total capital expenditure by US companies in South Africa is expected to be 227m dollars in 1979.

France is also trying to find ways of increasing trade with South Africa A former French cabinet minister and about a dozen French industrialists toured South Africa in October. French trade has increased markedly in the last two years.

Britain holds 60 per cent of all foreign investment in South Africa and earns R361m a year from its shareholdings in South African-based companies.

It also imported R1 408 million from South Africa in 1977 and exported R92m. Both these totals are lower than Britain's trade with black Africa.

Indeed Nigeria, in the first nine months of 1978, imported nearly R1 440 m from Britain compared with South Africa's R800m. But the figures clearly show Britain's heavy dependence on South African imports.

A report by the Economist Intelligence Unit, "Mineral supplies from South Africa" reveals the West's dilemma.

William van Reinsburg, Professor of Geology at West Texas State University, points out that South Africa produces more than half the world supplies of gold, platinum and vanadium and more than one-third of its supplies of chrome, manganese, aluminium silicate and vermiculite.

In the cases of gold, platinum, chrome, manganese and vanadium the largest single alternative source of supply is the USSR. Some minerals can be obtained from other sources, but it would be virtually impossible for any other country to replace South Africa as a supplier of chrome, gold or the metals in the platinum group.

It would take a decade or more to develop alternative mines. Investment in mining in other parts of Africa has been negligible in the Seventies. While waiting for new mines to be developed, the West would suffer severe shortages, particularly of manganese and uranium.

Many of these minerals are of strategic importance. Chrome, manganese and vanadium are essential ingredients in steel making, while chrome is used in special alloys for military aircraft and armaments.

Platinum is essential in the refining of oil and is used in the production of glass. Other members of the platinum group are used in electronic equipment. The proportion of these minerals put to strategic use would increase substantially in time of war.

A Soviet specialist in economic warfare, Maj. Gen. A. N. Lagovsky, is quoted in the report as saying that the Soviet Union should exploit this dependency of the West by cutting it off from its sources of supply in Southern Africa.

Possibly the most strategic mineral of all is uranium. South Africa has been producing it for more than 25 years. At peak production in 1959 there were 26 uranium-producing mines supplying almost 6 000 tons to the Combined Development Agency of the US and Britain.

By 1965, 19 of these producers had stopped because of lack of demand, but now the race for nuclear power is on again and South Africa has a huge potential in the tailings of past gold mining operations, where the uranium is found as a by-product.

All this shows how the West's short-term interests are inextricably bound up with those of South Africa. Its economy has been geared to supplying Western needs for minerals and many agricultural products for most of this century.

But the West should see that the South African economy could be totally destroyed in a general Southern African holocaust, or it could be paralysed by an efficient oil boycott.

Unless South Africa sets its own house in order, the West will see that its long-term economic interests lie elsewhere. — GEMINI

© Copyright

thing (e.g. creche, clinic, shearing shed) in their area.

However very few of these people then actually get involved with the voluntary work necessary to establish such projects.

The Zenzele centre is idolophu which SAYS U.C.T. was involved in, is a typical example of overestimating people's felt community of interests. The centre was designed to be a market for crafts, vegetables etc. from all areas of [illegible] Since many Zenzele members [illegible] all

She has often tried to get people in this area to build a creche building but although N.M. has organised

home at about 4pm. They are meant to pay 20 cents a month but only about two-thirds pay. They get a meal and tea every day. Mrs Bononga has to contribute some of her own money to cover the costs of this (her total income is R37.00 a month). 101 children have signed on, but there are generally 70 who come in summer and 30 in winter.

S.A. GEDREIG OOR SUIDWES

Weste stem nie vir sanksieplan

Burger 14/11/78 (280)

NEW YORK.

DIE Veiligheidsraad het gister hier met tien stemme 'n skikvoorstel aanvaar waarvolgens Suid-Afrika gewaarsku word dat hy verpligte sanksies kan verwag as die raad se plan vir Suidwes se onafhanklikheid onder toesig van die V.V.O. nie nagekom word nie. Die raad het Suid-Afrika gevra om aanstaande maand se verkiesing af te gelas.

Die vyf Westerse lidlande, Brittanje, Amerika, Frankryk, Wes-Duitsland en Kanada, het buite stemming gebly, berig Sapa.

Die voorstel versoek Suid-Afrika om die beoogde binnelandse verkiesings van 4 tot 8 Desember onmiddellik te beëindig.

Die besluit van die Veiligheidsraad beteken nie noodwendig dat sanksies teen Suid-Afrika ingestel sal word nie, het die Minister van Buitelandse Sake, mnr. Pik Botha, gisteraand aan ons korrespondent in Johannesburg gesê.

Die Minister het by navraag kommentaar gelewer op die Veiligheidsraad se besluit.

Min. Botha het gesê dat hy steeds in verbinding is met die Westerse Vyf, in die Veiligheidsraad en met die Sekretaris-generaal, dr. Kurt Waldheim, „maar ek kan in hierdie stadium nie bekend maak waaroor ons gepraat het nie".

Intussen berig ons korrespondent uit New York dat min. Botha gister aan dr. Waldheim 'n telegram gestuur het waarin hy aandui dat hy bereid is om op 27 November met dr. Waldheim te beraadslaag.

Dr. Waldheim, moet op 24 November aan die raad verslag doen oor die toepassing van die V.V.O.-plan.

Die feit dat die vyf Westerse lande buite stemming gebly het, beteken nie dat hulle onsimpatiek teenoor die voorstel staan of teen die rigting waarin die Veiligheidsraad stuur indien Suid-Afrika nie gehoor gee nie, het Kanada se ambassadeur by die V.V.O., mnr. William Barton, gisteraand namens die vyf Westerse lande gesê.

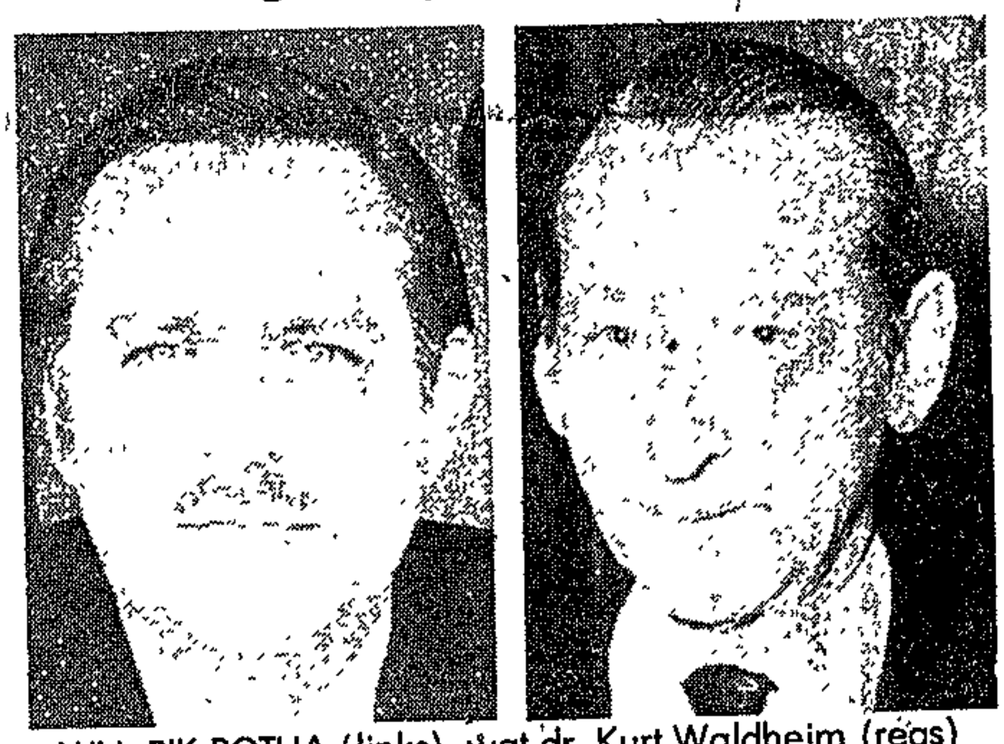
„Ons sal op die gepaste tyd die feite beoordeel, 'n besluit neem en dienooreenkomstig optree," het hy gesê.

Brittanje se ambassadeur by die V.V.O., mnr. Ivor Richard, het gesê die volgende stap is regstreekse kontak tussen dr. Waldheim en die Suid-Afrikaanse regering.

Die voorstel wat deur Gaboen, Indie, Koeweit en Nigerië gesteun is, wyk af van die oorspronklike plan om onmiddellik verpligte sanksies teen Suid-Afrika in te stel, 'n stap wat deur die Westerse lande geveto sou word.

In die sleutelparagraaf in gister se voorstel word „weereens geëis dat Suid-Afrika met die Veiligheidsraad en die Sekretaris-generaal saamwerk in die toepassing van sy voorstelle".

Suid-Afrika word gewaarsku dat as hy nie gehoor gee nie, die Veiligheidsraad verplig sal wees om onverwyld byeen te kom om ingevolge die handves van die V.V.O. die nodige stappe te doen.



MIN. PIK BOTHA (links), wat dr. Kurt Waldheim (regs) per telegram laat weet het hy sal later vandeesmaand met hom beraadslaag.

Sanctions 'if poll is not halted now'

NEW YORK — The UN Security Council yesterday threatened to impose sanctions on South Africa unless the Government cancels the pre-independence election it has scheduled in South West Africa for December 5-8.

The Security Council adopted by 10 affirmative votes a compromise resolution warning South Africa that she faced possible mandatory action if she failed to comply with the council's plan for the territory's independence under UN auspices.

The five Western Powers (Britain, the U.S., France, West Germany and Canada) in this 15-nation top UN body abstained in the vote.

The resolution calls on South Africa to cancel the proposed elections immediately. It requires the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to report progress on implementation of the measure by November 24.

The key paragraphs in yesterday's measure "demand once again that South Africa co-operate with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the implementation of its resolutions" and "warns South Africa that its failure to do so would compel the Security Council to meet forthwith to initiate appropriate actions under the charter of the UN including (the mandatory) Chapter Seven thereof, so as to ensure South Africa's compliance with the aforementioned resolutions." — (Sapa.)

● See also Page 4

US draws up sanctions plan

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The United States is studying a very wide range of limited sanction options with which to hit South Africa if it finally rejects the United Nations' South West Africa independence operation.

They range from some form of oil ban to a curb on airline travel to the West.

But in confirming this, officials made it clear that the aim would not be to cripple the Republic economically, but to impose "finely tuned" measures that would serve as a "clear signal" to Pretoria.

Informed sources indicated the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, might accept United Nations and Western pleadings and fly here before the November 25 deadline, when Secretary - General Kurt Waldheim must report back to the Security Council on the implementation of the still-blocked operation.

An initial request to Mr Botha made more than a week ago was turned down, but it has been renewed in the wake of Monday's Security Council vote now giving only 10 days for South Africa to clearly state its policy.

The United States threat against the Republic was given headline treatment in the New York press and triggered a ripple of anxiety on Wall Street — with brokers and specialists anxiously seeking more details.

Call off poll, page 11

RDM 10/11/78

SA can survive sanctions — prof

A TOP Johannesburg economist yesterday said the United Nations would be foolish to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa because it would have severe economic repercussions around the world.

Professor Arnt Spandau of the Univiersity of the Witwatersrand said sanctions would wipe out 250 000 jobs in Western Europe, impoverish at least four black African states, and set off a new surge of commodity price rises — disrupting the world-wide battle to control inflation.

The move would also seriously impede South Africa's economic development. But the burden of this would fall mainly on the shoulders of blacks in the work force and would dilute pressure for change within South Africa.

"There is abundant evidence to show black advances are strongest during periods of economic growth. This is when you develop black consciousness. When things are bad, people are docile and subservient," he said.

The possibility of sanctions being imposed was remote because of these adverse factors. But even if they were passed it was unlikely that the UN would be able to enforce them, he said.

He drew this conclusion after making a detailed study of the issue, which will be published next month under the title "Economic Boycott against South Africa".

In the book, the professor predicts South Africa could survive for 10 years or more without feeling a severe pinch even with full sanctions against the nation.

This projection, supported by charts in a pre-publication manuscript, contrasts sharply with previous predictions that the crunch would come within two to four years. — UPI.

SA bekendes genoem in wapensmokkelary

Deur FRIK BADENHORST

VERSKEIE Suid-Afrikaanse sakemanne, wapenhandelaars en Europese firmas is nou betrek by 'n grootskaalse wapensmokkelary uit Amerika na die Republiek. 'n Suid-Afrikaner, mnr. Richard Beck, 32, van Johannesburg, en mnr. Seymour Freilich, 'n Amerikaanse burger, is in Chicago gearresteer en staan tereg op sewe aanklagte in dié verband.

Hulle is tot dusver die eerste twee beskuldigdes. Die derde is die Conceivable Body Armour Corporation van Detroit, Michigan. Mnr. Seymour is die sekretaris en rekenmeester van die firma.

Volgens die klagstaat word beweer dat hulle saamgesweer het om die VSA se neutraliteitswette te oortree, en dat hulle van April verlede jaar tot April vanjaar wapens ter waarde van R297 000 van die lughawe O'Hare in Chicago en die lughawe Kennedy via Zürich na Suid-Afrika gestuur het.

Na bewering is 405 vuurwapens reeds langs die roete na Suid-Afrika gestuur en was 127 onderweg toe hulle by die lughawe O'Hare gekonfiskeer word. Hierby kom nog 5 000 patrone.

Van die wapens wat in die klagstaat genoem is, is AR-180-semi-outomatiese gewere wat vir paramilitêre doeleindes gebruik kan word.

Mnr. William Cook, assistent prokureur-generaal in Chicago, sê die ondersoek was so uitgebrei dat die Amerikaanse departemente van finansies, buitelandse sake, Interpol, Scotland Yard en Amerikaanse doeane-beamptes daaraan deelgeneem het.

Mnr. Beck is Vrydag deur doeanebamptes gearresteer nadat hy van 'n vlug van New York op O'Hare afgestap het. Hy het reeds in die hof verskyn en 'n prokureur het hom verteenwoordig.

Borgtog van R400 000 is toegestaan. Dit sal hersien word by 'n voorlopige verskyning Dinsdag. Dan sal mnr. Beck ook die geleentheid hê om te sê of die prokureur wat deur die staat aangewys is, hom moet verdedig en of hy sy eie prokureur wil hê.

'n Prokureur uit Suid-Afrika wat sy belange behartig, sal môre na Amerika gaan om mnr. Beck by te staan, is gisteraand laat verneem.

Mnr. Cook sê in die klagstaat is daar ook die name van Europese firmas wat deel van die smokkelketting was, asook die name van verskeie ander Suid-Afrikaners wat met die smokkelary gemoeid is. Hulle is in die stadium nie beskuldigdes nie. Een van hulle, mnr. Roland Whitening, is 'n vriend van mnr. Beck.

In die klagstaat word gesê dat daar voorgegee is dat die wapens as „apparaat vir die speelgoed en as duiktoerusting" beskryf is. Mnr. Cook sê dat vier van die aanklagte te doen het met die beskrywing van die inhoud van die besendings.

'n Vriend van mnr. Beck wat sy naam nie genoem wil hê nie en deur wapenhandelaars as sy vennoot beskryf word, sê dat mnr. Beck met mnr. Freilich in kontak was voor hy na Amerika teruggekeer het.

Mnr. Freilich het hom verseker dat hy nie vervolg sou word as hy terugkeer nie. Al wat nodig was, was dat hy sekere dokumente onderteken. Daardeur kon die wapens waarop beslag gelê is, aan die Amerikaanse verkoper terugbesorg word en mnr. Beck sy geld terugkry.

Mnr. Beck was ook in kontak met die betrokke Amerikaanse owerheid en het van hulle dieselfde versekering gekry. Sy vriende het hom gewaarsku om nie te gaan nie, maar hy wou nie luister nie.

Hy het verskeie handelaars in Johannesburg, onder andere dr. Lucas Potgieter, mnr. Ivan Garbs en aan mnr. Dan Levin, van wapens voorsien toe hy nog 'n wapenhandelaar was.

* In 1976 is berig dat mev. Joan Taylor van Durban, 'n agent vir die Colt- en die Winchestermaatskappy in Suid-Afrika was. Nadat dit rugbaar geword het, het mnr. Walter Plowman, Colt se destydse uitvoerbestuurder, se kop gewaai. In die geval is duisende rewolwers in 'n enkele besending uit Wes-Duitsland na Suid-Afrika gestuur.

* 'n Tyd gelede het 'n besending wapens wat op die lughawe Jan Smuts onderskep moes word, verdwaal geraak en by 'n adres in Swaziland aangekom. Die Swazi-regering het daarop beslag gelê.

Mnr. L. W. Dekker, hoof-uitvoerende beampte van Krygkor, het na aanleiding van die klagstaat in Chicago waarin beweer word dat daar krysmateriaal onder die besendings was, gesê hy ken nie mnr. Beck nie. Suid-Afrika kry geen wapens van Amerika nie. Die wapens van die Weermag is ook nie van Amerikaanse oorsprong nie.

Wapens na SA laat Holland bloos

RAPPORT 19/11/78

Van Ons Korrespondent

UTRECHT — Die direksie van die skeepsvaartonderneming Van Es en Van Ommeren in Rotterdam betreur dit dat een van hul vragskepe Houwitzergranate na Suid-Afrika vervoer het.

Die saak is onthul nadat die Kanadese Radio-omroep CBC berig het dat die wapenvervaardiger Space Research granate via Spanje na Suid-Afrika vervoer het. Volgens 'n berig in die dagblad Trouw is die granate deur die vragskip Breezand van Bracelona na Durban vervoer.

Die direksie van Space Research ontken dat hulle wapens aan Suid-Afrika verskaf het. Hulle verklaar dat die granate vir Spanje bestem was, en dat hulle nie op die hoogte is met wat ná die aflewering in Spanje gebeur het nie.

Van Es en Van Ommeren sê dat hulle nie op die hoogte was van die inhoud van die kratte nie. Segsman G. Tegelberg het sy spyt oor die saak uitgespreek.

SA oil boycott move at UN

23/11/78

UNITED NATIONS — The General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee has approved mandatory oil embargoes against South Africa to stop the flow of petroleum to Rhodesia.

The resolution also deplored the "complicity of successive British Governments" in the violation of oil sanctions against Rhodesia.

The resolution, which was in two parts, was unopposed but 10 members abstained on one section and 13 on the other. The affirmative votes were cast by 124 and 120 members respectively.

The committee condemned and rejected the internal settlement reached last March, setting up a multiracial Rhodesian Government.

The policies of governments, especially that of South Africa which continued to collaborate with the Rhodesian authorities were also condemned.

The oil embargo proposal against South Africa was addressed to the Security Council, which alone takes such decisions under the mandatory terms of Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

The first section of the resolution, which received the bigger affirmative vote, expressed firm support for the "legitimate struggle" by all means at their disposal of black Rhodesians seeking self-determination and independence.

Speaking before the voting began, the British Ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard, complained that the resolution was prepared without general consultation. Britain must abstain and regretted that it was impossible for the UN to speak with a single voice on the Rhodesia issue this year. — SAPA-RNS.

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Note: Norman Reynolds is Programme Officer for Rural Development, the Ford Foundation, New Delhi, India. On secondment to Saldru.

NM 23/11/78

No promise on sanctions

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LONDON — Britain's Foreign Secretary Dr. David Owen refused yesterday to give an assurance that the British Government would block UN sanctions against South Africa.

The government would not support such a move while it thought there was a serious possibility of negotiated solutions to the problems of southern Africa — particularly Rhodesia and South West Africa.

But he told the House of Commons "South Africa cannot be given a blank cheque to pursue policies in southern Africa, internally or externally, which are in direct contradiction with the United Nations charter."

Dr. Owen was replying to Conservative MP, Mr. Malcolm Rifkind, who had asked for a categorical assurance that Britain would oppose the imposition of oil sanctions against South Africa.

The Tory MP was referring to the British abstention on Tuesday when the UN General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee voted for an oil embargo against South Africa as a way of stopping the flow to Rhodesia.

Before it could be enforced the committee's draft resolution would need endorsement by the Security Council where Britain is among the five veto-holding powers.

Dr. Owen agreed with the "strict logic" of Labour MP Mr. Frank Hooley's submission that an oil embargo of South Africa was needed to stop oil from getting to "Smith's war machine."

The alternative was that South Africa voluntarily stop the flow. This was not likely. — (Sapa.)

African bloc to push for SA sanctions

23 Stat
280
6/12/78

By Kevin Jacobs

NEW YORK — An African-initiated United Nations Security Council debate on events in SWA/Namibia was abruptly terminated yesterday and the UN's African bloc now plans to push for a sanctions resolution in the General Assembly.

Numerically dominated by Third World states, the 150-nation General Assembly is certain to endorse overwhelmingly any proposal for economic sanctions against South Africa for its continuing presence in the territory.

But General Assembly resolutions carry no obligation binding on member states, and on the SWA/Namibia dispute it would merely recommend the action to the Security Council.

The African group is likely to sponsor a call for a comprehensive economic and oil blockade of South Africa when the General Assembly receives the annual report of the UN Council for Namibia, probably tomorrow.

ACTIONS

Intending to castigate South Africa once more for holding unilateral arranged elections in SWA/Namibia this week, the 49-member African bloc requested the Security Council meeting, which on Monday heard repetitious denunciations of Pretoria's actions.

But yesterday the council president, West German Ambassador Rudicher von Wechmar, said he had been told of the Africans' intention to take the issue to the General Assembly.

'SA sanctions will hit UK workers'

DD 17/12/78

250

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Economic sanctions against South Africa could result in more than 250 000 British workers losing their jobs

This prediction comes from a research paper produced by the United Kingdom-South Africa Trade Association, a pressure group representing most large British firms trading with South Africa

Uksata also confirms reports that British Government departments such as the Foreign Office and the Department of Trade have informally approached major companies for an assessment of how an embargo would affect their business

It has now become vitally important that Britain reaches a policy on United Nations sanctions quickly since international unease over the current elections in South West Africa may spark off a Security Council resolution to impose sanctions

Britain's attitude to this would have to take into account the possibility of trade sanctions doing more harm to Britain than to the Republic

A British director of Uksata, Mr John McQuiggan, said: "There is no doubt at all that an embargo of trade with South Africa would do a great deal of damage to our economy If the Republic decided to stop selling us their goods — such as raw materials obtainable only from South Africa or the Soviet Union — we would be in real trouble"

The report gives an example of the effect of a halt in platinum supplies Many sections of the petro-chemicals industry would be severely hampered, as would production of nitric acid, many fertilisers and processes using glass fibre

The report has also used returns from member companies to compile an estimate of Britain's invisible earnings from South Africa

These are put at nearly R1 700-million This would stop if sanctions were imposed, although the researchers found it impossible to predict what job loss would follow this.

However, an economist who has been conducting a six-month investigation into the subject under the aegis of York University's centre for South African studies has reached a different conclusion.

Mr Martin Bailey said: "One assumes that if sanctions were undertaken the Western powers would use the form which would cause least damage to them yet hurt South Africa most.

"This inevitably means an oil embargo. South Africa is totally dependent on outside oil, yet little of it is supplied by the West.

"While it is true that an all-out stoppage of trade would harm the UK economy, it seems very unlikely to happen."

The Foreign Office has confirmed that consideration was being given to the possible implications of sanctions.

Concern that the British Government is preparing the ground for support of possible UN sanctions has prompted a Tory MP, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, to table a private Member's motion in the Commons last Friday urging the government to pledge their opposition.

However, the British Government has not changed its policy on economic sanctions and has made no decisions on the question, the Foreign Office Minister, Mr Ted Rowlands said in reply to the motion.

Mr Rifkind's motion read. "To call attention to the policy of Her Majesty's Government towards economic sanctions against South Africa and to move that this House expresses its concern that Her Majesty's Government may be intending to support the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa and believes that such sanctions, if imposed, would be likely to be unenforceable, would be resented by the black as well as the white community in South Africa, would severely damage the economies of other states in Southern Africa, and would have serious consequences for employment in the United Kingdom."

Mr Rowlands replied that it could not be the position of the government that some time in the future, "in a situation that we cannot now anticipate, we would automatically rule out sanctions.

"We cannot rule them out absolutely, but we have said that we can only consider sanctions in a situation of the utmost gravity," he said.

He said the whole thrust of the government's policy towards South Africa has been to try to solve the problem without recourse to sanctions.

The opposition front bench spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr Richard Luce, said that the Conservative Party was totally opposed to the imposition of sanctions.

He also said that he wanted to make it clear that they fundamentally disagreed with the racial policies in South Africa. A failure on the part of the South African Government to find a way to satisfy the aspirations of the black South Africans would be disastrous

Norman Reynolds is Programme Officer for Rural Development, the Ford Foundation, New Delhi, India. On secondment to Saldru.

Sanctions threat growing warns 'briefing paper'

(280) • C TIMES 20/12/78

Staff Reporter

ALTHOUGH SOUTH AFRICA has avoided the immediate threat of sanctions over the South West Africa/Namibia issue, the threat of economic sanctions grows steadily stronger

This is the general introduction in the latest of a series of briefing papers produced by the South African Foundation, entitled "Sanctions", and written by Mr Tony Koenderman, a business writer on the Sunday Times

One of the first points made in the paper is that South Africans should be aware of the very real effects of sanctions "It is a dangerous self-delusion to say that sanctions do not work — they do," says Mr Koenderman.

"The crucial questions are, however, how long do sanctions take to work, and do they achieve their desired objectives?"

The effect of sanctions on Rhodesia is studied and the paper concludes that 13 years of sanctions did play a large part in bring about social, political and economic changes in Rhodesia, even though she was bolstered by South Africa, a large and relatively powerful neighbour

In light of this knowledge, the paper asks whether South Africa, faced with total economic sanctions, can survive

The paper first deals with South Africa's "Achilles heel", her oil supply, and says that this section of the economy is not as vulnerable as people think

Firstly, oil provides only 25% of the country's energy needs, power stations are coal-fired and the South African Railways has embarked on an electrification programme

Secondly, the government has been stockpiling oil in disused coal-mines for years, and although this is a closely guarded secret, it is widely thought to be at least three years supply

Thirdly, SASOL II comes into operation in 1981, and this oil-from-coal process is designed to provide up to 28% of the projected demand in three years time

Another import of strategic importance, says the paper, is arms, "and it has become quite clear that South Africa is all but self-sufficient in weapons."

As far as a ban on other imports is concerned, the paper quotes Dr Hennie Reynders, executive director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, who says that South Africa could "make just about everything we need, even if we have to make it by hand" Most experts agree that a ban on imports would lead to a short-term boom in the manufacturing sector

Mr Koenderman concedes that a boycott of South African exports would have far more serious consequences for the economy. Even if the boycott was only 20% successful, it would cost the balance of payments R1 498 million and unemployment would increase by 90 000 among whites and 340 000 among blacks

"The big question here is whether the world, and more particularly the West, can afford to cut itself off from South Africa's supply of gold, diamonds and stategic minerals" South Africa controls 80% of the world's chrome reserves, produces 86% of the Western world's platinum group metals, 75% of its gold, 58% of its vanadium and 13% of its uranium

Although withdrawal of overseas investments would not have a very noticeable short-term effect, the paper concedes that in the long run, an absence of foreign investment "puts an unacceptably low ceiling on possible growth rates This means that job creation targets would have to be reduced, leading to the danger of greater civil unrest

The paper also draws attention to other factors which should be taken into account. Sanctions against South Africa would harm other Black states,

THE NUMBERS OF WHITE, COLOURED AND BLACK LIVE BIRTHS TO CAPE TOWN RESIDENTS NOTIFIED ANNUALLY FROM 1967 1976

AFTER THE SHAH

FM 22/12/78 (280)

Economic Affairs Minister Chris Heunis has asked SA oil companies whose parents are members of Iranian Oil Participants to draw up an option paper assuming the worst possible short-range developments in Iran.

For SA there is no alternative to the Shah, the sole bulwark between it and total isolation from conventional chains of crude oil supply. It's a fair bet that a new regime in Iran would scrap the existing special dispensation under which SA gets its oil.

For SA, the extent of the hardship that would follow such an event would depend on the will of oil exporting countries (including a post-Shah Iran) to maintain an SA boycott. During the 1973-74 oil crisis when Saudi Arabia persuaded most oil exporters to adhere to a list of destination embargoes on countries thought to be sympathetic to the Israeli cause, a number of important producers either cheated, defied, or ignored the ban — Iraq, Iran, Algeria, Nigeria, and Indonesia to mention a few.

Of the backsliders, however, only Iran maintained supplies to the top pariahs on Saudi Arabia's list, Israel and SA. Because of its staunch support of the West during the crisis, Iran, the world's second largest exporter, has become the most important single supplier to the US, Japan, West Germany and France. Last year the US and Japan each took about 40 Mt and West Germany 15,7 Mt, roughly the same volume as SA.

Since the outbreak of unrest and the subsequent production cutbacks to 20%-25% of 1977 levels of 5,7M barrels a day (b/d), physical shortages have not made themselves felt because consuming nations have been riding on normal refinery stocks, stockpiles, and commercial stocks of refined products — assisted by the fact that the cutbacks have been erratic and not sustained to the point where there has had to be drastic rescheduling of supply logistics. In addition, the Iranian oilfield strikes occured as most oil importing nations in the northern hemisphere were rounding off their seasonal winter stockpiling programmes, which had begun earier than usual in anticipation of higher 1979 prices.

Assuming a post-Shah Iran dominated by religious mullahs, bent on abrogation of existing arrangements with SA, what will Pretoria do?

The bulk of Iran's oil production comes from fields operated by the consortium of Iranian Oil Participants' led by BP with 40%, Shell 14%, Gulf, Texaco, Mobil, Chevron, and Exxon (7% each), and Total (6%).

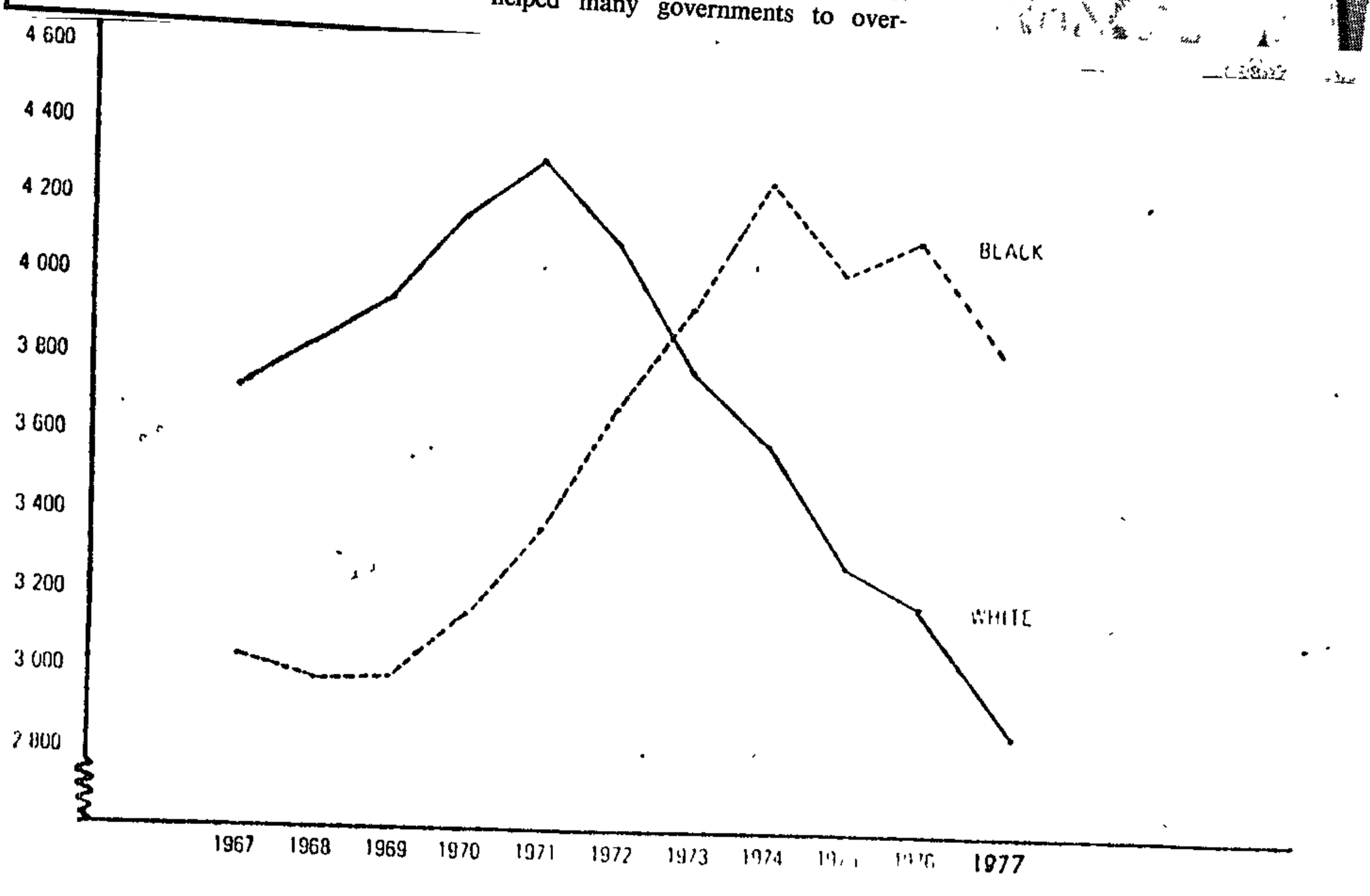
As events in 1973-74 showed, the oil multi-nationals stuck scrupulously to destination embargoes imposed by host governments. The cheating that did take place was conducted by oil exporting countries themselves or by free-booters and independent refiners. The international crude oil spot market helped many governments to overcome short-term supply problems.

If Iran joins the boycotters, SA will have to resort to unorthodox methods of acquisition. This could add as much as 15% to the 14,5% higher prices sought by Open in 1979.

Or would the oil multi-nationals devise an elaborate paper chase to break the embargo, as some of them did in post-UDI Rhodesia? This is highly unlikely for the simple reason that it would be an elementary exercise to monitor oil movements to SA, whereas landlocked Rhodesia was fed by SA and Mozambique, which acted as a sieve by leaking supplies off the top of their own substantial requirements.

The loss of Iran would not bring SA to its knees immediately, but it would make life difficult and very expensive for many years.





endurance race.

SA can last 2 years if oil cut off — report

12/78 280

LONDON — South Africa's economy could last only about two years if its oil was cut off by an embargo, according to a study made for the United Nations Centre against Apartheid.

Two British economists, Mr Martin Bailey and Mr Bernard Rivers, prepared the report, which is due to be published in New York next week.

They said South Africa was able to survive the 1973 Arab embargo because major oil firms and Iran had been willing to make regular supplies.

Iran now provides about 90 per cent of South Africa's oil needs, the draft said. Some of the rest originates in Arab gulf states and is sold by oil companies to South Africa.

"If there was a cut-off on imported oil then the country could probably last for about two years, but the economy would enter a severe recession long before the end of that period," the report said.

Although oil meets only 20 per cent of South Africa's energy needs, compared with 40 per cent in Britain, "South Africa is extremely dependent on imported oil."

The economists described oil as crucial for South Africa's highly-mobile police and armed services.

They cited an incident in November 1973 in which they said a tanker carrying aviation fuel was delayed in the Middle East. Privately-owned aircraft were grounded until the tanker arrived.

"Thousands of these aircraft are organised together under the air command system, and make up a vital element in the Government's 'counter-subversion' measures.

"An oil embargo against South Africa is a feasible proposition if tackled on a multilateral level under the authority of the United Nations Security Council," the economists said.

The simplest way of enforcing an embargo would be to make any tanker which delivered oil to South Africa liable to seizure at its next port of call.

Lesotho and to some extent Botswana and Swaziland could be seriously affected by an embargo as they get refined oil products from South Africa, the study said.

A stockpile to protect these countries until they could get their oil elsewhere would cost about R40 million.

Rhodesia depends on South Africa for its supplies, the economists said. — SAPA-RNS.

PREFACE

This wo lt of an investigation into the housing con-
ditions living in the Cape Peninsula. The field work
was con st of June and the 31st July 1976 and all figures
quoted e on 31st May 1976.

The num ers in any area is never a stable figure.
It fluc a variety of factors, not least of which is
the exp contracts. This forces the workers to return
to the eir contracts. Seasonal work is another sig-
nifica he number of men in certain areas. For ins-
tance n are laid off in Cape Town's docks when the fruit
season

Sometim ises between the figures of the Bantu Affairs
Adminis and those arising out of the research con-
ducted The latter are relied upon here: they were
acquire personally counting each and every bed. How-
ever, t re also quoted where the discrepancy appears.

All the been tabulated as accurately as conditions
allowed , all measurements were paced out. The
statist ted upon wherever this is necessary to give
an accurate picture.

It must be emphasised here however that the statistical information relates only to the stark physical conditions encountered. What is really needed for a full understanding of these physical conditions is the opinions of the contract workers themselves. This would require a new project to be initiated, the broad nature of which is sketched in Chapter 6 of this paper. It cannot be stated strongly enough that before an attempt is made to alter fundamentally present conditions, or to build any new housing, it is vital to ask the men themselves what they dislike, what they want, and how they would like things changed.

Teenspoed vir sanksies teen SA

RAPPORT 8/6/78

280

Van Ons Korrespondent

UTRECHT. — Oor die lot van die voorgenome sanksiewet, ingevolge waarvan die Nederlandse owerheid die mag sal kry om handelsorganisasies te verplig tot ekonomiese sankies teen lande soos Suid-Afrika en Rhodesië, bestaan daar groot onsekerheid.

Die wetsontwerp is al in 1976 opgestel, maar is nou deur die Eerste Kamer — die ekwivalent van Suid-Afrika se Senaat — verwerp. Daar bestaan onenigheid oor die voorgenome strafmaatreëls. Bowendien is daar in albei regeringspartye die gevoel dat die ekonomiese skade te groot sal wees.

Dit is onduidelik wat nou gaan gebeur. Minister van der Klaauw van Buitelandse sake kan die wetsontwerp met wysigings weer aan die Tweede kamer, wat dit reeds aanvaar het, voorlê, of 'n nuwe konsepwet laat opstel. Die moontlikheid is egter nie uitgesluit dat hy die hele saak daar sal laat nie.

Rhodesia announces plan to ditch racism

SALISBURY — Rhodesia's interim government is considering a comprehensive and "practical" programme for removing discriminatory laws.

This was announced yesterday by the President, Mr John Wrathall, when he opened a new session of Parliament — the first under the transitional government.

But Mr Wrathall did not give any details and observers believe a clash is likely on this question later this year between the white and black elements of the interim government.

At issue is what happens in areas like education and health. Will government schools and hospitals become integrated? Or will integration in these areas be confined to private schools and hospitals?

Mr Wrathall's use of the description "practical" in referring to the programme for removing discrimination points to a pragmatic approach.

Mr Wrathall said the Government would carry on with organising a general election on universal adult suffrage even though the Patriotic Front leaders had rejected an offer to return and take seats in the government.

Legislation for the one-man, one-vote election would be introduced as soon as possible.

Parliament would also enact the new constitution.

Mr Wrathall said in spite of continuing efforts to deny Rhodesia what he called its international rights, the interim government would continue to strive for an improvement in foreign relations.

In particular it will continue to press for acceptance of the internal agreement."

"In recent years our relations with most of our neighbouring countries have unfortunately been governed mainly by military considerations because they have allowed aggression against this country to be committed from their territories.

"The transitional government for its part, wishes to live on good terms with all our neighbours in Africa, and will watch carefully for any sign that they are ready to share our peaceful sentiments," he said.

There was little pomp but much circumstance at yesterday's opening of the historic session.

At the stroke of noon, 49 white MPs, 11 black nationalists — including the three black members of the executive council — and 14 elected black MPs rose to watch Mr Wrathall and his wife move slowly into the House of Assembly.

Mr Wrathall was escorted by six high-ranking members of the Rhodesian Army, Air Force and Police — all of them white.

Earlier, MPs and executive and ministerial council members had filed into the Assembly and taken their places on the plush leather seats which, until yesterday, had never been occupied by a black nationalist.

Bishop Muzorewa, current chairman of the executive council and leader of the United African National Council, thus became the first black nominal head of the country, ruled by whites for the last nine decades — SAPA DDC.

... but sanctions body votes for clampdown

LONDON — High commissioners representing 36 Commonwealth countries decided here yesterday that UN sanctions against Rhodesia should be "rigidly applied until an acceptable agreement has been achieved."

This emphatic statement is a slap in the face for the Rhodesian leader, Mr Smith, who appealed on British television last week for the lifting of sanctions.

The commissioners act as a watchdog committee to monitor the application of sanctions.

Led by Third World high commissioners, particularly the Tanzanian representative, the meeting effectively dispelled any hopes that sanctions might be lifted before there is an internationally acceptable Rhodesian settlement.

The meeting declared its firm support for the Anglo-American proposals, which insist on the inclusion of the Patriotic Front leaders.

Meanwhile, hopes of calling a round table conference attended by the Salisbury leaders and the Patriotic Front seemed to be more remote yesterday than they were last week.

Mr P. Mansfield, assistant [illegible] of the Foreign Office [illegible] with African affairs, reported to the Commonwealth Committee on Southern Africa that the Anglo-American negotiators were still trying to find a framework for the conference.

Mr Mansfield said the British Government wanted the conference to be held as soon as possible, but he could give no idea of when it might be held.

The Anglo-US envoys, Mr John Graham and Mr Stephen Low, are expected to return to Salisbury today in a further attempt to persuade the transitional government to take part in the all-party talks.

They left Salisbury last week after [illegible] nine days of talks.

The executive council refused to see them as a body, although the three black members — Bishop Muzorewa, [illegible] Ndanbingi Sithole and [illegible] — [illegible] in their personal capacity as party leaders.

The envoys are reported to be looking for help wherever they can find it, and are turning to Pres Hastings Banda of Malawi for assistance.

Dr Banda's links with the Rhodesian situation are slender, but he is believed by the Anglo-American negotiators, in spite of denials, to be supporting Mr Sithole.

Mr Graham and Mr Low have asked for an interview with Dr Banda, who for the first time in years might be drawn into Southern African consultations — DDC-SAPA

WARNING BY U.K. — AVOID S.A. MARKET

LONDON — South Africa was an "area of disturbance" and prudent countries should be looking around for alternative sources for the important minerals imported from South Africa, the British Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan, said here yesterday.

Asked if this was what Britain was doing quietly, he replied: "If we were I wouldn't tell you, because then we wouldn't be doing it quietly."

In an exclusive interview with the Associated Press he said Moscow's policies in Africa, its harsh reaction to President Carter's human rights campaign and its arms build-up had adversely affected public opinion.

"But that does not prevent the leaders of the countries concerned from judging where their interests lie," Mr. Callaghan said.

It was a shared American-Soviet interest to conclude a squarely-balanced second-phase strategic arms limitation agreement.

To hold that up because of Soviet "adventures in Africa would be quite wrong."

Mr. Callaghan was asked if he thought the Soviets' strategic aim in Africa was to create a belt of friendly states across the waist of the continent, below the Sahara, linking the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

"I'm sure they would like to," he said, but added they would not push beyond a certain point if they thought it was going to cause other troubles.

Asked if it would be serious for the West to be cut off from the mineral resources of sub-Saharan Africa — such as uranium, copper, chrome, cobalt, zinc, industrial diamonds, platinum Mr. Callaghan said: "The Africans are going to be African anyway. They're going to sell these things if they want."

Mr, Callaghan said he would be against any East West talks on the future of Africa, either to benefit the Africans or keep big-power rivalries out of the region.

"I'd be very reluctant to do that unless the African countries themselves asked us."

Fierce

African nations would react fiercely if they thought White Europeans and North Americans were deciding "either how they're going to parcel up, or refuse to parcel up," their continent.

He had received letters from the Tanzanian President, Mr. Julius Nyerere, and other African leaders about this.

Mr. Callaghan said their reactions were "really fierce" when four Western nations planned and launched their mission last month to rescue beleagured Whites in the Shaba province of Zaire.

Mr. Callaghan said the present leadership of the Soviet Union would be just as ready and keen to reach a SALT agreement as the American Administration.

He appeared to base his judgment of Moscow's position at least in part on a Pentagon appraisal he had seen on what would happen if Washington and Moscow failed to agree on SALT.

"You'd feel the gloom, not at the prospect of an outbreak of nuclear war, but at the use of resources — the money that would be involved, the skilled people who would be required to fulfil the kind of programmes that would be within the capability of both the U.S. and Soviet Union. It would be a ridiculous diversion of resources."

Pentagon

The Prime Minister gave no details of the unpublished Pentagon charts.

He was also asked: "How do you assess some of President Carter's major initiatives, such as his human rights campaign and his efforts for a new and ordered world regime to check the spread of nuclear weapons?"

He replied: "Wholly good. I would want to see an American President, the leader of the free world, saying what he thinks is the best way forward.

"How successful he will be on these issues is not the question. He's made people think." — (Sapa-AP.)

Dink, vra dr. Tom die Yanks

RAPPORT 25/4/78

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'n ARTIKEL wat dr. Tom Muller, voorsitter van Yskor, in 'n invloedryke Amerikaanse tydskrif geskryf het, het gesaghebbendes in daardie land aan die praat en moes baie bygedra het tot 'n beter perspektief oor Suid-Afrika.

Die artikel het in 33 Metal Producing, 'n tydskrif in die McGraw Hill-groep, verskyn en dr. Muller doen daarin 'n beroep op Amerikaners om Suid-Afrika nie af te skryf nie.

Hy sê dat voor daar besluit word om Suid-Afrika oor die wal te stoot sonder dat die land die geleentheid gegun word om sy probleme op 'n ordelike en evolusionêre manier op te los, daar gedink moet word.

„Dink asseblief, dink sorgvuldig," vra dr. Muller.

Hy skryf dat dit 'n bekende feit is dat Suid-Afrika deur die wêreld onder druk geplaas word oor sy binnelandse beleid. Hierdie druk neem toe en is van 'n ekonomiese sowel as 'n politieke aard. In sommige gevalle word steun selfs verleen aan terroriste wat op die land se grense bedrywig is.

„Sonder om my op die gebied van die politiek te begewe, wil ek graag die mening uitspreek dat Suid-Afrika meer as in staat is om enige bedreiging in Afrika te hanteer.

„Dit is teen hierdie agtergrond dat ek graag die belangrikheid van Suid-Afrika se mineralehulpbronne wil ontleed, 'n onderwerp waaroor al baie in die onlangse verlede gesê is.

„Sommige kommentators het die afhanklikheid van die Weste op hierdie reserwes beklemtoon, terwyl ander die belangrikheid daarvan probeer verkleineer," sê dr. Muller.

'n Onlangse spreker het gesê: „Die verlies van jul minerale vir die Weste sal ons seersekerlik in die verleentheid stel, maar ons kan goed daarsonder klaarkom."

Maar wat is die ware toestand? vra dr. Muller. Hy verwys dan na 'n tabel oor net sewe van die sewe-en-vyftig minerale wat die land produseer.

In hierdie tabel dui dr. Muller aan watter persentasie Suid-Afrika se reserwes van dié van die Weste en van dié van die wêreld Suid-Afrika beskik oor 48 persent daarvan, wat gelyk is aan 84 persent van die Weste se reserwes.

Suid-Afrika is verreweg die wêreld se chroomskuur en beskik oor 83 persent van die wêreld se reserwes. Hy het ook 49 persent van die wêreld se goud en 46 persent van die wêreld se vloeispaat. Tesame met Rusland is hierdie persentasies onderskeidelik 68 en 50 persent.

uitmaak en ook watter deel Suid-Afrika se reserwes t' same met dié van Rusl van die wêreld se reser is.

Hieruit blyk dit dat Su Afrika en Rusland tesame nie minder nie as 99 persent van die hele wêreld se platinum besit. Suid-Afrika beskik hier oor 86 persent van die wêreld se reserwes.

Wat vanadium betref, beskik Suid-Afrika oor 64 persent van die wêreld se reserwes en saam met Rusland oor 97 persent. In die geval van mangaan het die twee tesame 93 persent van die wêreldse reserwes.

29/6/78 (286)

It said Dr

esia policy endangered by Senate vote

STAR 30/6/78

(280)

ions shock

Carter's whole Rhod Senate

By Hugh Roberton

Washington

The United States Senate came breathtakingly close to lifting sanctions against Rhodesia late yesterday. In a 48—42 vote it rejected a resolution which would have lifted sanctions until September 1979.

The vote was dramatic evidence of growing congressional support for the internal settlement and was a blow to the Carter Administration's policy on Rhodesia.

A spokesman for Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, who proposed the resolution to end sanctions, said today: "We lost this by the narrowest of margins.

"Senator Helms and others who support us on this are buoyed by the result and we have decided to try again at the very first opportunity.

"We are now examining pending Senate Bills to find an early and suitable legislative vehicle. We have been given certain assurances since yesterday's vote, which lead us to hope that we will have far better luck next time."

The vote came after Senator Helms had proposed an amendment to the R1 500-million State Department Authorisation Bill, which would have immediately lifted all economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

During the same debate, the Senate voted 53—29 for a non-binding resolution urging President Carter to end the recently resumed diplomatic and economic links with Cuba until Cuban troops had been withdrawn from Africa.



Senator Jesse Helms ... "drop sanctions."

Warning

The Rhodesian vote — taken in the absence of ten senators, seven of whom are thought either to support the internal settlement or to be undecided on the issue — is bound to have a strong impact on the Carter Administration.

It illustrates the tenuous domestic base of the existing official policy and is a clear warning that the White House might well face the humiliation of having its policy reversed by the legislature.

The Administration will certainly now have to pursue its Rhodesian policy with substantially diminished self-confidence.

The official policy on Rhodesia is bound to face increasing challenges as the US prepares for elections on November 7, in which half the seats in the House of Representatives and nearly a third of those in the Senate will be contested.

The missionary massacre shocked Americans as have few other incidents in recent weeks.

Tory move

In London yesterday, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Britain's Leader of the Opposition, is asking the Government for another Commons debate on Rhodesia, before the summer recess at the end of next month, reports The Star's Bureau.

Pressed by Mrs Thatcher in Parliament yesterday, Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the House, undertook to consider her request.

Mrs Thatcher asked for the debate after announcing that she was sending Mr John Davies, the shadow foreign secretary, on an urgent mission to Rhodesia following the missionary massacre.

● **Africa is Russia's battlefield — Page 15.**

We are not alone

FM 30/6/78

(280)

But what if we were?

The UN feasibility study of sanctions against SA by two British economists (FM last week) is due to be published within days. It seems certain to set off a lively debate on the subject.

Within SA there is virtual unanimity of counsel that total *sanctions are not feasible. However they were imposed, loopholes would surely be found and trading would continue, if not at present levels, then only slightly below.*

It is pointed out, for example, that Britain's exports to SA are worth more than R1bn a year. According to the Confederation of British Industry, a trade boycott of SA would add 70 000 workers to the UK's already high unemployed force. Hence, it is argued, Britain would strenuously oppose sanctions.

The weakness in this argument lies in changing world trade patterns. New markets, like Nigeria, are appearing elsewhere for SA's traditional trading partners, particularly among Third World countries, who are the most vociferous in their demands for sanctions to be applied. These markets are no longer being looked at by Western nations as additional markets but as alternatives.

Self-interest on the part of our trading partners could, in fact, work to SA's disadvantage if these nations are forced to choose between a diminishing market (SA) and a growing one (the Third World). In fact, it is already happening. recently, British PM James Callaghan said prudent countries should look for alternative sources of important minerals from SA. In other words, while such a development is by no means certain, a fairly severe boycott of trade with SA is *feasible. The question is: what would be its effect?*

So far, most public attention has been paid to imports, the most important of which is oil. Exports, however, are equally significant.

According to Arnt Spandau in his Economic Boycott against SA, *a 50% trade boycott in 1976 would have decreased our exports by R4,4bn and the consequent fall in GDP would have amounted to R3,7bn. Unemployment would have increased by 1m, 850 000 of whom would have been blacks. Incomes would have fallen by R2,6bn.*

That is too simplistic an analysis. It does not take account of the large amount of switching from export production to domestic import-replacement production that would inevitably take place. A more realistic scenario would look like this.

It's 1984, two years after the imposition of a total trade boycott by UN members. Although the embargo means that air and sea communications have been cut, some minerals are still finding their way onto world markets. The Swiss, for example, not being UN members, are flying out gold, diamonds and platinum.

But bulk minerals are a problem. Very little chrome, manganese (or ferro-chrome and ferro manganese) is getting out. Neither is iron ore or coal. The UN has adopted the suggestion by the Britons, Ivers and Baby, who wrote the 1978 feasibility study that all SA ports are surveyed by satellite (which can pick up a dustbin on Durban dockside) to stop ships calling at a SA port (but stopping short of) at the next port to call outside [illegible]. This is too much for even the most [illegible] less of blockade runners.

Scores of thousands are out of work in the mining industry, largely in the base metal sectors. However, all is not black. On the other side of the coin coal consumption is down and vanadium has grown [illegible] and special steel output is [illegible] the remarkable growth in the [illegible] ment.

All coal exports have been diverted to the home markets to help [illegible] energy need and provide [illegible] coal/chemical plant.

The country is [illegible] to replace imports [illegible] metals, machinery [illegible] and food – in the initial stages [illegible] boycott has fortunately helped stem the [illegible] visitors from abroad, the change has brought no overall economic hardship. It has, on the other hand, caused something [illegible] boom for local holiday hotels (who [illegible] up prices to [illegible]). But those hotels that in the past relied heavily on [illegible] for custom have [illegible]

[illegible] people are spending what cash they have on holidays [illegible] that continues [illegible] the trickle [illegible] little port [illegible] pump it.

[illegible] ...ases, ...ranks.

The big [illegible] time is [illegible] ...ward and money, there's plenty [illegible] ...food. Much [illegible] ...ground [illegible] ...ports have been diverted to the home [illegible] ...too much. But [illegible] ...Brand [illegible] ...ed [illegible] ...for African [illegible] ...transport [illegible] ...to [illegible] ...ay farmers who once reared sheep [illegible] ...now breed it only for meat. Although the [illegible] ...has considerably [illegible] ...but nearly replaced the now lost wool export trade.

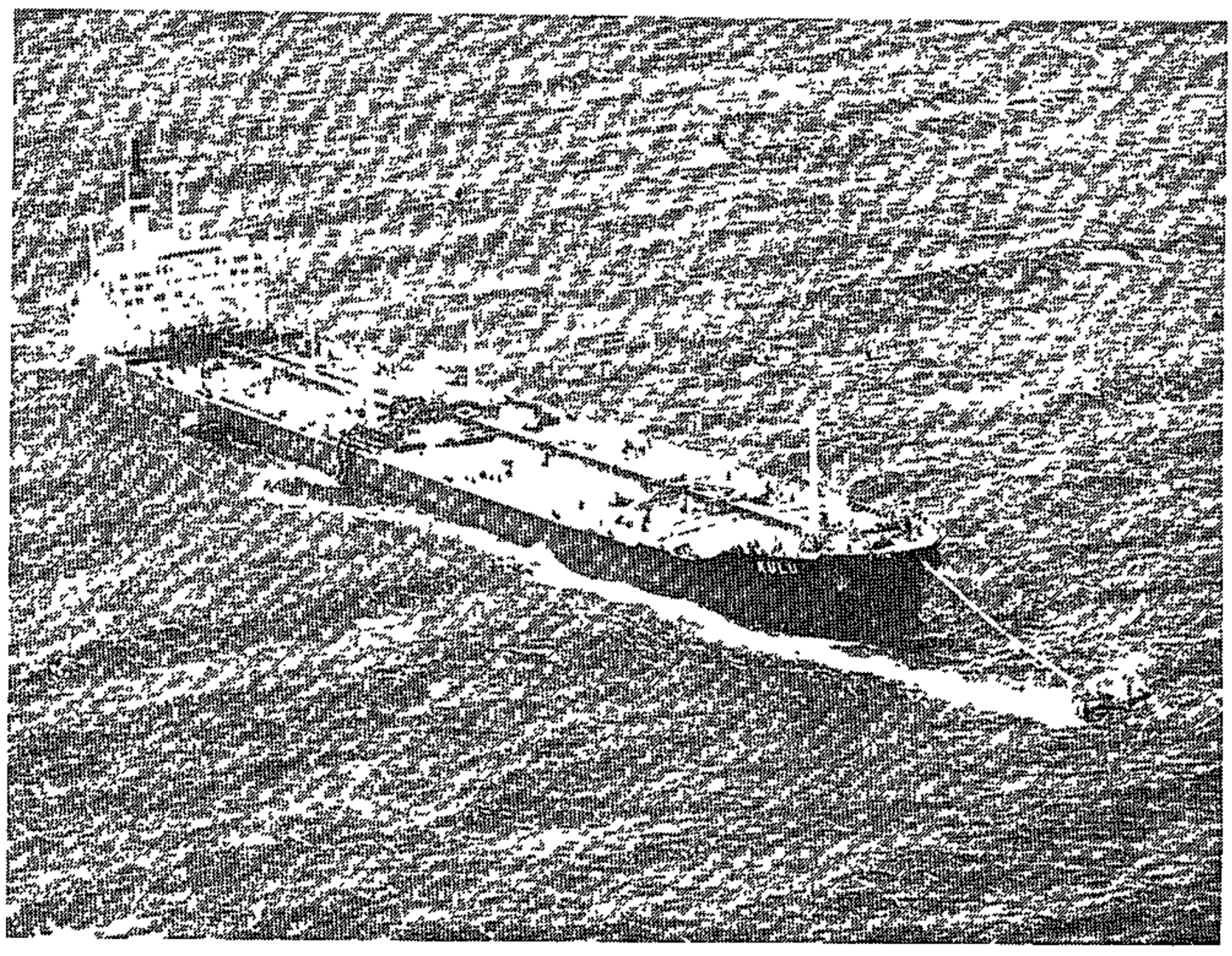
Maize planting has increased, but you may, is one area where UN calculations have gone astray. The Republic is still getting by, though crude oil is no longer flowing in. Our only source of crude is when a giant tanker is forced to put into an SA port in critical need of repair. In lieu of repair charges, which SA can't collect because of the blockade, the government has decreed that any such tanker be emptied of its oil load.

Nevertheless, fuel is the nation's main worry and the battle is slowly being lost.

Immense conservation measures have been imposed. A crash programme of mass public transportation has helped cut consumption from 1977's 15,4 Mt to around 8 Mt. Both petrol and diesel are strictly rationed. Trains, planes and buses only run when full. Travel permits are in force. Efforts have been made to electrify as many means of transport as possible, since electrical power comes from coal (and the Koeberg nuclear power plant).

On this basis the country's stockpile of oil at nearly 45 Mt when the boycott was imposed, has a life of more than five years (not two as the UN believed).

Sasol II is working flat out and, with Sasol I has been stretched to produce, from coal more than 30% of the country's petrol, diesel and light fuel oil. Etha-



Oil lifeline off Durban . . . could it be cut?

the organisation headed

Schmidt rules out sanctions

LUSAKA — The West German Chancellor, Mr Helmut Schmidt, wound up his first-ever African tour here yesterday with a defence of his Government's decision to oppose UN sanctions against South Africa.

At a press conference before his departure for home, Mr Schmidt called for the implementation of Western settlement proposals for Rhodesia and South West Africa.

Hundreds of schoolchildren were marshalled on Lusaka's streets as Mr Schmidt and Pres Kaunda drove to the airport after 12 hours of talks over the past few days.

"From a long range point of view it is wise not to destroy the South African economy," Mr Schmidt said. Dr Kaunda — whose Government favours sanctions — sat beside him at the press conference.

But Dr Kaunda averted a public showdown by declining to give his views on Western attitudes to sanctions against South Africa. "This is the Chancellor's show, not mine," he told pressmen.

Mr Schmidt said West Germany's export industry labour force of seven million people and South Africa's black workers would suffer from economic sanctions.

Germany's trade with South Africa had fallen by 17 per cent over the past year, while trade with Nigeria and other independent African States was rising.

At the same time Mr Schmidt said: "We condemn apartheid in South Africa."

On Rhodesia, Mr Schmidt said: "Time is running short in Zimbabwe. We have seen the situation on the border. Further delays will bring on the danger of ever more spilling of black and white blood. The senseless killings of missionaries should challenge everyone to seek peace."

Both he and Dr Kaunda agreed that the Anglo-American proposals for a Rhodesian peace should be "vigorously implemented." — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

The Natal Mercury, Saturday, July 1, 1978

Sanctions opposed by Schmidt

LUSAKA — The West German Chancellor, Mr. Helmut Schmidt, wound up his first African tour here yesterday, defending his Government's decision to oppose the imposition of UN sanctions against South Africa.

At a Press conference before his departure for home, Mr. Schmidt also promised new efforts to increase the copper revenues of developing countries and called for the implementation of Western settlement proposals for Rhodesia and South West Africa.

Hundreds of school children were marshalled on to Lusaka streets as Mr. Schmidt and President Kenneth Kaunda drove out to the airport in a Rolls-Royce after some 12 hours of talks.

Long-range

"From a long-range point of view it is wise not to destroy the South African economy," Mr. Schmidt said. Dr. Kaunda — whose Government favours sanctions against South Africa — sat beside him at the Press conference.

Averting a public showdown, Dr. Kaunda declined to give his views on Western attitudes to sanctions against South Africa. "This is the Chancellor's show, not mine," he said when asked for his comments.

Mr. Schmidt said West Germany's export industry labour force of 7 000 000 people and Black workers in South Africa would suffer if economic sanctions were imposed against South Africa.

Fallen

His country's trade with South Africa had fallen by 17 percent over the past year, while trade with Nigeria and other independent African States was rising.

At the same time, Mr. Schmidt said: "We condemn apartheid in South Africa."

He urged South Africa to "agree on the last two issues which are still outstanding in the negotiations" on a South West Africa settlement.

On the Rhodesia issue, Mr. Schmidt said: "Time is running short in Zimbabwe. We have seen the situation on the border. Further delays will bring on the danger of ever more spilling of blood, of Black and White persons." — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Military spending puts squeeze on Russia

HM 1/7/78

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MARK FRANKLAND
London

WESTERN anxiety about growing Soviet power has reached the point where many people are forgetting that Moscow, too, has its serious problems.

Yet these problems are so serious and in some cases so profound that any judgement of Soviet strength that ignores them will certainly be incomplete and probably misleading too.

The West's most obvious worry is Soviet military strength, now accepted to be the rough equal of America's strategic nuclear weapons and superior in some respects to the Nato forces' Europe.

But studies of the Soviet economy show that Moscow has been able to create this power only by heavy economic and social sacrifices.

Almost half the machinery produced in the Soviet Union is probably military equipment of some sort. This represents an alarming diversion of resources from investment badly needed to modernise Soviet industry.

If the Soviet Union has paid a high price to catch up with the West militarily, it will have to pay an even higher price to hang on to that position if military competition continues.

There are various estimates of what will happen to the Soviet economy over the next 10 years but they all agree that it will grow at a slower and slower pace. By the 1980s this could be between 3 to 3½ percent a year, which would be the same, or rather below, that expected for the industrialised West.

Far behind

Investment to maintain equality with America in a new round of weapons competition would have to be extracted from proportionately diminishing funds, while the investment itself might be proportionately higher than in the past because the Soviet Union is far behind America in important areas of new military technology such as miniaturisation.

Technological backwardness means that the Russians match the West only at the price of extremely inefficient use of materials and resources: for example, fighter planes that are (by Western standards) far too heavy, and missiles that are wastefully large.

There is practically no doubt that the Soviet Government, if it judged it necessary, could continue to squeeze the money from its economy to pay for new weapons as it has in the past.

Latest proof

The Soviet response to President Carter's unexpected proposals last year for drastic cutbacks in strategic weapons which the Russians believed disadvantageous to them was only the latest proof of this.

Moscow sent defiant messages to Washington which said, in effect: We do not want a new round in the arms race but we have made sacrifices before to maintain our power. Have no doubt that we shall do so again if it is necessary.

But it is hard to believe that this is what Moscow wants to happen.

Moscow has for some time intrigued Western strategists. A good many of them have been invited to China where almost without exception they have pleased their hosts by outspoken appreciation of China as a military counter-balance to the Soviet Union.

Accusation

But while China remains for many Westerners an agreeable factor in theoretical strategic calculations, it is for Moscow an outright and immediate threat. The new Chinese leadership, Soviet officials now say, is every bit as bad as the late Chairman Mao.

An important article in *Pravda* last week accused China of preparing for a third world war. It was followed by another arguing that Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's adviser on national security affairs, had on his recent visit to Peking agreed on "a joint political line with China on a wide range of international problems on an anti-Soviet basis."

The Soviet Union has not yet accused the West of a military alliance with China. But it is clearly worried that Britain and other West European countries might sell China military equipment. (China has shown interest in the British Harrier jet).

Western supporters of arms sales to China have not yet thought through the consequences of such deals. Certainly the British Government has not made up its mind whether it would do more good than harm.

West warned

The Russians have no doubt. They have already warned West European governments that too close co-operation with China would do "irreparable damage" to their relations with Moscow.

An economy that cannot satisfy both civilian and military needs, at least with the necessary speed, and has a potential enemy to its east as well as its west: these at least are the problems that the West does

Major problem

The Soviet Union, though, has another major defence problem apart from the West – China.

The Chinese quarrel with

They are too serious and apparently long-lasting to be reconciled with a view of the Soviet Union as a super-Power that easily has its way with the world.

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Fortune stel SA se saak

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Van HENNIE PRETORIUS

RAPPORT 2/7/78 WASHINGTON

IN breë historiese terme is daar baie min logika dr rede vir die idee dat ekonomiese stagnasie 'n beter agtergrond voorsien vir vreedsame transformasie van institusionele rassisme na 'n veelrassige gemeenskap. Ekonomiese opbloei is die regte teelaarde vir verandering.

So word in 'n artikel in die prestige-blad *Fortune* geskryf onder die opskrif Die saak Waarom Besigheid in Suid-Afrika Gedoen Word Dié omvattende en deeglik gebalanseerde artikel beslaan tien bladsye en sewe kleurfoto's van swart werkers in Suid-Afrika.

Die blad kondig sterk op sy voorblad aan Hoekom Amerikaanse Maatskappye in Suid-Afrika Behoort aan te Bly. En die hele tema is eintlik „Die onttrekking van Amerikaanse maatskappye sal apartheid nie uitskakel nie, maar dit kan die ekonomiese groei stop wat so belangrik vir politieke verandering is

Die skrywer sê die hele geskiedenis van rassevooruitgang in Amerika — in die praktyk eintlik elke belangrike stap vorentoe — was aan ekonomiese verandering gekoppel. Hy noem verskeie voorbeelde van die tyd van die wegdoen van slawerny, die opkoms van die „nuwe Suide" tot die begin van gelyke geleenthede vir alle swart Amerikaners — alles teen die agtergrond van ekonomiese groei en dinge wat ondenkbaar sou wees in die depressie.

Ekonomiese groei het nie die stelsel van institusionele rassisme in Amerika versterk nie, maar dit wel effektief vernietig

Retoriek

Toe ambassadeur Andrew Young die eerste keer vergelykings begin maak het tussen die rol wat besigheid (sake-ondernemings) uiteindelik in die burgerreg-stryd in die Amerikaanse Suide gespeel het en die rol wat dit in Suid-Afrika mag speel, was sy kritici gou op hom om te wys op die belangrike verskille Die teenoorgestelde getalleverskil tussen wit en swart, die baie wyer kulturele gaping en die feit dat Suid-Afrika nie 'n Amerikaanse tipe grondwet het nie.

Die skrywer in *Fortune* sê al hierdie groot verskille maak die Suid-Afrikaanse probleem soveel moeiliker — 'n feit wat sommige Amerikaners in gedagte moet hou voordat hulle met hul moralistiese retoriek lostrek.

Maar Young het 'n belangrike punt gemaak, wat op segregasie en apartheid met eweveel mag van toepassing is Institusionele rassisme is eenvoudig onverenigbaar met die funk- behoeftes van 'n leenskap onder kruisverhoor beland en hoofsaaklik van kerk- en universiteitsgroepe se kant skerp gekritiseer en gedruk word om te verduidelik waarom nog sake in Suid-Afrika gedoen word nie So word universiteitstrustees ook gekonfronteer deur die grootste politieke protesbeweging op die kampusse van universiteite sedert die Vietnam-oorlog.

Hierdie dinge het opnuut begin sedert Soweto van 1976 en fel toegeneem ná die dood van Steve Biko en het ook deurgewerk tot in die politieke hoofstad, Washington (Die bedrywighede is al maande aan die gang by die kongres en daar is ook 'n lang rits wette teen Suid-Afrika in die pyplyn)

Hierdie kritici glo dat wie en wat ook al die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie help, help apartheid. Solank Amerikaanse maatskappye daar sake doen, sal Suid-Afrika sy beleid van onderdrukking voorsit.

Belegging

Maar Amerikaanse maatskappye wat besluit het om in Suid-Afrika aan te bly, het dit ook om positiewe redes gedoen Hulle redeneer dat hulle nie net werk aan 90,000 werknemers verskaf, van wie 60,000 swart is nie, maar dat hulle ook dien as belangrike katalisators vir vreedsame maatskaplike verandering

Vir hulle is die belangrikste vraag Sal Amerikaanse onttrekking die begeerde menslike, praktiese en politieke vergoeding bring? „En dit is presies waar die saak ten gunste van onttrekking platval met hul verskeie oorvereenvoudigings en halwe waarhede," sê die skrywer wat sy eie studie in Suid Afrika gaan maak het

„Daar is bv. 'n feit wat Amerikaners dikwels verkies om uit die oog te verloor in buitelandse betrekkinge Daar is 'n duidelike perk op Amerikaanse mag en hefboomwerking. Voortgesette Amerikaanse beleggings, krediet en handel is belangrik vir Suid-Afrika, maar dit is nie 'n kwessie van oorlewing nie."

Hy sê sen Owen Horwood en Andrew Young stem oor een ding saam Suid Afrika sal nie op sy kniee gedwing word deur die onttrekking van Amerikaanse kapitaal nie Die boekwaarde van regstreekse Amerikaanse beleggings in Suid-Afrika is 1 600 miljoen dollar, sowat 70 persent van die mark.

Owen knor uit sý hoek uit

Van Gielle de Kock

LONDEN

DR. DAVID OWEN, Britse minister van buitelandse sake, se beroep op Britse nyweraars om versigtig te dink voordat hulle verdere beleggings in Suid-Afrika maak, het sy kritici die geleentheid gegee om weer te wys op die dubbele standaarde wat die Britse Arbeidersparty toepas.

Hulle wys daarop dat hy vroeër vanjaar tydens sy besoek aan Moskou feitlik voor pres. Brezjnef gekruip het om ekonomiese en politieke steun te verkry. Die Rus het egter net geduldig na sy jong besoeker geluister maar geen beloftes gemaak nie.

Ook wat handelsbetrekkinge betref, kon dr. Owen geen goeie nuus aan sy mense huis toe bring nie. Die Russe neem nog maar feitlik alles wat hulle kan kry en gee omtrent niks terug nie. Die in-uitvoergaping is steeds so groot soos dit was.

Hieraan sluk Brittanje se sakelui swaar, net soos wat hulle nie kan verstaan hoe hy aan die een kant na die Kremlin se pype kan dans terwyl „Hy Suid-Afrika verdoem nie. „Wie is dan nou eintlik die vyand?? word in kringe gevra waar dit saak maak.

Dr. Owen en sy departement het dit vandeesweek duidelik gemaak dat die toenemende wêreld mening teen Suid-Afrika se apartheidsbeleid handelssanksies uiteindelik onvoorkombaar sal maak. Maar terselfdertyd het hy in die verlede al laat lyk dat hy as 'n kussing sal optree om die volle geweld van sulke pogings te probeer afweer

Intussen word hier beweer dat die Britse departement van buitelandse sake besig is om die betrokkenheid van twintig voorste Britse maatskappye in Suid-Afrika onder die vergrootglas te plaas. Die Britte wil 'n volledige ontleding hê van hoe die maatskappye Suid-Afrika sal kan raak ingeval sanksies toegepas word

Nyweraars hier sien dr Owen se skuif as 'n voorspel tot 'n verdere verskuiwing in regeringsbeleid teenoor Suid-Afrika.

SANCTIONS VOTE

This is what really happened in that US Senate vote last weekend

The Senate was about to vote on the bill to authorise funding of the US State Department for the upcoming budget year. Senator Jesse Helms, a conservative Republican and frequent ally of pro SA causes, moved an amendment to force the US to repudiate the UN embargo against Rhodesia

On a roll call vote of the 100 senators the Helms amendment was defeated 48 to 42 and Helms was quick to claim a moral victory. The narrow six vote loss, he said, shows the "considerable dissatisfaction with the administration's present Africa policies."

As the debate continued the senators then approved by majority voice vote a resolution saying that the internal settlement achieved in March "should be given serious consideration and not rejected out of hand" by the White House The resolution is merely an indication of sentiment and is in no way binding on the Carter Administration.

Even if the Senate had passed the Helms amendment overwhelmingly, no one, not even Helms, would argue that the measure would carry in the House where sentiment is clearly anti-white on southern African matters. And even if the House had agreed, Carter could have vetoed the demand.

So what did happen? Was it a moral victory, as claimed by Senator Helms, and a significant turning of American political opinion back to one of sympathy for Rhodesia, and by implication SA?

"Of course not," says Senator Clifford Case, the equally conservative Republican who sponsored the successful resolution urging consideration of the internal settlement. "There is a feeling in the Senate that the State Department, and the White House, may lean toward the view that the guerrillas must be brought into the Rhodesian government at any cost. A majority of us feel and so voted that we should not scrap the agreement already reached between Smith and the moderate blacks out of hand. We feel our policy should be to give it a chance to work. If it fails, then go on to something else by all means.

"Anyone who reads more than this into the vote is making a big mistake."

UDI oil ban 'beaten by UK firms'

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — More secret information about the operations of major British oil companies in allegedly circumventing sanctions against Rhodesia has been disclosed.

It comes from Mr Jorge Jardim, a former Portuguese official in Mozambique. The Observer reported yesterday.

The revelations in Mr Jardim's book "Sanctions Double Cross" have delayed the report of an investigation ordered by the British Foreign Secretary into allegations of sanctions evasion by British oil companies.

Several MPs are determined to force a debate on the report if Dr Owen declines to publish it.

Mr Jardim was responsible for all the oil which passed through Mozambique from the time of Rhodesia's UDI declaration of independence in 1965 until the end of Portuguese rule in Mozambique in 1974.

Mr Jardim revealed last week that, at the height of tension between Portugal and Britain over the evasion of sanctions through Mozambique in 1966, he personally confronted the British Ambassador in Lisbon, Sir Archibald Ross, with what he called conclusive proof about the role of Shell and BP.

"Sir Archibald was flabbergasted and worried," he said.

Mr Jardim has also submitted reports showing how oil companies' profits increased in Rhodesia and how they competed with each other to secure a larger share of that market.

The profitability of the oil trade, Mr Jardim adds, gave Shell and BP a profit in 1974 of 2 230 000 Rhodesian dollars which, after tax, represented a profit of 14%.

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New oil for sanction busting fire

LONDON — More evidence pointing to sanction-busting operations by major oil companies in Rhodesia after UDI is about to be released in Britain.

A book by the former Portuguese representative in Mozambique, Mr Jorge Jardim — the man responsible for handling all oil traffic to Rhodesia — has claimed concrete proof of sanctions-busting, profiteering and investment, mainly by Shell and BP.

The impact of the book, Sanctions Double Cross, has delayed the report of Mr Thomas Bingham QC, the investigator appointed by Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen, to investigate sanction evasions.

The report now has additional evidence from Mr Jardim and will present the government with the problem of legal action. Several MPs are determined to force a debate on the report if Dr Owen does not publish it.

Mr Jardim's book claims that:

- At the height of tensions between Portugal and Britain over sanction-busting in Mozambique after UDI, he personally confronted the British ambassador in Lisbon, Sir Archibald Ross, with "conclusive proof" of the role of Shell and BP in supplying oil to Rhodesia;
- Oil companies competed with each other to secure a larger share of the Smith regime's profitable business;
- Shell and BP decided to invest their profits in a block of flats in Umtali, and sought to do the same in a tourist complex at Victoria Falls and a cattle ranching project.

Mr Jardim said Shell and BP earned about R2m in profit in Rhodesia in 1974 alone — 14 per cent after taxes.

So far both companies have refused to comment on the disclosures, but the government may have to consider action once the Bingham report is completed.

The book quotes an explosive secret memo from the Shell/BP director for Rhodesia, Mr C. M. Low, to his superiors on coal-mining opportunities in the country.

The memo suggested BP could "muscle in" on Shell's coal rights, despite sanctions and the fact that BP was then a substantially State-owned company.

It says: "The suggestion is made without regard for the implications of orders-in-council sanctions legislation, but, possibly, if Shell think the risk worthwhile, BP may also consider it justifiable." — DDC.

80 can return

MAPUTO — Pres Samora Machel has allowed 80 people expelled from Mozambique last year to return, a presidential statement said yesterday. SAPA-RNS.

SA firm accused of key role in sanction-busting

Political Staff

AN Anglo-American Corporation subsidiary, Freight Services, has been accused of playing a key role in breaking oil sanctions against Rhodesia

Freight Services was the second main intermediary used by oil companies to supply Rhodesia's petroleum products, according to two British researchers, Martin Bailey and Bernard Rivers

Their reports, in this week's New Statesman, on the complex methods needed to keep Rhodesia running since UDI in 1965, concentrate mainly on Shell.

But they say other major oil companies — Mobil, Caltex, BP and Total — used similar methods and also operated through the Johannesburg-based Freight Services which was taken over by Anglo-American in January 1973

Spokesmen for Anglo-American Freight Services and Shell would not comment yesterday.

In the report on their four-year investigation, Bailey and Rivers said Shell and BP supplied Rhodesia with about R150-million worth of oil and that a subsidiary, Shell Mozambique, destroyed incriminating documents on how oil was sent to Rhodesia

They said the Rhodesian Government would have crumbled long ago if the regime had not been able to rely upon a continual supply of oil"

The main oil supply intermediary, according to Bailey and Rivers, was Genta, an organisation established by the Rhodesian Government after UDI.

Citing Freight Services Limited as the second main intermediary, they said "The oil companies were unwilling to sell direct to Genta — it was a Rhodesian body—so they needed an intermediary . which could appear on their records as a normal customer

"Immediately after UDI a number of intermediaries were used But by the end of the sixties, they dealt with one company — Freight Services"

OAU ministers urge total oil embargo on SA

KHARTOUM. — Foreign ministers of the Organization of African Unity pursued efforts yesterday to impose a total oil embargo against South Africa with the aim of bringing an end to apartheid.

The ministers, preparing for the OAU summit next week, reviewed a report by "Committee of Seven", which during the past year has visited nine oil-producing states in an effort to persuade them to support an oil embargo

The OAU spokesman, Mr Peter Onu, did not reveal the degree of success met by the committee, but said that members were unable to visit Iran.

Iran is the largest supplier of oil to South Africa, and the two countries have strong trade ties.

Efforts by the committee to meet the Shah of Iran, according to sources here, were politely rebuffed.

Mr Onu said the aim of the committee was "to put the screws on South Africa" because of its apartheid system of separate racial development. "You will be hearing more about Iran later," Mr Onu said.

The oil-producing states visited by the committee were Venezuela, Ecuador, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Middle East states of Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Iraq.

According to African sources here the ministers have also been examining the possibility of further weakening South Africa's economy by banning companies that operate there from operating elsewhere in Africa

The ministers, responsible for making recommendations for the meeting of OAU heads of state, reaffirmed their total support for Swapo — Sapa-AP

Quiet, but the trade is there

Despite boycotts, SA exporters are doing well in the Middle East

FM 14/7/78 180 714

Few businessmen want to talk openly about their trade with the Middle East. But behind the reticence, there is plenty of activity.

Exports to the region, which extends from Turkey to Saudi Arabia and Iran (Israel is normally considered a special case — see box), are estimated to be worth about R100m a year. Iran is the biggest customer, it took R54m worth of SA goods in 1975/76 compared with R30m two years earlier. But SA exporters have also managed to sell successfully in many of the countries which claim to boycott us, such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

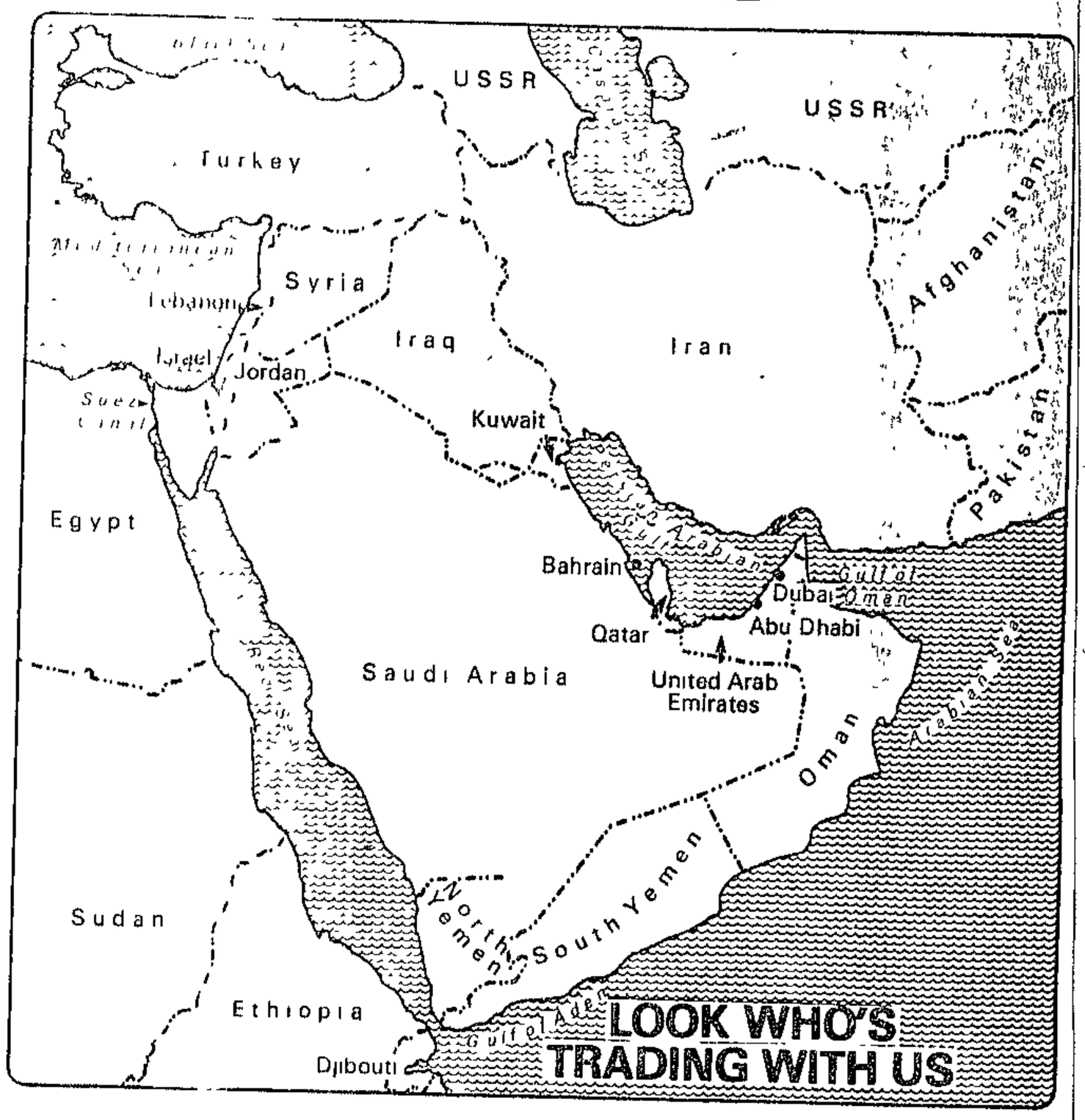
SA's share of the Mideast market is a tiny fraction of the total, but as Safto's general manager, Piet Kieser, noted at a recent export congress, "just a small piece of that market is nice business."

The hassles are legion. With the exception of Iran, Lebanon and Turkey, all Mideast countries have slapped official boycotts on SA goods. And there are fears that the more reconstruction aid Lebanon gets from the Arab League, the greater will be the pressures on it to break links too.

The boycotts are not to be sneezed at. One trader tells of a shipment of SA canned goods turned away at Kuwait when customs officials noticed the "Keep South Africa Clean" stamps. An SA patent mark on a bottle-top gave away a shipment of syrup waiting to be off loaded in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Most agree that checks on documents and goods are becoming increasingly thorough. The old ploy of using Botswana, Swaziland and Mozambique marks of origin does not always work as officials get to know what those countries do and don't produce.

Questions have been asked about ships that claimed to carry European origin produce but did not pass through the Suez Canal. It has been suggested that an Arab consul in Maputo was recently withdrawn after certifying SA goods as of Mozambique origin.



An engineering company, which has tendered for work in Jordan, says it has had to convince the potential buyers that there are no Jews on its board.

Besides the boycotts, there are the usual problems of poor infrastructure, inefficient and corrupt bureaucracies, and strange customs.

Despite the hurdles, however, about a dozen SA trading houses are actively doing business in "boycott" countries. One man claims his annual sales to the region total almost R5m.

"If you've got the right contacts, you don't have to abide by the rules," observed Form-Scaff financial director Richard Davies at the export congress.

Says a supplier of engineered building materials, who has supplied Saudi Arabia and several Gulf states: "One secret is to make sure you don't get a major share of the market. If we did, our competitors would put questions into our customers' mouths."

A leading foodstuffs exporter who has diverted some of his produce from European markets to satisfy Arab buyers, adds that "the Saudis know where the

LATIN III

Tacitus Annales XIV

A. We shall concentrate on sections 1-39, 48-56 and 60-64.

B. Summary of the sections to be covered.

1-13: The death of Agrippina

P.T.O

THE KOSHER CONNECTION

Only in recent months have trade figures begun to reflect the post 1973 surge of interest in SA Israel links

Non-military imports from Israel in 1977 (R15,3m) were R1,5m down on the previous year Likewise, exports stagnated at around R30m But during the first four months of this year trade has taken off According to Israeli figures, SA imports, for instance rose 30% - from R6m to R9m.

SA's major export is steel, with about 12 000 t moving to Israel each month Recently, two full shiploads of cardboard cartons were delivered to Israeli citrus packers.

Other major exports include sawn timber, asbestos, tobacco, hardboard, ferro manganese, canned goods, vermiculite, pesticides and wire nettino

Faraway SA's biggest import from Israel is potash, used by the Enomi -phosphoric acid plant at Richards Bay Other purchases include animal feeds, canned goods, specialised machinery, textile piece goods, chemicals, vehicle components, pharmaceuticals, and solar heating systems

Zimcorn Lines (a partnership between Unicorn and Israel's Zim Line) offers a monthly container service and one or two breakbulk vessels a month between Durban and Eilat. Vessels call at Cape Town every second month and at PE on inducement.

In addition, several SA exporters have used the Kedem Land Bridge, a worldwide container service operating from Israel It has proved especially useful for shipments from SA to eastern Mediterranean ports.

There are numerous SA Israel joint commercial ventures Despite rumours a few months ago that the Israeli industrial giant Koor had pulled out of its partnership with Iscor, the association continues to flourish.

Besides Sentrachem's well known tie up with Koor in the production of farm chemicals Calan has taken in Tadiran Israel Electric Industries as a partner in Consolidated Power, the Pretoria battery maker

Ephraim Raviv, Israel's consul for economic affairs in SA, notes that "there are a number of projects in Israel for which South African companies are aiming "

One is the Eilat Beersheba rail link, for which, Raviv stresses, tenders have not yet been awarded Another is a coal terminal for a power station near Haifa A big coal contract is "in the final stages of negotiation."

known as Iscor-Iran Co.

Other major exports include BMW motor cars, citrus, hides, chickens and refractory materials

Though Roberts Construction has participated in the Sar Chesmeh copper mine project and the building of a cement factory, opportunities for SA firms in large capital projects in Iran (and other Mideast countries) are rare.

But that doesn't mean SA companies aren't trying. Concor Construction director George Angelos says "we have a few irons in the fire in Iran, and are actively marketing for construction work there."

The Mideast's two other "open" markets, Turkey and Lebanon, are not as promising as Iran, but are still worth investigating

Exports to Turkey last year totalled R13,6m (1976 R5,5m). They consisted mainly of steel, glass, coal and asbestos grading machinery. Mercimpex MD Johan Erasmus claims he has R17m worth of orders from Turkish buyers, including such items as aluminium and fertiliser. And a group of Turkish businessmen is currently in SA negotiating the purchase of abattoir equipment.

"The problem with Turkey is getting paid," complains Erasmus, referring to the serious plight of the Turkish economy Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation refuses to underwrite payments risks on exports to Turkey.

Trade with Lebanon has been minuscule in recent years, consisting mainly of sales of timber poles and glass But the country has ambitious reconstruction plans Essop Patel, director of Crescent International, urges SA firms to participate in joint ventures there -- before it's too late

How about imports from the Mideast? It's no secret that the bulk of our oil comes from Iran. Presumably, there's a trickle from other countries too As for other products, shipping lines report that they carry little more than Persian carpets from Iran and dates from Iran and Iraq

Clearly, it's not impossible to do business with the Middle East. But to succeed demands guts and ingenuity.

stuff comes from, but they prefer to keep their eyes closed "

A wide range of SA-made products is finding its way to the Arab world Kuwait last year bought a large quantity of building material. Timber exports to most of the Arab states have grown quickly in the past two years. Frozen chickens and eggs are regularly carried to Bahrain and Dubai Fruit and vegetables have been eagerly snapped up.

And, despite Jordan's anti SA boycott imposed last December, at least one local firm is still hoping for a lucrative order for transport equipment "It's not a general boycott," notes an executive "It all depends where the money comes from "

Some experts say SA businessmen should, in general, concentrate their efforts on Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. "Hopefully, at a later stage, we can go in through the front door," asserts one

As SA's most valuable market in the area, Iran still deserves most attention, however The port congestion which bedevilled trade three years ago has been unclogged Four shipping lines now offer regular sailings to Iranian (and other Gulf) ports

SA's main success in the Iranian market has been in the field of building materials Asbestos, timber, wall tiles, "thousands of tons" of glass, cement and steel are some examples. Iscor has set up a joint marketing company in Teheran,

	Assistant	MILNERTON. Phone: 52-1419
Mrs. A. Keaney	Part-time Assistant and Demonstrator	46 Leeuwen Hof Road, HIGGO VALE. Phone: 41-8135
Mrs. J. Lake	Part-time Assistant	22 Bond Street, TAMBOERSKLOOF. Phone: 41-8151
Mrs. J. Houwing	Secretary (mornings)	177a Campground Road, NEWLANDS. Phone: 61-5260
Mrs. P.S. Pinnock	Secretary (afternoons)	15 Camden Street, TAMBOERSKLOOF. (Postal address: P.O.Box 7102, ROGGEBAAI)

FR.78.2

Delegates clash over SA sanctions

MASERU — Western and third world delegations at the United Nations symposium on human rights here clashed yesterday over the question of how to bring economic pressure to bear on South Africa.

The symposium is discussing the "exploitation of blacks in South Africa and "Namibia" and prison conditions in the Republic.

The Nigerian delegate, Mr J Idakuoji, called for disinvestment in South Africa by Western countries and the stoppage of all financial assistance to South Africa as part of proposals to eliminate apartheid.

A Netherlands delegate, who did not want to be officially associated with his government, said disinvestment would bring about "a noticeable deterioration in the economic position of African workers in South Africa."

He said the matter should be investigated first "lest the South African black workers should be placed in jeopardy."

Delegates from Angola and Mozambique called for intensification of economic sanctions against South Africa and the withdrawal of all military support to the Republic.

The West German delegate, Dr L. Bentin, sharply criticised remarks made by the representative of the African National Congress of South Africa concerning military and nuclear co-operation between West Germany and South Africa.

"We have heard these allegations before There is no military or nuclear co-operation between the federal government and the Government of South Africa," he said.

On the question of economic relations between West Germany and Southern African states, Dr Bentin said development assistance to independent states in Southern Africa contributed in a practical way to economic growth and stability of these countries and helped to reduce their dependence on the Republic.

Replying to The Netherlands delegate on the question of harm to black workers as a result of disinvestment, the leader of the Lesotho delegation, Mr J Kotsokoane, said disinvestment "is only one of the many weapons we want to use to break the system of apartheid".

"The myth that blacks will suffer more than the whites must be exploded once and for all.

"If the economic collapse materialises in South Africa, it is the whites who will suffer because they have lived in luxury all along," he said. — SAPA.

Still time to pressure SA — Tutu

CAPE TIMES 21/7/78

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From STANLEY UYS

LONDON. — There was still time for the international community to apply diplomatic and economic pressures on South Africa to avert a "holocaust", Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said in an address to the Royal Commonwealth Society yesterday.

Bishop Tutu said that, in deciding what it should do about South Africa, the Western community should remember that blacks in South Africa were going to get their freedom anyway and when they did "we will remember who our friends were".

Addressing the international community, Bishop Tutu said: "This is your last chance to contribute to reasonably peaceful change in South Africa." Blacks in South Africa understood the fears of whites and had no desire to drive them into the sea, as whites sometimes feared they would. But if change were delayed for too long, white fears could become self-fulfilling prophecies.

The situation in South Africa seemed hopeless, said Bishop Tutu, "but I have hope, because I believe in a God who cares about injustice and oppression". If blacks and whites could resolve their differences, they would have a big contribution to make to Africa.

He believed that after the Soweto disturbances in 1976 many whites had been ready to "support bold and imaginative steps to bring about fundamental change".

Furthermore, the last General Election showed that the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had nothing to fear from the right wing. But Mr Vorster persisted in "looking over his shoulder", and the government had failed to grasp the opportunity which had presented itself.

Instead, it had become increasingly intolerant of individuals and organizations who articulated black grievances, said the bishop. If Christ were in South Africa today, and the security police acted against him, several people would say they had always thought there was "something fishy" about him.

Only a miracle was preventing "the whole thing blowing up". If South Africa remained on its present course, it would face the alternative which Mr Vorster had said was "too ghastly to contemplate".

"Please help us before it is too late," Bishop Tutu appealed. "Let's draw back from the edge of the precipe."

He warned that there was a "new breed" of young blacks in South Africa who were not afraid of the police or of death. He predicted that Soweto's Regina Mundi cathedral, where last month's two-day memorial service for Soweto victims was held, would one day become a "shrine".

White South Africa had "not taken the measure" of the young blacks who were resisting apartheid in South Africa. Blacks had called on white South Africans to join them — "because we are on the winning side and they are on the side that's lost".

RDM 26/7/78

Boycott could wreck SA, experts warn

(280)

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

LEADING South African economists yesterday agreed that in the long term sanctions could spell disaster for South Africa — and one warned that even a 50% effective international trade boycott would put another 250 000 whites and a million more blacks out of work.

Their comments were made as speculation grew that South Africa will declare a UDI in South West Africa should the surrender of Walvis Bay be the price of a settlement acceptable to the United Nations.

According to diplomatic sources in Pretoria, such a move would ensure a global economic war against South Africa

A senior researcher at the Africa Institute, Mr Theo Malan, says that an international trade boycott against this country, even if it were only 50% effective, would put another 250 000 whites and a million more blacks out of work.

At the same time, he claims in the Institute's bulletin, the boycott would ruin Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana, and could put another 2-million people out of work in the three countries.

Mr Malan says oil sanctions would hit South Africa hardest He points out that Sasol One produces only 5% of the country's fuel needs Even when Sasol Two comes on stream in 1980, the country will only provide 28% of its fuel demand, he says

The head of the Economic Research Bureau at the University of Stellenbosch, Professor J L Sadie, said international economic sanctions against South Africa could stimulate the economy in the short term.

This result was experienced in Rhodesia

But in the long term, he warned, South Africa would be threatened by slow economic strangulation.

Barclays Bank's chief economist, Dr Johan Cloete, warned of the potentially disastrous effects of boycotts and threats of boycotts on consumer and investor confidence in South Africa.

"Insecurity and uncertainty would spread throughout the business world. Consumers would save instead of spending and investors would seek safe refuge for their money where there was a minimum of risk," he said.

He said Rhodesia's economic survival could be used as a parallel.

Rhodesia had South Africa to assist and this helped to keep Rhodesia afloat economically for the past decade.

But South Africa would have no sympathetic neighbour to lean on to relieve the inevitable distress.

With reduced consumer spending and shrunken demands for goods and services, unemployment would increase, boosting the risk of instability and unrest, he said

Other experts also warned that under sanctions South Africa's already disturbed internal stability would deteriorate, and the country would have to face a growing threat of urban unrest on an unprecedented scale.

14. The ZAMBESI is the LONGEST river in SOUTHERN AFRICA and flows into the INDIAN OCEAN.

15. The VICTORIA FALLS and the KARIBA DAM and the CABORA BASSA DAM are on the ZAMBESI RIVER.

16. Large HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS are situated on the KARIBA and CABORA DAMS.

17. The NIGER rises in the FUTA JALLON PLATEAU of WEST AFRICA, and flows into the GULF of GUINEA.

[illegible] RHODESIA and the REPUBLIC of [illegible] DRAKENSBERGE and [illegible] EAST Africa.

[illegible] ALBERT, [illegible] lies in [illegible] CONTINENT.

[illegible] MEDITERRANEAN and RED SEAS, and thus [illegible] it provides an important SEA-[illegible]

31. The ISTHMUS of SUEZ joins the CONTINENT of AFRICA to ASIA MINOR.

32. The RED SEA separates ARABIA from AFRICA.

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TABLE 2

THE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INDUSTRIES IN GDP

15	22,9	23,3	
20	23,3		
25	22,2		
30	23,4		
35	22,2		
40	19,6		
45	16,9		
50	14,7		
55	14,4		
60	13,1	13,8	24,2	49,9
65	11,4	13,8	26,6	48,2

Source: Brand (1969) Table 1-1 p19

Other estimates:

Year			
120			
170			
50-64			
70-74			

prominently in the history of France. And two Medicis filled the papal throne: Lorenzo's son Giovanni as Leo X, from 1515 to 1521; Lorenzo's nephew Giulio as Clement VII, from [illegible] on the ambiguous act [illegible] the Renaissance: Leo also enjoyed the dubi[illegible] the beginning of its ir[illegible] though diligent, was i[illegible] brutally sacked by C[illegible] Charles V (see p. 11[illegible] centuries before in I[illegible]

The old view that revolutions are made by great men is now discredited, but a look at the beginnings of the Renaissance almost tempts the historian to rehabilitate it.[19] Petrarch was not the first of the Humanists, but he was for long years the only great Humanist, and others felt impelled to follow his path by the sheer force of his example. Petrarch, eager for fame, would have been gratified at his influence, but astonished also: he aimed to be a poet and a moralist, to follow his talent as he understood it—or rather, as he painfully, all his life, tried to understand it. "You marvel at me," he wrote to a friend in philosopher and poet, and finally even a theologian,[illegible] 1362. "But," he protested, "let me tell you, my friend, how far I fall short of your estimation. . . . I am nothing of what you attribute to me. What am I then? I am a fellow who never quits school, and not even that, but a backwoodsman who is roaming around through the lofty beech trees all alone, humming to himself some silly little tune, and—the very peak of presumption and assurance—dipping his shaky pen into his inkstand while sitting under a bitter laurel tree. . . . I am not so very eager to belong to a definite school of thought; I am striving for truth."[20] The charm and candor of this self-appraisal made Petrarch into a revolutionary. But he did not quite know it, as Boccaccio would know it soon after. Petrarch was a wanderer by choice, a seeker by temperament, a maker largely by inadvertence.

[19] Hay, *Italian Renaissance*, 68-69.

[20] Petrarch to Francesco Bruni, quoted in Ernst Cassirer et al., eds., *The Renaissance Philosophy of Man* (1948), 34

The Florentine Francesco Petrarca[21] began his restless life, appropriately enough, in exile. He was born in 1304 near Arezzo, where his father had taken refuge after being banished from Florence for political reasons. Petrarch's

Carter's no to Italian Sale Stirs Controversy

NM 26/7/78

WASHINGTON — President Jimmy Carter urged Democratic congressional leaders yesterday to oppose a move that would pave the way for future economic dealings with Rhodesia. But he urged them to support resumed U.S. arms shipments to Turkey.

Press secretary Jody Powell, in an informal briefing for reporters, said President Carter had stressed his position on the two foreign policy questions during a regular breakfast meeting with the leadership.

The Senate is nearing a vote on the two controversial proposals.

The three-year-old arms ban against Turkey would be lifted under an amendment to the R2 380 million Foreign Arms Sales Authorisation Bill now under consideration.

Proposed amendments to another Bill would relax United Nations-imposed sanctions against Rhodesia.

Immediate

The Turkish proposal calls for an immediate end to the ban imposed by Congress in retaliation for Turkey's 1974 invasion of Cyprus, at the same time equalising U.S. military aid to Turkey and Greece at about R149 million in fiscal 1979.

Mr. Powell said the Turkish embargo should be lifted because its continuation threatened "the very integrity of Nato's southern flank." Turkey, which borders on the Soviet Union, is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. — (Sapa-AP.)

of Homer's work he
am deaf to him[illegible][23] or
admiration, Petrarch
ists were to adopt a
coupled with a new
antiquity.

In [illegible] Petrarch studied
1345, would have
letters Cicero had
and to Brutus.[24] The
Cicero, who had
eloquent rhetorician
deplored Cicero's ob
the unmatched Rom
among politicians, a
disappointment quite
bridges to antiquity
Although the
may conceal
Petrarch's effort
has been
achievement and
implied and exacted
study and the meticulous purification of manuscripts

(35) Wilson, p.115 (36) see Wilson, p. 143 ff
(37) Lipton (1977), p.75 (38) Brand (1969), p.65

[21] Petrarch's father was known as Petracco; Petrarch himself appears first to have spelled his name Petracchi and then adopted the more familiar version Petrarca. In English he has always been Petrarch

[22] Edward Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (1902), VII, 117.

[23] Ernest Hatch Wilkins, *Life of Petrarch* (1961), 136.

[24] Ibid., 51.

HISTORY I - CALVINISM

.1 GEORGE L. MOSSE: CALVINISM (1957)

Introduction

History must not be read backward. One would not expect to find the modern definition of democracy expressed in the thought of these men of the sixteenth century. If we define democracy as the election of their rulers by all the people, and the constant scrutiny by the governed of those so elected, a government so defined would have meant anarchy to the men of the sixteenth century. We must ask instead what role, if any, Calvinism played in directing political thought toward this modern definition.

What is important in assessing the contribution of these Calvinist writers toward democracy is their attitude toward political authority itself. The question is not whether, in their view, modern democracy should replace absolute political authority but rather whether, and under what circumstances, such authority may

> be resisted. Was it merely a passive resistance which these writers had in mind, or was it an active resistance in the name of a principle higher than the authority of the ruler? If it were active, who could lead this resistance - the people themselves or the aristocracy only? If the latter, how do [illegible] and subsequent writers conceive of such an aristocracy? [illegible] merely the hereditary aristocracy of olden times involve[illegible] do these writers give support to the growing representat[illegible] institutions or "estates" in Western Europe? As Calvini[illegible] develops, does this power to resist mean some kind of co[illegible] control by the representatives of the people over the ma[illegible] These are some of the considerations which should go int[illegible] analysis of these documents.

Together with such considerations, there are additio[illegible] questions of importance which you must ask. Is it really[illegible] theocracy which these men are advocating? Does the permi[illegible] of resistance to authority come to mean merely and he[illegible] absolutism? What about the elective principle in the cho[illegible] ministers and elders? Does this principle mean elections [illegible] modern sense, and is it transferred from the religious to the political realm?

2 JOHN CALVIN: INSTITUTES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION (1559)

Chapter 20 XXV

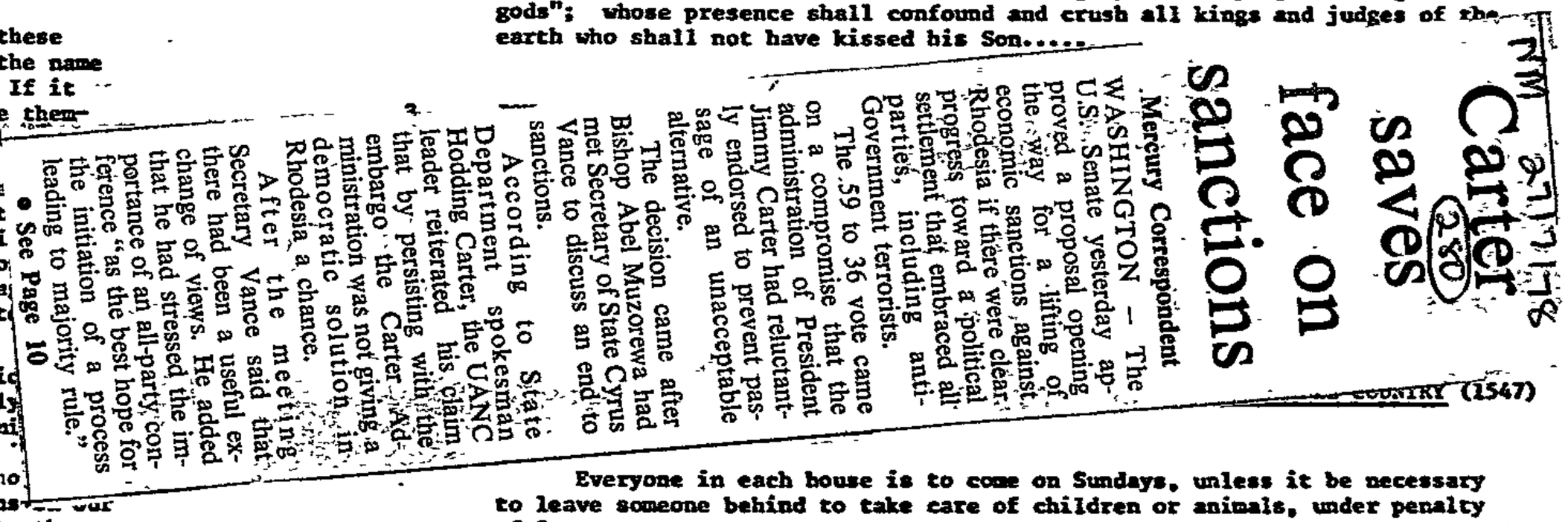
XXV. But, if we direct our attention to the word of God, it will carry us much further; even to submit to the government, not only of those princes who discharge their duty to us with becoming integrity and fidelity, but of all who possess the sovereignty, even though they perform none of the duties of their function. For though the Lord testifies that the magistrate is an eminent gift of his liberality to preserve the safety of men, and prescribes to magistrates themselves the extent of their duty, yet he at the same time declares that whatever be their characters, they have their

government/..

government only from him; that those who govern for the public good are true specimens and mirrors of his beneficence; and that those who rule in an unjest and tyrannical manner are raised up by him to punish the iniquity of the people; that all equally possess that sacred majesty with which he had invested legitimate authority.....

Chapter 20 XXIX

XXIX ....Wherefore, if we are inhumanly harassed by a cruel prince; if we are rapaciously plundered by an avaricious or luxurious one; if we are neglected by an indolent one; or if we are persecuted, on account of piety, by an impious and sacrilegious one, - let us first call to mind our transgressions against God, which he undoubtedly chastises by these scourges. Thus our impatience will be restrained by humility. Let us, in the next place, consider that it is not our province to remedy these evils, and that nothing remains for us, but to implore the aid of the Lord in whose hand are the hearts of kings and the revolutions of kingdoms. It is "God" who "standeth in the congregation of the mighty," and "judgeth among the gods"; whose presence shall confound and crush all kings and judges of the earth who shall not have kissed his Son.....



NM 2117-8

Carter (230) saves face on sanctions

Mercury Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate yesterday approved a proposal opening the way for a lifting of economic sanctions against Rhodesia if there were clear progress toward a political settlement that embraced all parties, including anti-Government terrorists.

The 59 to 36 vote came on a compromise that the administration of President Jimmy Carter had reluctantly endorsed to prevent passage of an unacceptable alternative.

The decision came after Bishop Abel Muzorewa had met Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to discuss an end to sanctions.

According to [illegible] Department spokesman Hodding Carter, the UANC leader reiterated his claim that by persisting with the embargo the Carter administration was not giving a democratic solution in Rhodesia a chance.

After the meeting Secretary Vance said that there had been a useful exchange of views. He added that he had stressed the importance of an all-party conference "as the best hope for the initiation of a process leading to majority rule."

● See Page 10

COUNTRY (1547)

Everyone in each house is to come on Sundays, unless it be necessary to leave someone behind to take care of children or animals, under penalty of 3 sous.

Everyone is to pay attention during sermon, and there is to be no disorder or scandal.

No one is to leave or go out from the church until the prayer be made at the end of Sermon, under penalty as above, unless he have legitimate cause...

Songs and dances

If anyone sing songs that are unworthy, dissolute or outrageous, or spin wildly round in the dance, or the like, he is to be imprisoned for three days, and then sent on to the Consistory.

Usury

No one is to lend at interest or for profit greater than five per cent, on pain of confiscation of the capital sum and of being required to make appropriate amends according to the needs of the case.

Christopher Goodman/..

S.A. GESTIG: KERKRAADSVERGADERING 27 MEI 1978

GEWONE VERGADERING

1. Opening

2. Notule Vergadering 2 April 1978:

2.1 Sake out notule;

2.2 Egpaar

2.3 Br. J.

3. Program: J 8:

3.1 Kerkra tweede maand, derde Saterdag in die

3.2 Kerkra rlike onderhoud in die maand tussen Sondag in die maand 5.00 nm;

3.3 Nagmaa aande om die beurt 10.30 vm en 6.0

3.4 Doop: die maand 10.30 vm;

3.5 Doop- erde Woensdag in die maand. Voorne el hul wyksouderling in kennis en ont e saam met die ouderling onmid-delli

3.6 Spreek kerkkantoor: Elke Woensdag van 6 r biduur);

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3.7.1 maand:

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3.7.

Senate 'no' to lifting sanctions

By SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — The United States Senate last night voted to retain sanctions against Rhodesia by a 13-vote majority, handing a rare victory to the Carter Administration.

The amendment to the International Security Assistance Bill proposed by conservative Senator Jesse Helms which would have lifted the embargo automatically for six months never came to the vote.

After more than an hour of intense political jockeying, a counter-amendment of Senators Jacob Javits and Clifford Case was put to the Senate and passed 59 to 36.

Under this proposal President Jimmy Carter will be given the option of lifting sanctions only after a freely elected government has been installed in Salisbury.

The compromise amendment sets two pre-conditions for lifting sanctions. One would require that elections be held and a new government established in Rhodesia. Elections are now tentatively scheduled for December 4.

The other condition, which Mr Carter would have to certify, requires the internal Rhodesian government to conduct "good faith" negotiations with other parties under a British-sponsored proposal that includes the Patriotic Front.

If the guerrillas refused to participate in discussions or if no agreement is reached, the embargo would still be lifted.

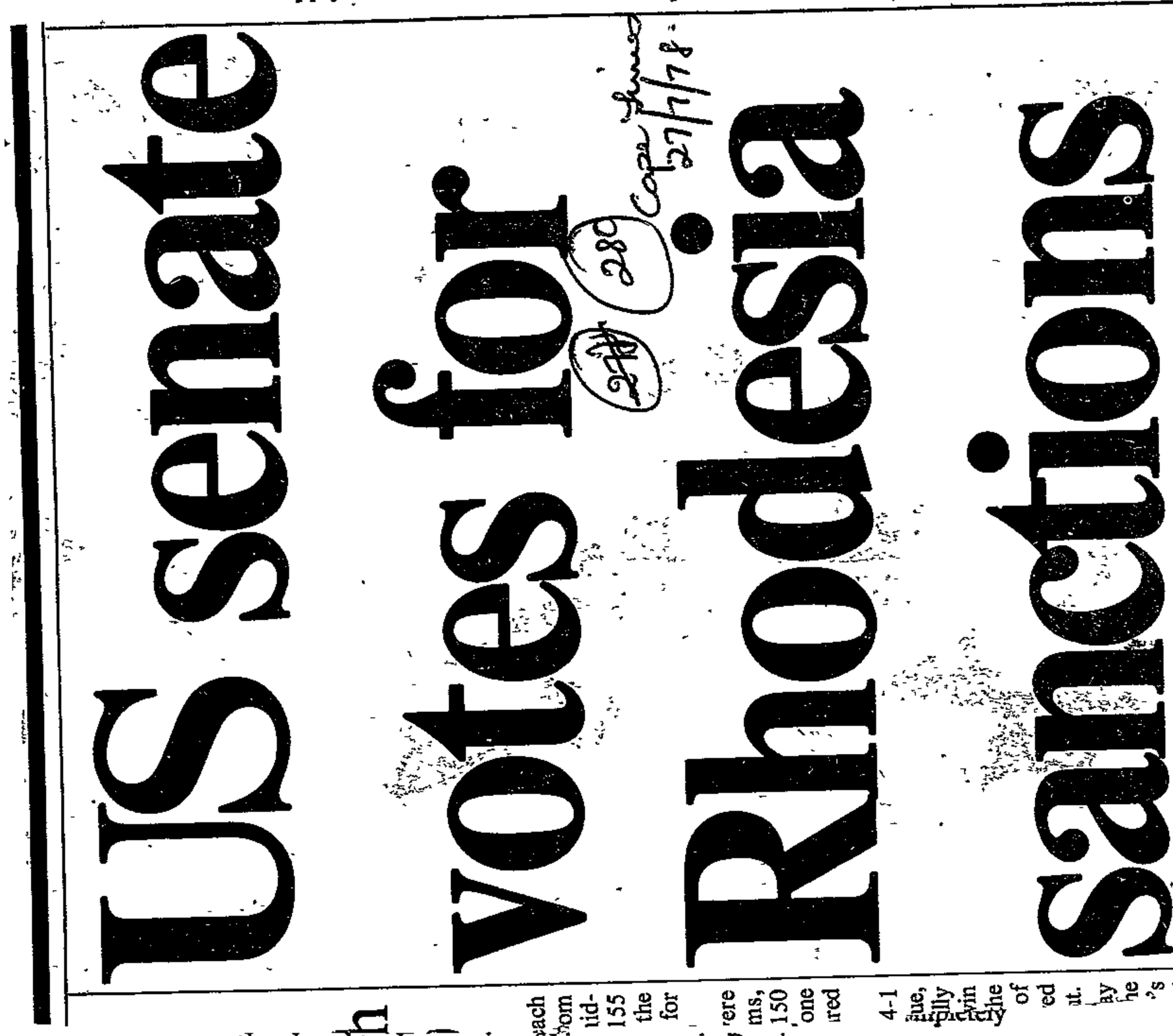
The defeat of the Helms Amendment is a victory for the Carter Administration.

The vote is a major reverse for Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of the United African National Council, who has been in Washington for the past ten days, lobbying for the lifting of sanctions.

In an interview this week he said unless sanctions were lifted, there would be a major white exodus from Rhodesia, confidence in the transitional government would be sapped, thousands would lose their jobs and the threat of the communist-backed Patriotic Front would increase dramatically.

Dismissing the debate, Senator Helms accused the Senator of the compromise of "sucking to a "pretty low level" and said the Carter administration was using every means to stop his amendment, including calls to North Carolina — the state he represents — warning that Helms was hurting the tobacco industry.

1705 onwards, and above all by the imposition on the Russian peasantry in 1719 of the poll-tax (literally 'soul tax', *podushnaya podat'*). Peter made the landowner responsible for the collection of this tax and for the supply of recruits from his estates. By so doing he greatly increased



US senate votes for Rhodesia sanctions

The 59-36 vote came on a proposal by three liberal senators and meant success for their bid to sidetrack an effort to have the sanctions lifted immediately.

The Carter administration had said that lifting the trade ban now would erode the chances for a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia and promote chaos there.

The bid for an immediate end to the sanctions was sponsored by Republican Senatoo Jesse Helms.

He had proposed there should be no enforcement of the commercial ban between now and the end of the year "in recognition of the settlement of March 3, 1978, reached by leaders representing a majority of southern Rhodesians". Senator Helms' proposal remains alive for further debate, but the wide margin by which the compromise amendment was passed yesterday indicated his proposal had little chance of superceding it.

WASHINGTON. — The Senate yesterday voted to retain United States trade sanctions against Rhodesia until a new, freely-elected government is installed there.

The successful proposal was sponsored by liberal Republicans, Senator Rob Javits and Senator Clifford Case, and Democrat Senator Daniel Moynihan, a former ambassador to the United Nations.

Senator Helms put forward his plan as an amendment to a foreign aid bill.

He said the State Department had resorted to extreme tactics in its opposition to the amendment.

These included telephone calls to his home state of North Carolina, warning tobacco growers that passing of the measure would hurt their innerests, the senator said.

Senator Helmss, who missed by six votes last month in trying to obtain a 15-month suspension of sanctions, sought to attach his modified plan to a R2.400 million foreign military aid bill. – Sapa-Reuter

abandoned to the mercies of his master as in Russia.

Serfdom was also becoming the lot of an increasingly large proportion of the Russian people. In the far north, where the population

was scanty and the soil poor, it was never of much importance. In Central Russia, on the other hand, its prevalence steadily increased, while the territorial expansion of the later decades of the century

European, was developing along lines which had been abandoned being modified over most of the rest of the continent.

as the Habsburg provinces, Poland and Russia, where

reign of Catherine II culminated in the revolt led by the Pugachev which broke out in 1773 and was not completely suppressed until 1775. This was the greatest outburst of social protest that Europe during this period. In the Baltic provinces there were serious unrest in 1778 and 1783, and in another great wave of revolt in 1796–97 in Central Russia 278 separate outbreaks were recorded.

These revolts, however, in Russia or elsewhere had any real programme beyond that of removing some or all of the burdens which weighed so heavily on the peasant. Most of them were little more than inarticulate outbursts of hatred and resentment. Occurring as nearly all of them did in areas where towns were few and small they were deprived

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illustrates the growing strength of conservative opinion in the United States."

He paid tribute to the "good work" performed by Bishop Muzorewa. — Sapa

The Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, said last night he was "greatly encouraged" by growing United States support for the transitional government.

He said in a statement released in Salisbury that it

Bishop Muzorewa, who flew to London yesterday, said he planned to speak to "representatives of the British people" and tell them sanctions had no place in Rhodesia now that majority rule was to be achieved.

In a telephone call from his Washington hotel to the weekly Salisbury newspaper, the Drums of Zimbabwe, the bishop said the vote would "breathe new life into the economy" of Rhodesia.

He was satisfied that he had achieved the objective of his visit to the United States.

The bishop said his mission was "to marshal support for democracy in Zimbabwe against the totalitarian forces now threatening us.

"I believe the US Senate responded to this call ... to arouse and invoke the democratic conscience of America.

"The US Senate has now removed the main doubts lingering in the minds of many of our people as to whether sanctions would ever be lifted. Our people and nation can now plan on the basis of the early lifting of sanctions," the bishop said.

The result could only be an improvement in "the quality of the life of all our people," particularly the black majority, who were forced out into the cold of unemployment and poverty because of sanctions.

He had spoken with US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, and Mr Vance's counterpart in the former Nixon Administration, Mr Henry Kissinger, and other leading political figures.

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SALISBURY. — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, UANC president and a member of the Executive Council, yesterday described the US Senate's qualified approval of lifting economic sanctions against a new-look Rhodesia as a "breath of confidence in the future."

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Sanctions: US stand welcomed

FM 28/7/78

SANCTIONS

Commonwealth action

In a recent widely quoted speech, Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal said that negotiations were no longer a substitute for war in southern Africa.

In an exclusive interview with the *FM* in London last week, when asked whether this comment included SA he said that the "armed struggle in the Republic had not reached the level of the war in Rhodesia, and "there could still be time." If hard-headed self-interest prevailed a conflagration might still be avoided — but "I can't say that I am optimistic."

Ramphal pointed out that in its final communique the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference last year recognised "the need to compel SA to dismantle its apparatus of oppression." Economic sanctions would be almost bound to change white attitudes. The Commonwealth Southern Africa Committee, of which Britain is a member, had already gone quite far in projecting the possibility of sanctions in the context of Rhodesia, signalling "the need to make demands on SA for guarantees that oil would not be supplied to Rhodesia on pain of sanctions against SA itself."

This recommendation had not been put in a time frame because of the prospect of talks based on the Anglo-American plan. Action had also been delayed by the Bingham Inquiry, set up by the UK government to investigate claims that UK based oil companies broke sanctions. But the Southern Africa Committee had been told at its meeting last month that the Bingham report would be made available "at an early date."

It was Ramphal who originally commissioned Rivers and Bailey to investigate oil sanctions busting. Their report produced much of the evidence which forced Britain to set up the Bingham inquiry. Rivers and Bailey recently completed a further study, this time for the UN, on the feasibility of applying oil sanctions against SA. Ramphal conceded that sanctions against SA had to be decided at the UN, but said he hoped that the commonwealth, with its special interests, would play a major part

THE INFANT-INDUSTRY ARGUMENT

in the form of a debate between

MR PROTECTIONIST AND MR FREE TRADER

Mr Free Trader: It is obvious, thus, as illustrated by Ri
Theory of Comparative Advantage that free trade between na
inevitably promote the world's economic welfare (or, at an
increase its gross production) and all the participant cou
will share in the general improvement.

Mr Protectionist: Free trade will, no doubt, secure these i
in the short run. In the long run, however, the interests
of nations may be better served by
temporarily protecting their infant industries against fore
competition. Such industries given the opportunity may ul
be capable of establishing a comparative advantage viz-a-vi
foreign competitors. In the absence of protection during i
stage of their development, the loss suffered may be so grea
render their survival unlikely.

R. The (Afrikaans) that explain the growth and maturing of i
industries are:

E. (1) Economies of time.

(2) Economies of scale.

"Economies of scale" involve the reduction in average cost
(and therefore an increase in efficiency) with the increase
The suggestion here is that many industries cannot operate
below a certain minimum size. Infants have first to grow u
they have any chance of proving viable and growing up is of
arduous and slow task. A little foreign competition may sp
intent on too much competition may crush it out of existe

"Economies of time" refer essentially to the reduction of c
increase in efficiency) that takes place over time for any
production. An essential ingredient in the development
and know-how is "learning-by-doing" or "on-the-job-trainin
a little competition may be helpful; too much may overwhe
infant. If it collapses, its full potentialities may neve
realised.

These points form the basis of the argument in favour of
protection of certain infant industries for a limited per
It is difficult to know whether, in the long-run, the welfare of the
world will thereby be improved, but from the nationalist viewpoint of
the relatively less developed country, there can be no doubt that
such a course is at times desirable.

Mr Protectionist: That's easier said than done! If we possessed perfect knowledge and information, if all the capital markets were perfect and if there were no such thing as externalities, your objection is justified. However, as you know, this is not the case!

Mr Free Trader: That is all very well. Obviously, economies of scale and time are important in the real world, but why should that necessitate state intervention and protection as suggested above? Why should society bear the burden of the anticipated loss until the infant grows up (if it ever does)? Surely the infant can budget for his own loss during the first few years of operation. Ultimately, if the new venture is at all worthwhile, the erstwhile infant will make a profit and survive. Until then, let him pay for hiw own loss! If he lacks sufficient capital to endure a prolonged period of losses, let him borrow the capital!

Mr Protectionist: That's easier said than done! If we possessed perfect knowledge and information, if all the capital markets were perfect and if there were no such thing as externalities, your objection is justified. However, as you know, this is not the case! Capital markets are imperfect and there are externalities. Infants may have to return for long initial periods, against profits that cannot be proven in a step-by-step fashion, but can be undertaken only in giant strides (indivisibilities), against infants per se.

Mr Free Trader: Suppose we have written off for the moment the imperfect capital market.

Mr Protectionist: Impossible! In less developed countries, the local capital market is hopelessly inadequate and foreign capital markets may have additional biases. Naturally, one should try to improve and develop the capital market wherever possible, but even the most developed and sophisticated markets are likely to retain some of the biases listed above.

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Sanction vote: Smith looks for bright side

SALISBURY — The Rhodesian interim government, clearly disappointed by the refusal of the United States to lift sanctions, yesterday sought comfort in the attention drawn to them during the build-up to Wednesday's Senate vote in Washington.

The Prime Minister, Mr Smith, last night expressed his appreciation to Sen Jesse Helms and his associates for what he called their determined efforts to bring "the realities of the Rhodesian situation and the dangers of current State Department policy to the attention of the American congress and the American people."

Mr Smith also paid tribute to the "good work" done by Bishop Abel Muzorewa in canvassing support for the proposal to lift sanctions.

He said their efforts in Washington were responsible for "forcing" the United States administration into accepting a compromise motion and illustrated the growing strength of conservative opinion in the United States.

"We have not got everything we hoped for, but I am greatly encouraged by the growing support in the United States for the transitional government," which links the lifting of sanctions to an all-party settlement with guerillas, did not seem capable yesterday of persuading the transitional government to attend a round-table conference as proposed by Britain and the United States.

"As far as we are concerned, we still stand by our position that all-party talks would not serve any useful purpose at all," said a spokesman for the Zimbabwe African National Union of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

And a spokesman for Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council said: "I don't see this motion providing any impetus for all-party talks."

Bishop Muzorewa had been encouraged, the UANC spokesman said, by his visit to the United States.

"He has had extensive publicity over there for his case and we expect to draw dividends from his tour," he said. — SAPA.

ITEM NO. HELD
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Accounting purposes.

US may ditch South Africa — congressman

3/8/28
280



MR MAGUIRE

JOHANNESBURG — If an international sanctions agreement against South Africa did not materialise, it was likely that the United States would act unilaterally and pull out, an American congressman said here.

He is Mr Andrew Maguire, who undertook an 11-day tour of South Africa, including a visit to King William's Town, where he presented a humanitarian award posthumously to Mr Steve Biko. The award was made by the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, the biggest civil rights organisation in the United States.

Mr Maguire said at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport before leaving South Africa that South Africa was a police state which had suppressed and eliminated black leadership.

"We want to distance ourselves from this minority South African Government," he said.

The attitudes of mainstream American thinking about South Africa had changed drastically since the death of the black conciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, in detention, and the Soweto unrests, said Mr Maguire.

The October 19 detentions and bannings had also gone a long way in changing American views on the country.

"This Government has systematically intimidated, harassed and forced into exile the black leadership of the country," he said

South Africa was in the centre of a race conflict, he said. He warned that the US would not intervene on the side of the Government.

"We do not want to be accomplices with this Government"

He himself advocated sanctions against South Africa and said he did not share the view that blacks would be the hardest hit because they were "oppressed".

Racism in South Africa was institutionalised, and America and, to a certain extent, the United Kingdom, wanted to dissociate themselves from South Africa.

South Africa would not receive American military aid in the face of a communist onslaught, he said American attitudes would not change with a change of American administration

Among changes the world would like to see in South Africa were "willingness on the part of the South African Government to initiate fundamental political changes, consultation with other leaders in the country to work on formal constitutional changes and an end to detention without trial"

Speaking about detentions, Mr Maguire claimed that torture weapons were used on detainees under security legislation in South African prisons.

He said he had information from "inside" and "outside" sources of the torture techniques used on detainees to coerce them into making statements.

The techniques included electrodes on the necks and wrists of detainees and electric shocks, he said.

Mr Maguire said while in South Africa, he had requested, and been refused permission, to see several detainees, including student leader Mr Sechaba Montsisi and former Black People's Convention leaders Mr Tom Manthata and Mr Thandisizwe Mazibuko.

After Mr Maguire's press conference his allegations of torture in prisons were referred to the Department of Prisons. A spokesman said the allegations were untrue but asked that they be referred to the Security Police.

The chief of the Security Police, Brig C. F. Zietsman, declined to comment and the Commissioner of Police, Gen Mike Geldenhuys, could not be reached — DDC-SAPA.

Freemasonry" .

We therefore have the right to expect all Companions to remember this and to ensure that no action on their part results in disharmony in their Chapters.

Most,if not all of you are aware of the works of William Shakespeare, works that contain philosophies and phrases that have become the very fabric of the English language.

Let us therefore, as Royal Arch Companions,adopt as our creed that advice given to Laertes by his father, Polonius, as expressed so well in the play "Hamlet, "THIS,ABOVE ALL, TO THINE OWNSELF BE TRUE,AND IT MUST FOLLOW,AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT BE FALSE TO ANY MAN" .

Sanctions spring a trap

RDM 3/18/78

(280)

LAURENCE MARKS: Washington

AMERICA's commitment to continue economic sanctions against Rhodesia was preserved by the Senate last week, but in a manner that plants some unpleasant political booby-traps in President Carter's path.

It was undoubtedly a short-term victory for Mr Carter, heading off a threat of an unconditional end to sanctions that would have scuppered the Anglo-American plan.

The episode confirmed, however, that a majority of the Senate, and probably of Congress as a whole, is now unhappy about America's rejection of Ian Smith's internal solution and is likely to make trouble again if Mr Smith manages to hold democratic elections before the end of the year.

Many Americans feel frustrated over Rhodesia, "a far-away country of which they know nothing," as a State Department official put it sadly the other day. They are prejudiced in favour of democratic forms of government — and this is what Mr Smith appears to have promised to introduce.

They are deeply opposed to political terror. Recent reports of mass killings by the guerrillas have not helped to sustain support for the Anglo-American plan. Americans tend to look at Rhodesia in terms of simple political principle (democracy versus violence), not in terms of the brute practicalities (what will produce a lasting peace) that impel the British and US Governments.

When the Senate agreed in March last year to end US imports of Rhodesian chrome, which had breached UN sanctions for five years, the vote was 66-26. That 26 represents the irreducible hard-core support for Mr Smith.

Then came the Salisbury Agreement between Mr Smith and three non-violent nationalists (including the Bishop) in March this year. That crystallised the unease many Congressmen feel about bringing the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front leaders into the settlement.

A month ago, a resolution to lift sanctions at the end of this year, proposed by Senator Helms, a conservative Republican, was defeated by a narrow 48-42, which took the Administration by surprise.

This time Congressional supporters of Mr Carter's Africa policy saw the threat coming. When Senator Helms proposed to try again in the debate on this year's Bill to authorise foreign military assistance, they mounted a diversionary tactic.

There are now only about 15 or 20 Senators willing to give the Administration unqualified support on sanctions. Worse still, Bishop Muzorewa, back in town, was lobbying with great effect for the Smith Government and in favour of ending sanctions.

To buy off the middle-of-the-road waverers, two liberal Republicans, Senator Case and Senator Javits, sponsored an amendment requiring the President to lift sanctions — but only after a democratically elected Government in Salisbury has committed itself to negotiate with the Patriotic Front.

For a week Senator Dick Clark, chairman of the African Affairs subcommittee, argued in favour of wording that would allow the President as free a hand as possible. Mr Carter joined in, personally lobbying 20 Senators against the Helms proposal.

With a bit of procedural juggling the Case-Javits amendment came up first last Wednesday. Senator Clark led all the pro-sanctions liberals except Edward Kennedy (who is against any compromise on the issue), into supporting the amendment, which passed 59-36. This satisfied the waverers.

Two hours later a proposal to lift sanctions unconditionally for a trial period of three months starting in October was beaten by a decisive 54-42.

The official State Department response to the vote was that the result was encouraging, and that the amendment is consistent with the goals of US policy. Privately, Administration officials admit that their relief that the threat was headed off is mixed with anxiety about what lies down the road.

The amendment leaves the President free to determine whether the conditions for lifting sanctions have been met. In practice, therefore, its effect is not mandatory.

But the conditions were couched in such general terms — in order to attract broad support — that they could strengthen opposition to sanctions later this year.

The wording of the conditions is, first, that:

"The Government of Rhodesia has committed itself to participate in, and negotiate in good faith at an all-parties conference held under international auspices on all relevant issues, including the terms of majority rule and the protection of minority rights, the Anglo-American plan and the terms of the Salisbury Agreement", and, secondly, that:

"A Government has been installed, chosen by free elections in which all population groups have been allowed to participate freely, with observation by impartial internationally recognised observers."

There is concern about what Congress would regard as a satisfactory commitment by a Salisbury Government if the Patriotic Front refused to negotiate, and about how it would defir a freely-elected Government.

More generally, officials are unhappy that the amendment may be interpreted as a signal to the now desperate white Rhodesians that, even at the 11th hour, the US Cavalry may come galloping to their rescue.

However, officials hope that signs that Congressional support for sanctions is eroding may put pressure on the Patriotic Front leaders, or on the front-line states who support them, to become a little more flexible in dealings on the Anglo-American plan.

The pressures are coming

DD 4/8/78
280

For some time now it has been apparent that international pressures on South Africa are being toned down, because Mr Vorster's help is needed to bring the Rhodesian and South West African issues to a satisfactory conclusion. Once these two issues are out of the way, however, the pressures will be intensified again.

On the face of it, therefore, it is in Mr Vorster's interests to stretch out the solutions in Rhodesia and South West Africa for as long as he can, in order to prolong the West's dependence on him. But it is not as simple as that.

South Africa's critics are becoming increasingly impatient. And there is a time limit beyond which the West will not be able to protect South Africa

In any case, the Rhodesian situation will resolve itself one way or another very soon — either in an internationally acceptable settlement or in a chaotic finale to the guerilla war — while in South West Africa, similarly, the outcome soon will be either war or peace

Whichever way it goes, therefore, South Africa will be in a no-win situation the pressures are coming, and that's that.

The significant development in the international campaign against apartheid is that a point has been reached where the West is being pushed increasingly on to the defensive and is losing its capacity to protect South Africa against sanctions and other radical measures that are being proposed.

International condemnation of South Africa's race policies has become so irresistible now that Western governments, often against their will, are being forced to take part officially in campaigns that, until recently, were the sole stamping ground of non-official organisations.

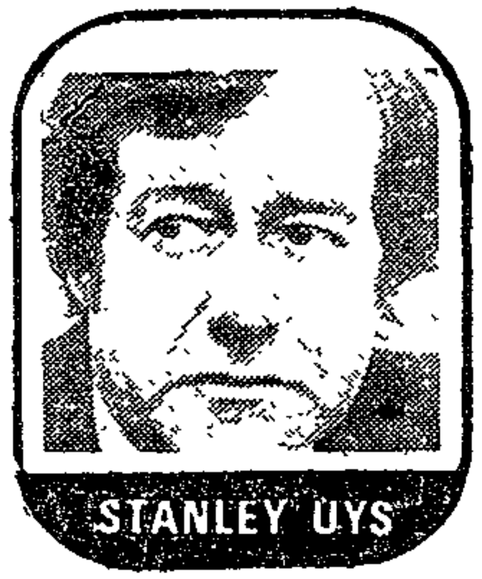
The EEC is a case in point. Most of its members have strong economic links with South Africa and, individually, they find it unthinkable they should be asked to apply trade sanctions against South Africa (at least, Britain, West Germany and France, as some of South Africa's major trading partners, find it unthinkable).

Yet, collectively, as members of the Common Market, they are steadily being forced into considering applying economic sanctions against South Africa

Last year, they agreed on a code of conduct for West European companies operating in South Africa to adopt, and although the code really has no teeth yet, there it is — another milestone on the road towards mobilising the international community to put the screws on South Africa.

Then last June the EEC Foreign Ministers discussed new trade and economic sanctions against South Africa, and only agreed to postpone action (until September) because they wanted Mr Vorster's help in order to wrap up the South West Africa settlement.

Take Britain's position, too. Last October, the



Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, warned: "Our economic links with South Africa could not, therefore, disappear overnight without causing grave dislocation to the domestic economy and having severe repercussions on the level of employment."

Dr Owen referred also to the effect sanctions against South Africa would have on the black states surrounding the Republic. "This linkage is one which would certainly raise immense difficulties in pursuing economic sanctions," he said.

Yet, in spite of Dr Owen's apprehensions, the British Government has found itself compelled to advise its businessmen not actually to withdraw from South Africa, but to freeze their investments there, as a way of cutting their losses if economic sanctions ever have to be applied against the country.

I have referred to this developing situation in previous columns — it is called "Thinking the unthinkable"

Latterly, there have been signs that anti-apartheid support groups are massing anew to apply pressures not so much on South Africa directly, as on Western countries which have the strongest links with South Africa — and on Iran, which supplies South Africa with about 90 per cent of its oil, and on the big Western oil companies which distribute this oil

The "heat" is on now on Shell and BP because of their supply of oil to Rhodesia. These two companies are particularly vulnerable, because their head offices in London are subject to the British Government's sanctions laws — and as a television programme took pleasure in pointing out this week, some Shell and BP executives in London could face prosecution, and imprisonment for up to two years and unlimited fines

It was pressure from the anti-oil lobby that forced Dr Owen to appoint Mr Thomas Bingham, QC, to conduct an inquiry into the Rhodesian operations of Shell and BP, and this report is due to be presented to Dr Owen this month.

It was meant to be a private report, but pressure is building up already to have it made public The anti-oil lobby is making steady headway, therefore, and on the other flank the OAU has been trying to put pressure on the Shah of Iran to cut off South Africa's supplies.

The OAU delegation which visited various oil producing countries did not make much progress with the Shah, but Nigeria reportedly has intervened and has been trying to twist the Shah's arm.

And so it goes on, with the pressure groups, lobbies and anti-apartheid campaigners patiently chipping away at the West's links with South Africa, and slowly but surely forcing the West into a general retreat under sanctions pressure.

Obviously, full-scale trade sanctions against South Africa are not on the horizon yet — that would be the finale not the prelude — but an impressive list of alternative options are being constantly explored and exploited.

South Africans might as well face the future now. The choice the international community will give them will be either to scrap apartheid or to go into siege.

It may be a long time before siege conditions can be imposed on South Africa, but this is the direction inexorably in which the world is moving

Buthelezi opposes sanctions

ARGUS 11/8/78

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WASHINGTON. — A proposal yesterday to ban new investment in South Africa drew opposition from the Carter Administration and from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi who is on a visit here.

The Assistant US Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Richard Moose, told a House of Representatives subcommittee that prohibiting new investment could jeopardise South African co-operation with American plans to bring about majority rule in South West Africa and Rhodesia.

Chief Buthelezi said in a seminar here that economic sanctions against South Africa were not favoured by the average South African worker.

FOR CHANGE

But a Representative, Mr Stephen Solarz, sponsor of the legislation, said it was essential if peaceful change was to come to South Africa.

"The only way to bring the white South African establishment to understand the need for fundamental change is for us to translate rhetoric into action," Mr Solarz, a New York Republican, said in an interview here.

He pointed out that his Bill would not require American firms to remove their current investments from South Africa. Nor would it prohibit them from reinvesting profits earned in South Africa.

NEW FUNDS

It would ban investment of new funds, but in the current climate of unrest in the country, this amounted to only R47,6-million last year, he said.

The Solarz Bill will require American corporations to enforce a fair employment code which will require equal pay and equal opportunity for black workers.

Pressure has been building on Capitol Hill for more stringent American sanctions against South Africa. — Sapa-AP.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

The price of support

FM 11/8/78 (280)

At their meeting in London a year ago the Commonwealth heads of government requested Commonwealth Secretary General Ramphal to undertake "a study of the economic costs to the front line states of various practical measures taken by them in support of the liberation movement." The report which resulted is now being considered by the UN Economic and Social Council, currently in session in Geneva

The picture which is painted is one of appalling economic and social disruptions in Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique (Angola could not be included)

The four countries have been compelled, it is argued, as a result of the southern African situation to undertake investments prematurely, or on a larger scale, than would have normally been required The need to develop new hydro electric sources in Zambia, a thermal power station in Botswana, and the construction of new transport links are examples of areas where priorities have been distorted. Such substantial investments would otherwise have been made in more immediately productive areas which would have increased gdp

Moreover, security costs have escalated For the four countries annual defence costs are probably about 5% of GDP· similar developing countries without comparable "external threats" spend between 1% and 2% of GDP on security

For Tanzania, the major cost apart from defence has been in the transportation sector in which Zambia related projects the Tanzam road, the Tanzam pipeline and the Tazara railway - - have been given priority Although this infrastructure will be useful for future development, completion of these lifelines for Zambia has meant lower growth in Tanzanian output over recent years Revenue from the Zambian traffic should more than cover recurrent costs, but Zambia's balance of payment problems has made it difficult for Lusaka to meet the bill, so that the Tanzanian banking sector has been strained And the need to give priority to Zambian goods has had adverse effects on the handling of Tanzania's own exports

In Zambia the situation has been compounded by the collapse of copper prices, but without the Rhodesian border closure in 1973 Zambia would have had reserves to withstand the copper crisis. Up to 1977 the monetary costs to Zambia of applying sanctions were US$744m. There have also been indirect effects: for instance, transport difficulties have hindered Zambian exports of its 1977 surplus maize production. Lusaka also supplied the Commonwealth secretariat with details of nearly 60 Rhodesian "acts of aggression" in the six months beginning September 1977.

In Mozambique the total direct cost of applying sanctions in the first year was estimated at between US$139m and $165m. Moreover, "widespread destruction especially of transport facilities as a result of Rhodesian raids, has paralysed economic activity in the border area." The attacks on Mozambique have caused more than 1 800 deaths. 50 000 Mozambicans have been displaced, and there are 40 000 Rhodesian refugees in the country

The report concludes that "it is still not too late for the international community to adopt policies which will bring southern Africa back from the brink of catastrophe Such policies must include effective and adequate support for the front-line states which by their commitment to change and their readiness to run risks and accept sacrifices have borne the brunt of the burden involved in working for liberation — a burden which should be carried by the international community at large."

The other side — white southern Africa and its friends — will argue that most of this is bull, that there is no "economic development" in some of the allegedly affected border areas even in times of peace, and that detente and trade with the white south would do wonders for all those economies.

Yet Ramphal's voice carries further. White southern Africa should not ignore it

RHODESIAN OIL

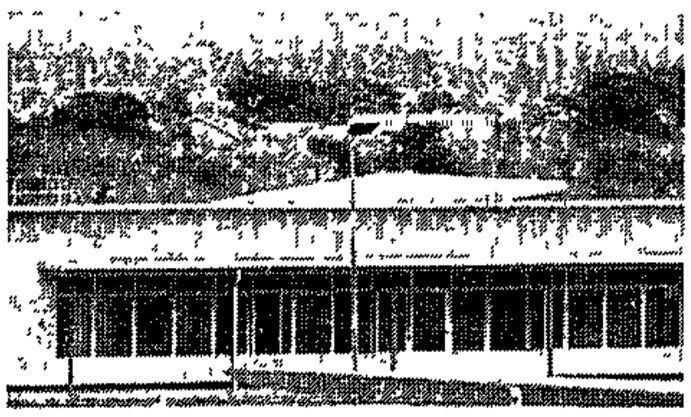
Where there's a will . . .

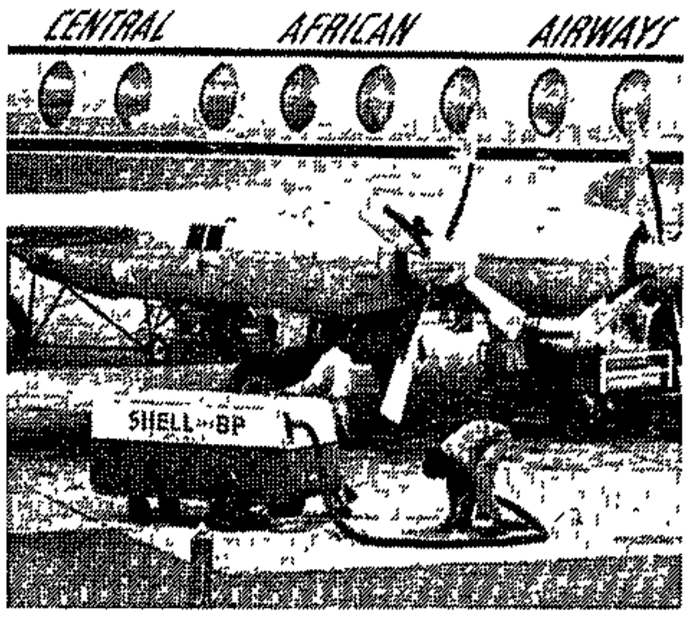
A 'political scandal with international implications is about to erupt in Britain in connection with the sanction-busting activities of two UK-based oil companies. The matter has been investigated by an inquiry conducted by Thomas Bingham QC, whose report will go to Foreign Secretary Owen later this month.

Under British law, the oil companies could face criminal prosecution if the inquiry confirms that they supplied oil to Rhodesia, and from the information which has so far been leaked, there is little doubt that they have done so for many years, apparently with the knowledge of successive British governments.

The story starts late in 1967, when UK intelligence discovered that an oil company based in Lourenco Marques (now Maputo) which was jointly owned by Shell and BP, was carrying oil by rail to Rhodesia. This information went to George Thomson (now Lord Thomson), the Commonwealth Secretary, who summoned the MDs of Shell and BP to a meeting. Shortly afterwards the oil companies concluded a swop arrangement with France's Total: Total would supply oil for Shell and BP customers in Rhodesia via Mozambique; in return Shell and BP would provide an equivalent amount of oil for Total customers in SA.

In its evidence to the Bingham inquiry BP said that senior government officials had accepted that "the effect of the change would therefore be a purely cosmetic one in the sense that the same amount of oil would reach Rhodesia by the same route but would appear to have originated from the French instead of an English company." Moreover, when the Shell and BP directors met Thomson again in 1968, they outlined to him their swop arrangement. A few days ago, when questioned about this, Thomson stated that the swop "was not our direct concern and responsibility. Our responsibility was to stop British oil going in." He said that his views had been shared at the time by the senior men in the Labour government concerned with enforcing sanctions.





Old supply line . . . the flow continues

Harold Wilson, who was prime minister at the time as well as chairman of the cabinet's Rhodesia committee, comments now that "the only sanction busting reported to me was what General De Gaulle was doing." Lord Caradon, then Britain's UN representative, maintains he had been completely unaware of the arrangement.

According to Thomson, prosecuting the oil companies for sanction-busting was considered by the Ministry of Power and the Attorney General and was a matter of high policy, but legal action was not taken because it was felt that the most practical way of stopping British oil from going into Rhodesia was with the co-operation of the oil companies.

In 1970 a Conservative government came in. Julian Amery, who was a junior minister in the Foreign Office from 1972 on, explained that the Tories were lukewarm on the question of sanctions — and in that atmosphere Shell and BP felt safe enough to switch back to the old system of sending British oil directly into Rhodesia from the Lourenco Marques depot.

Labour returned to power in 1974 but according to BP "there followed a long silence between government and BP on the question of the enforcement of sanctions." BP argued that government itself should have asked the oil companies what they were doing. This is a delicate legal question for Bingham — was it up to government to make enquiries, or was it up to Shell and BP in London to inform government that their subsidiaries were once more sending in direct supplies to Rhodesia?

Throughout this period the UK government had been assuring the UN, the Commonwealth and the OAU that oil sanctions were indeed being observed by the UK. A UK statement to the UN in 1976 said that the UK government "had accepted assurances given by Shell and BP that neither they, nor any company in which they have an interest, have either directly or with others supplied oil to Rhodesia."

Cape Times 23/2/78

Big-business links with SA attacked in US

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From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — A multi-pronged assault on big business links with South Africa was launched this week when the US Senate's African Affairs chief called for "active discouragement" of investment, and a trio of US specialists tabled a flood of allegations before the United Nations.

The same techniques used to leap-frog Rhodesian sanctions are now being used to dodge the arms embargo against the Republic, Professor Anne Seidman told the United Nations Apartheid Committee when she distributed "linkage charts" purporting to expose in detail the way US arms are pumped into South Africa through third nation licensing deals.

A team of US academics now plan to pool their information on the most sensitive areas of the Republic's trade. They will prepare "depth research" papers for a special meeting in May.

The International Monetary Fund also came under attack when Washington-based consultants Mr James Morrel and Mr David Gisselquist released to the UN the minutes of confidential IMF meetings in 1976 that resulted in just over R400 million in loans through to 1977.

At the same time, Senator Dick Clark, chairman of the Senate's Africa Panel, went public with a call on the Carter administration to take the Western lead and hit South Africa with all the investment curbs Sweden supports.

"Financial suport of apartheid should no longer be tolerated," he urged in an article prominently displayed in the New York Times.

Foreign exchange

South Africa received almost R2 billion in US bank loans which almost matched the foreign exchange needed to cover defence and its oil imports, he said.

Senator Dick Clark proposed:

- Halting all official investment support, including a stop on all loan and insurance guarantees, the withdrawal of the commercial attache and a ban on all visits by Commerce Department officials.
- Denying tax credits to US firms paying taxes in South Africa that back any of the Republic's strategic projects, Bantustan or border developments, or who fail to enforce a code of fair labour practices to be introduced by the US Government.
- Withdrawing official endorsement of bodies such as the US Chamber of Commerce in South Africa, unless they fully support the US stand.

Military strength

This package was "moderate, pragmatic and constructive", he claimed. If it failed to budge South Africa, "then stronger measures may be called for in the future".

Professor Seidman attacked big business for providing South Africa with the base on which to build its military strength.

Mr Gisselquist, from the Centre for International Policy in Washington, emphasized that the IMF was a specialized UN agency. Yet through its generous loans the IMF was "encouraging belligerence in South Africa by reducing the domestic, political and economic costs of the Republic's policies."

Professor Seidman, of the University of Massachusetts, cited a string of big corporations and traced a pattern of supply of their know-how and equipment to the South African forces.

An example was the supply of various Lockheed aircraft through its part-owned Italian associate, Aeromacchi. In at least one instance, aircraft supplied in this way apparently had been passed on to Rhodesia.

24/9/78 DD 289

SABC man in sanctions clash with Woods

LONDON — A South African black, Mr Justice Tshungu, crossed swords here with exiled editor Donald Woods, in a BBC programme yesterday on whether trade sanctions should be applied to South Africa.

Mr Woods takes a strong line in support of sanctions and Mr Tshungu is as strongly opposed to these measures. He says that it would be tragic if they were applied.

Mr Tshungu is a public relations officer for the SABC's Radio Bantu. He arrived by air in Britain on the day the programme was recorded. As a black straight from South Africa he was produced as a trump card in the debate, speaking against Mr Woods' motion.

Mr Tshungu told me his timely arrival in London was "killing two birds with one stone." He is also visiting broadcasting stations here and in Europe in the course of his radio work.

In the Programme, You the Jury, Mr Woods' motion for sanctions was opposed by Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP. The two opponents were each allowed to call two witnesses. The studio audience was the jury. Their voting was 45 per cent for sanctions and 54 per cent against, with one uncertain.

During the debate Mr Tshungu said: "Apartheid is an unfortunate word. What we actually have is a plural society."

Although Mr Griffiths said he was opposed to and hated apartheid, his witness, Mr Tshungu, spelled out the advantages of the system. "South Africa has been called an oppresive society. But the black man in South Africa is strong economically. There are five millionaires in Soweto. One can see long lines of shiny cars on the road from any township."

Mr Griffith said: "This motion in fact calls for economic war. I detest apartheid. What we all want is to enfranchise the black majority. The more jobs there are for blacks, the more strength they will have to achieve their political aims. Trade sanctions would lead to unemployment in Britain and in South Africa.

Another pro-sanctions witness was the head of a British building firm who had been to South Africa to start a branch there. On principle he had decided against it.

Besides Mr Tshungu, Mr Griffiths called a trade union shop steward who spoke of unemployment in Britain if sanctions were applied.

He said: "The only way one can influence anyone is by being involved. I have never seen poverty or unemployment do anyone any good."

Mr Tshungu, in support of his argument, cited members of his family who had high educational qualifications and professions. — DDC.

Sanctions or control?

In his letter "Is this humane?" (February 2,) Mr John Malcomess said "you say of Donald Woods that he is concerned for justice for all people. Is it justice to call for sanctions against all South Africans whatever their colour or political affiliations? Is it humane to cause the consequent unemployment and suffering from starvation? Is it Christian?"

At a public meeting at Bolo during the provincial by-election campaign for Griqualand East in 1976, Mr Malcomess spoke up very strongly indeed in favour of import control for the protection of local urban industries against foreign competition. As sanctions would have the same effect of protecting local urban industries against such competition, why is Mr Malcomess making such a fuss over Mr Woods' alleged advocacy of sanctions?

D Acton.

Sunrise, P. O. Bolo Reserve.

bombshell on sanctions and SWA

Botha

CAPE TOWN — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, dropped two bombshells in Parliament yesterday — expect international sanctions; don't expect an internationally acceptable settlement in South West Africa.

In a heated reply to an Opposition motion in the House of Assembly calling on the Government to end policies and activities which played into the hands of South Africa's enemies, Mr Botha said:

"I tell you as I am standing here today it is not at all certain — indeed it looks to me unlikely — that an internationally acceptable solution will be reached. I say it here in all honesty."

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, listened closely as Mr Botha told the House that difficult times lay ahead. He added: "I want to say here today that we may get possible sanctions — that pressure on us will increase, and that an escalation of violence may come in Southern Africa."

But, Mr Botha said, things would get better after they got worse.

"Eventually, after all these tremendous problems and difficulties, I foresee a beautiful future for us in which, through our technical knowledge and economic strength, we will together form a bastion against Russian aggression."

The various races in South Africa did not hate each other. There was a tremendous fund of goodwill between all peoples which was seldom stressed.

Mr Botha emphasised that the South African Government would still "lean over backwards" to achieve a settlement in South West Africa. "But we cannot allow the territory to fall into the hands of a Marxist tyranny," he said.

The people of the territory had asked South African troops to remain there, "but South Africa was being asked to reduce its troops to a level which military experts said was lower than that needed to guarantee the safety of the people."

Mr Botha said he would not be drawn by Mr Japie Basson, Opposition spokesman for foreign affairs who introduced the motion, into a detailed debate on South West Africa. He explained that any discussion of the subject would not be in the interests of the people of the territory.

Mr Botha said South Africa was agreeable to elections on the basis of one-man, one-vote in South West Africa and the removal of discrimination on the grounds of colour.

But in the inner circles of the Carter Administration, the thinking was "more or less that there is actually no place for a white government in Africa. They are therefore afraid to be associated with any form of white government."

Introducing the Opposition motion, Mr Basson had said the Government should not delay in giving an "honest account" of the stumbling blocks which still prevented South West Africa from achieving an internationally recognised independence.

The Opposition agreed largely with the Government's view of Swapo as a Marxist-inspired movement.

"Swapo and its army have become Moscow bound. If they opt for a peaceful settlement they will not only lose their Soviet support, but the leader who opts for peace might very well find himself displaced by another who is prepared to carry on with the war," Mr Basson said. — PC

Botha warns SA

to

prepare for sanctions

Cape Times 25/2/78 (280)

By DAVID WILLERS

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha, warned yesterday that an internationally acceptable settlement for SWA/Namibia was unlikely and cautioned South Africa to prepare for sanctions.

In a heated reply to an Opposition motion calling on the government to end policies and activities which played into the hands of South Africa's enemies, Mr Botha said:

"I tell you as I am standing here today it is not at all certain — indeed it looks to me unlikely — that an internationally acceptable solution will be reached . . . I say it here in all honesty. They say I must tell it to them. Now, that is now the answer."

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, listened closely as Mr Botha proceeded to tell the House that difficult times lay ahead. He added: "I want to say here today that we may get possible sanctions . . . that pressure on us will increase, and that an escalation of violence may come in Southern Africa."

But, Mr Botha said, things would get better after they got worse.

"If it must then happen that the news gets worse before it gets better, then I say it will get better after it has got worse."

Mr Botha emphasized, however, that the South African Government would still "lean over backwards" to achieve a settlement in SWA/Namibia.

"But we cannot allow the territory to fall into the hands of a Marxist tyranny," he said. The people of the territory had asked South African troops to remain there — "But South Africa was being asked to reduce its troops to a level which military experts say was lower than that needed to guarantee the safety of the people."

Not prepared to debate

Mr Botha said he would not be drawn by Mr Japie Basson, the Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs who introduced the motion, into a debate on SWA/Namibia, on the grounds that any discussion of the subject would not be in the interests of the people of the territory.

Earlier yesterday, during question time, Mr Botha also said he would not table a White Paper on SWA/Namibia at this stage.

The Foreign Minister's announcement was greeted with incredulity by Western diplomats involved in the SWA/Namibia negotiations. In view of the ongoing low-key contacts between South Africa and the West on the issue, one Western diplomat described Mr Botha's outburst in Parliament as "completely out of place".

Arguing his case, Mr Botha said that South Africa had been agreeable to elections on the basis of one man, one vote in SWA/Namibia and the removal of discrimination on the grounds of colour. But in the inner circles of the Carter administration, the thinking was "more or less that there is actually no place for a white government in Africa. They are therefore afraid to be associated with any form of white government. America does not see it in its long-term interests to have any form of co-operation with any government in Africa that has a white skin," Mr Botha said.

The stumbling-block

Introducing the Opposition motion, Mr Basson had said the government should not delay in giving an "honest account" of the stumbling-blocks which still prevented SWA/Namibia from achieving an internationally recognized independence.

The Opposition agreed largely with the government's view of Swapo as a Marxist-inspired movement.

Mr Basson said: "Swapo and its army have become Moscow-bound. If they opt for a peaceful settlement they will not only lose their Soviet support, but the leader who opts for peace might very well find himself displaced by another who is prepared to carry on with the war.

"We might as well face the facts. Swapo and its army will not return, not participate in free elections and peaceful independence."

● The next move is up to the West, Swapo's United Nations representative, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, said in response to Mr Botha's warning.

Mr Botha's statement came as reports circulated the United Nations that the West was preparing to send their contact group to Cape Town.

Continued on page 2

● **SWA: What are obstacles to independence? — Basson — page 2.**

Botha warns SA

Continued from page 1

"It is tantamount to their saying 'so much for proximity talks'," said Mr Gurirab. "It now seems they are going to pursue an internal settlement. The onus is now on the West to decide what their next move is."

South Africa has already responded through diplomatic channels to the West's "clarifications" and revisions of some of the language of their proposals, it is understood.

Mr Gurirab confirmed this, but said he had not been briefed yet on the response.

The tone of Mr Botha's statement surprised many United Nations observers. Some commented that they had expected him to be less forthright.

In their "clarifications" the Western powers made it clear to South Africa that its forces in SWA/Namibia would have to be cut to 1 500 from its last offer of 3 000, but rejected Swapo's call for them to be restricted to Karasburg in the far south.

The West made it clear that the status of Walvis Bay should not be dealt with until after SWA/Namibia's independence.

On the issue of the police, it is understood that the West proposed they should be allowed to retain their sidearms, but not heavier weaponry, and that Swapo had accepted this.

Late yesterday the United Nations Council for Namibia announced that the first of three consultation groups will leave here next Tuesday for Africa. They will visit the frontline states, Nigeria and Gabon — which holds the OAU chairmanship.

Each will consist of five diplomats from member states, plus a Swapo representative. They will prepare the ground for a special session of the Council in Lusaka from March 20 to 25.

Union chief wants US to cut SA ties

Cape Times 27/2/78

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The United States's top trade unionist, the doughty octogenerian Mr George Meany, called on the Carter administration to sever diplomatic ties with South Africa and urged US business to boycott the Republic over apartheid.

He spoke after hearing from Mr Donald Woods, the banned former editor of the East London Daily Despatch.

The alternative to ending apartheid, he maintained, was violence in South Africa.

Mr Meany, who is usually conservative in foreign policy matters — he supported the US war effort in Vietnam almost to the bitter end, told the convention of the American Federation of Labour Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL/CIO) of which he is president: "The oppression in South Africa must be viewed with particular alarm since it is committed under the guise of parliamentary democracy.

Mr Meany insisted that the US Government must take the lead in helping end the "vicious policy of apartheid".

Referring scornfully to US business firms who trade with or operate subsidiaries in South Africa, he went on: "I am sure the profit-hungry corporations of America will cry crocodile tears" if called on to halt business with the Republic. He conceded that to do so might cost some US jobs. But he maintained it was worthwhile.

"In the final analysis the big job is to bring human decency to South African workers," he said. "Maybe the South African workers would understand and be willing to make whatever sacrifice is involved, to avoid the catastrophe of bloody civil war."

The trade union executive council issued a call to the Carter administration to:

- Halt all Export-Import Bank insurance, credits and loan guarantees that promote the flow of capital and trade with South Africa,
- Start the severing of diplomatic relations between Washington and Pretoria,
- Halt all participation in "social, cultural, athletic and other activities," with South Africa, and
- support United Nations "disciplinary actions" against South Africa.

The idea that a selective boycott should be applied to exports from South Africa to the United States would however, require further study, the council found.

Kritiek oor SA besoek

RAPPORT 26/2/78

CONCORD (New Hampshire). — Mnr. Meldrim Thomson, goewerneur van dié staat, is Vrydag hier skerp gekritiseer oor sy onlangse besoek aan Suid-Afrika en die steun wat hy vir Suid-Afrikase beleid sou uitgespreek het.

Die kritiek het gekom van eerw. Ralph Henry en 25 betogers. — (Sapa—A.P.)

Trade ban could spell doom for black states

Any concerted international attempt to throw a trade cordon around South Africa in the wake of Canada's recent move to curtail its business with the Republic will spell almost certain economic doom for independent black states throughout central and southern Africa.

That's the message from businessmen and industrialists in Johannesburg who see the Canadian Government's action as an "empty gesture" which is unlikely to have much immediate impact on trade between the two countries.

Local businessmen, however, fear that Canada's "emotive and ill-considered action" will give impetus to rapidly rising pressure in the United Nations for total trade sanctions against South Africa.

But they warn that since sanctions work both ways, moves to economically isolate the Republic could bring industry in Europe's OECD member states to a virtual standstill.

Industry in the United Kingdom and Western Europe, economists point out, rely heavily on raw materials which are mainly imported from Southern Africa.

Latest estimates indicate that South Africa, the Transkei, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and South West Africa, which together form the Southern African Customs Union, and Rhodesia, control.

- 90 percent of the world's chrome;
- 90 percent of the world's platinum;
- 80 percent of the world's gold;
- 74 percent of the world's manganese;

70 percent of the world's vanadium; and

- up to 50 percent of the world's uranium.

They add that action designed to undermine the Republic's economic and socio-political stability will place Western Europe at the mercy of Russia and give international communism its biggest prize to date — control of mineral resources vital to Europe's economic well being and the strategic Cape sea route along which about 80 percent of Europe's oil flows.

SANCTIONS (280) FM 3/3/78

One up to Woods

Last week's abrupt and dramatic call by American labour czar George Meany for sanctions against SA needs a bit of explaining. While it is easy to dismiss the 84-year-old Meany's turnaround from being an arch-opponent of sanctions to being a supporter as signifying very little, it does have some importance.

First and foremost, American labour unions are rigidly anti-communist, a fact which explains both Meany's previous attitude — and his conversion.

SA unionism has been seen by the AFL-CIO hierarchy in the US as having much in common with the American labour movement — hence the AFL-CIO's links with bodies like Tucsa in SA. Indeed, that feeling still pervades the rank and file and was the reason Meany's resolution stopped short of demanding a selective boycott of SA products shipped to the US.

Instead, the AFL-CIO voted to ask Carter to take actions which are already being implemented or are not on the cards at the moment. Of the four points demanded, two are already *de facto* realities — the halt of Export-Import Bank credits for SA business deals and US participation in UN "disciplinary actions." The other two (severing diplomatic relations with SA and halting all "social, cultural, athletic and other activities") are irrelevant to the AFL-CIO.

Why did Meany turn around? The answer lies once again in his — and US labour's — fierce anti-communist bias. They have been converted by the White House and other liberal groups to the view that SA has become a "destabilising force" in Southern Africa and that it is helping the Soviet-Cuban adventure there get its foothold. Indeed, it was Andrew Young and his friend Hodding Carter Jr who saw to it that Donald Woods was invited to address the AFL-CIO executive. Woods' remarks pre-empted opposition to the Meany conversion within his own ranks.

What the demand means remains to be seen. The AFL-CIO is not about to launch a human rights crusade against SA or anyone else. Not in the midst of a major economic recession in the US, when pocketbook issues become supreme. The fact remains, however, that on the record at least, the SA government has lost a valuable American friend in organised labour.

Financial Mail March 3 1978

UK move for blanket arms ban

LONDON. — Britain took parliamentary action yesterday to outlaw the sale of all arms and para-military goods to South Africa — to move in line with a mandatory United Nations ban on the supply of weapons to the Republic.

Two orders-in-council laid before the House of Commons for approval by the Department of Trade and the Foreign Office provide respectively that:

● No person or firms can enter any licensing arrangements, patent and design agreements or technological deals that will allow South Africa to manufacture any British-developed weaponry.

● All goods and items of equipment that could have a military or police function have now been made subject to export control procedures.

Any orders placed by South Africa for goods such as civil aircraft or camouflage gear will require the authority of departments of state before they can be exported. This authority under the new legal arrangements will be refused.

For some years the Labour government has voluntarily operated an arms sales ban against South Africa. But it was a ban with loopholes.

For instance, it did not stop British firms with South African offshoots from manufacturing certain types of militarily useful goods that had been developed in Britain, and British firms were permitted to go on supplying spare parts and replacements for certain equipment, including warships, acquired by South Africa in the past.

Now all that has to stop, even though no big trade has been going on in that field.



Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Mr Ian Smith, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremy Chirau, signing the Rhodesian Settlement Agreement in Salisbury yesterday.

Cape Times 4/3/78

Rhodesia terms

SALISBURY. — The Rhodesian constitutional agreement released here yesterday discloses that the 28 white members of a black-dominated parliament will be debarred from forming a coalition with any single minority party for the purpose of forming a government.

This provision is believed to be aimed at alleviating black fears that the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, might make a deal with Senator Chief Jeremiah Chirau of the Zimbabwe United Peoples Union, to retain effective control of the country under one-man, one-vote

There are no surprises in the document, all key issues having leaked to the press during the course of two months of talks between Mr Smith, Chief Chirau, Bishop Abel Muzorewa of the United African National Council and the president of the ANC (Sithole), the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

The format of the 3 000-word agreement contains echoes of the declaration of independence made by Mr Smith on November 11, 1965

The instrument of UDI began with the words "whereas in the course of human affairs history has shown that it may become necessary for a people to resolve the political affiliations which have connected them with another people . "

Yesterday's agreement begins with the admission: "Whereas the present constitutional situation in Rhodesia has led to the imposition of economic and other sanctions against Rhodesia and armed conflict within Rhodesia and from neighbouring territories."

The preamble says it was necessary an agreement be reached leading to the lifting of sanctions and the end of the war and this had been achieved on "certain fundamental principles to be embodied in a new constitution that will lead to the termination of the aforementioned sanctions and the cessation of the armed conflict."

"Now therefore," reads the settlement, "it is hereby agreed that a constitution will be drafted and enacted which will provide for majority rule on the basis of universal adult suffrage on the following terms."

Heading the conditions is the provision for a 100-seat legislative assembly and a common voters' roll for which all citizens over 18 years will be eligible "subject to certain recognized disqualifications".

Blacks will have 72 seats reserved for them, elected by common roll voters of all races and 28 seats will be reserved for "Europeans as defined in the 1969 constitution" — this will include Rhodesia's 10 000 Asians and 22 000 coloured people with the 268 000 whites.

Of the 28 seats, 20 will be elected on a preferential voting system by whites on the common voters' roll, and eight will be elected by voters of all races on the common roll from a selection of 16 candidates nominated, in the case of the first parliament, by an electoral college comprising the 50 Rhodesian Front MPs — all are white — in the present 66-seat House of Assembly.

In subsequent parliaments the 28 white MPs will comprise the electoral college nominating the 16 candidates.

The reserved seats will be retained for at least 10 years or two parliaments, whichever is longer, after which a commission headed by a high court judge will review electoral arrangements Any changes recommended by the commission would require only 51 votes, not the 78 normally required for entrenched provisions of the constitution

The members filling the reserved white seats "will be prohibited from forming a coalition with any single minority party for the purpose of forming a government"

A justiciable declaration of rights will protect individual rights and freedoms, and property may not be expropriated unless "adequate compensation is paid promptly" Pension funds rights will also be protected.

The independence and qualifications of the judiciary will be entrenched, and judges will have security of tenure.

An independent public services board, with secure members, will be responsible for appointments, promotions and "discharges" in the public service

"The public service, police force, defence force and prison service will be maintained in a high state of efficiency and free from political interference "

Pensions paid at present from the government's consolidated revenue fund would continue to be guaranteed payable in this way, and would be "remittable outside the country".

Citizens entitled to dual citizenship "will not be deprived of their present entitlement".

All these provisions would be entrenched in the constitution, and may only be amended by a bill supported by 78 of the 100 House of Assembly members.

The next section of the agreement deals with the establishment of a transitional government which, it says, will be the "next step".

The prime function of the transitional government will be to bring about a ceasefire, to settle the composition of future military forces "including those members of the nationalist forces who wish to take up a military career," and the rehabilitation of others, together with all who have been affected by the war.

It will be the duty of the transitional government to deal with the release of detainees, the review of sentences for political offences, the further removal of racial discrimination, the "creation of a climate conducive to the holding of free and democratic elections," the drafting of a new constitution in terms of the agreement, and the registration of voters for an early general election.

The transitional government would consist of an executive council, comprising Mr Smith, Bishop Muzorewa. Mr Sithole and Chief Chirau, and a ministerial council comprising equal numbers of black and white ministers.

The four leaders would rotate as chairman of the executive council and its decisions would be by consensus, acting as the final arbiter in policy decisions on the new constitution

Mr Smith will nominate half the ministerial council, the three black leaders the other ministers in equal proportions. Once again, the chairmanship of the ministerial council would rotate between whites and blacks.

For each portfolio or group of portfolios there will be a black and a white minister who will share responsibility.

The ministerial council will be responsible for legislation, and its decisions would be by majority vote, subject to review by the executive council.

Parliament would continue to function under the transitional government, as and when summoned by the executive council: To pass legislation for the registration of voters, and the 1978/79 budget.

It would enact any other legislation — such as for the removal of racial discrimination — brought forward by the transitional government, and the new constitution.

The work of present parliamentary select committees and the senate legal committee would "proceed as normal".

"It is also hereby agreed that independence day shall be December 31, 1978" the document ends. Attached were the signatures of Mr Smith, Mr Sithole, Bishop Muzorewa and Chief Chirau. — Sapa

New Rhodesian govt operating in two weeks

SALISBURY. — Rhodesia's new broad-based government with at least 12 black ministers, will begin functioning within two weeks after yesterday's historic signing of an internal agreement.

Prime Minister Mr Smith, whose powers are unchanged by the agreement which all four parties to it hope will result in independence by the end of the year, is waiting for Bishop Abel Muzorewa to return from overseas before starting his cabinet-making.

Mr Smith, as Prime Minister, retains the prerogative of allocating portfolios and bringing in whom he chooses, although he will consult the new executive council on which he will sit with the three black internal leaders.

The agreement does not say how many ministers there will be in the ministerial council. But essentially it will be the present cabinet expanded to bring in an equal number of black ministers.

Portfolios will be grouped and ministers will work in tandem — a white minister with a black colleague.

But as the Kissinger agreement of September 1976 provided, Mr Smith is retaining the portfolios of defence, law and order and finance in white hands during the 10-month transition.

He has already told the black leaders this and they have not objected. Within hours of signing the agreement Bishop Muzorewa — with two top officials of his United African National Council — left for London to fulfil a five-week-old invitation to see British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen.

His first question to Dr Owen will be to ask him to recognize the agreement or at least to give it a chance to work in spite of any deficiencies the British government may believe it has.

Mr Smith himself was confident yesterday that the free world — his favourite phrase when referring to the non-Soviet nations — was morally obliged to recognize the Salisbury agreement and allow it to progress to a full settlement.

The agreement, as signed yesterday, contains no surprises. Most of it has already been published in the past weeks by the world's press as bits of it were leaked by the negotiators.

Its essential features are that the black leaders have allowed the House of Assembly and the Senate to continue functioning as they are constituted at the moment.

Thus the government that will emerge on Bishop Muzorewa's return from overseas will be an expansion of the present Rhodesian Front government and not a completely new interim government.

Its prime function as spelt out in the document released yesterday, will be to bring about a ceasefire in the bloody bush war and to reorganize the future Zimbabwe military forces to include nationalist guerillas who want an army career. Others will be rehabilitated.

It will also deal with the release of detainees, the review of political sentences, removal of race discrimination, the creation of a climate for free and democratic elections and the drafting of a new constitution.

Lenings van SA

DETROIT. — Die Amerikaanse Verenigde Motorwerkersvakbond sal sy geld onttrek van elke bank wat lenings aan Suid-Afrika toestaan, het die voorsitter hier bekend gemaak.

Die vakbond het 1,5 miljoen lede. — (Sapa—A.P.)

RAPPORT 5/3/78

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RAPPORT 5/3/78 (280)

Weste moet nou self sien kom klaar — P.W.

Van Johan Vosloo

PIKETBERG.

SUID-AFRIKA gaan voortaan 'n beleid van neutraliteit volg. Hy is nie meer bereid om sy seuns op die slagveld vir die Weste op te offer nie, het mnr. P. W. Botha, Minister van Verdediging, gisteraand hier gesê.

Terwyl hy die portefeulje beklee, sal dit die uitgangspunt wees, het hy bygevoeg.

„Die Weste het ons verwerp en aan die wolwe uitgelewer. Wat my betref, moet die Weste voortaan self sien kom klaar."

Die Weste se huidige houding is dié van eiebelang: Dit gaan om olie en handelsbelange. Hulle moenie sê hulle beveg SA in die naam van geregtigheid nie.

Suid-Afrika is nou in die pad van die groot moondhede. Daar is vir ons geen heil in om voor hulle te gaan lê en vertrap te word nie.

Dit is nie meer moontlik om Suid-Afrika met 'n wapenboikot op die knieë te bring nie. Ook die handelsboikotte waarvoor die planne beraam word, sal te bowe gekom word.

In die verlede het Suid-Afrika 'n paar duur lesse geleer wat sy houding teenoor die Weste vandag beïnvloed. In die eerste Wêreldoorlog het ons in opdrag van die Weste Suidwes-Afrika verower. In die Tweede Wêreldoorlog het 12 000 Suid-Afrikaners vir die Weste se saak gesterf.

Ons het in Korea teen die Marxisme geveg en die Duitsers in Wes-Berlyn met 'n lugbrug gehelp. Die dank daarvoor is 'n wapenverbod en 'n voorbereiding om sanksies toe te pas.

Daar is nou 'n neiging om die strategiese waarde van die seeroete om die Kaap te kleineer. Hy wil net daarop wys dat groot olieskepe nie deur die Suez-kanaal kan vaar nie.

VSA 'sensitief' oor Pelindaba

'N AANSOEK om 'n Amerikaanse rekenaar na Suid-Afrika se Koeberg-kernprojek uit te voer, sal ondanks strenger uitvoermaatreëls nog „sorgvuldig" oorweeg word. Die kanse om 'n Amerikaanse rekenaar vir Pelindaba te kry, is egter nul.

'n Amerikaanse woordvoerder sê daar is „amper op enige plek" in Suid-Afrika Amerikaanse kompers. Die jongste beperkings van die Carter-regering is in vergelyking met die wye gebruik daarvan in Suid-Afrika baie beperk.

Rekenaars mag nie meer aan die Weermag en die Polisie verkoop word nie en ook nie aan die Departement van Plurale Ontwikkeling en vir „uraanverryking" nie.

Die woordvoerder het laat blyk dat Amerika nie so „sensitief" oor Koeberg is as oor Pelindaba nie. Amerika het 'n lys van „sensitiewe goedere" waarvoor 'n uitvoerlisensie gekry moet word voordat dit na lande soos Suid-Afrika uitgevoer kan word.

Afgesien van wapens is daar op die lys goed soos groot helikopters, elektroniese toerusting wat in vuurpyle gebruik kan word, kommunikasietoerusting, chemikalieë, vliegtuignavigasietoerusting en groot rekenaars.

„Ons beleid sedert Julie verlede jaar was om nie items op die lys vir gebruik deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, Weermag, Departement van Plurale Ontwikkeling en vir uraanverryking uit te voer nie."

Die woordvoerder sê 'n aansoek om 'n lisensie om 'n rekenaar na Koeberg uit te voer, sal sorgvuldig oorweeg word. „Ons sal dit nie kategories weier nie. Maar Pelindaba is 'n perd van 'n ander kleur.

„Pelindaba sal nie 'n komper kry nie . . . Daar is egter nie dieselfde gevoeligheid oor Koeberg nie," het hy gesê.

1. Nomm

2. Naam

3. Oude

4. Gesl

5. Ras

6(a) Sk

(b) Sk

7. Soor

Aan perm

8. Hoe

Aan toev

9(a) Pe —

(b) Ja

(c) Ja

(d) Be

(e) Ho

10. Aan

(a) Wel

Ma

Sa

Sol

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OPEN LETTER TO A COLLEAGUE

The General Secretary of the NUDW/NUCAW, Ray Altman, recently sent the following letter to Lord Alfred Allen, General Secretary of the giant British union, the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers

Dear Lord Allen,

I was saddened to read in "Dawn" that you had recently sent a letter to Dr David Owen expressing the support of your Executive Committee for a ban on all South African goods brought into the United Kingdom.

Whilst agreeing fully with your condemnation of the apartheid system in South Africa, I certainly cannot agree with the concept of a trade boycott against South Africa Such a move, if successful, would result in a serious worsening of our already grave unemployment problem, and it will inevitably be the African, Coloured and Asian workers who will be the hardest hit Thousands of employees would be thrown out of work in the food and canning industry, in the fruit and vegetable industry, in the dairy industry (all of which are big exporters to Britain and other overseas countries), and in many subsidiary sectors of the economy which manufacture for export

Not only would a trade boycott be counter-productive in harming most those whom it is intended to help, but it would also have the negative effect of a still further hardening of attitudes on the part of a great many Whites (as has already been demonstrated by the general election of 30th November 1977, when the Government's rallying cry was "Down with foreign interference").

I fear that a trade boycott and the consequential hardening of attitudes on the part of those in power will gravely diminish the prospects of peaceful change in this country And don't forget that there are many of us who are working for peaceful change — so please don t make our task more difficult

If you want to help those of us who are opposed to apartheid and to repressive legislation, and who are working towards meaningful changes in the system, **become more involved,** instead of withdrawing and leaving us in isolation. Bring your influence to bear upon British firms operating in this country to ensure that they carry out the "British Companies' Code of Conduct" and the "E.E.C Code of Conduct", especially in so far as these relate to wage levels and the recognition of trade union rights for the African workers

Send a delegation (USDAW or TUC) to come and see for yourselves what problems there are and in what ways you can help us.

Support us in getting South African manufacturers and exporters to carry out the terms of our own Urban Foundation Code of Conduct, and persuade your Government to offer tariff concessions to those who do so

Incentives of this kind are likely to be far more productive than wielding the big stick, and will result in improved standards and living conditions for our workers We badly need economic growth, which has already proved to be an important factor in breaking down racial barriers in commerce and industry during the past few years. This is, in my view, a far more desirable objective than the unemployment and hardships which will result from an effective trade boycott of South Africa, which in turn will only lead to greater obdurancy of those in power here

Don't punish us because of the policies of our Government — us instead, and above all don't abandon us.

Lord Allen's reply will be published in our next issue

(b) Jaarlikse verlof deur boer betaal
onbetaal

11. Kontantloon (weekliks)

12. Ander betaling (weekliks)

(a) Vleis: hoeveelheid
prys (as nie gratis verskaf word nie)
waarde aan boer
waarde aan werker

US bank won't end SA loans

CAPE TOWN — The largest bank in the United States, The Bank of America, is to continue trade financing in South Africa.

And a motion on the bank's proxy statement to shareholders is almost certain to be defeated.

The motion by the anti-apartheid church group, The Interfaith Council on Corporate Responsibility, wanted to end the bank's lending activities in South Africa.

The bank, one of the largest private banks in the world, said in a statement it was not as heavily involved in South Africa as other United States banks, but had commitments of about R125 million in trade financing in South Africa.

This was a small commitment in terms of its world-wide operation, but a bank spokesman said yesterday they would reject any attempt to restrict their activities in any country, particularly as many had worse records for contravening civil rights than South Africa.

The bank said the extension of credit in any country did not imply support for any particular political policy or government of a foreign country.

A three-man delegation from the bank is in South Africa and is headed by a senior vice-president, Mr J. Kearney, and a vice-president, Mr Charles Billmyer.

They saw the Minister of Finance, Sen Horwood, and the president of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, yesterday.

The delegation have also met the Opposition spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, as well as the banned former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, in London.

The Bank of America has not made any short-term loans to South Africa and it is unlikely to do so, but will keep up its trade-financing operations. — PC

7/3/78 DS

Bank to lose cash over SA

WASHINGTON — The 1,5 million strong United Automobile Workers Union's president has announced his union will withdraw its funds from banks and financial institutions that give loans to South Africa.

Mr D. Fraser predicted that "the present policies of the Vorster Government can only lead eventually to broad - scale economic boycotts, more repression and finally massive violent destruction."

The union, along with the International Metalworkers Federation and a number of church and civil rights groups in America, were setting aside March 13 to March 21 "as a period of campaigning against apartheid," Mr Fraser said

Mr Fraser said he would encourage the Carter Administration to take the following steps·

End all export - import bank insurance, loan guarantees and discount loans to United States companies exporting to South Africa;

Withdraw government services to American businesses trading with or investing in South Africa;

End all discount benefits for corporations dealing with South Africa;

End all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa,

Discourage investment and loans to South Africa;

Follow the European Economic Community on guidelines for fair employment practices by the 300 United States companies that have invested over R1 000 million in South Africa over 20 years;

Urge international financial institutions to set human rights conditions on loans to South Africa — DDC

Take sanctions threat seriously warns Heunis

280 8/3/78 Star

Hugh Roberton

WASHINGTON — The Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, warned today after a brief visit to the United States, that South Africa should not underestimate the threat of economic sanctions.

At a meeting with South African reporters in the US, he also said he did not believe that foreign companies operating in South Africa should be penalised for acting on the instructions of their Governments.

Mr Heunis did not meet any members of the Carter Administration during what he said was a private visit, but he had held discussions with the heads of American corporations with investments in South Africa.

In reply to a question on the implications of last month's Carter Administration embargo on exports to the South African police and military, he said: "One should not underestimate actions in the economic field against South Africa. They might be very real.

"Countries which have set themselves the task of having a political dispensation in South Africa different from the one that pertains, have now identified the economic field as the one they think most vulnerable.

"We should pay attention to these threats, and we should co-ordinate our own attempts in every field to resist them, and if it is not possible to resist them then to plan to reduce their impact."

Mr Heunis, who said American businessmen had indicated their intention to remain involved in South Africa and to even increase their operations in the country, added that he personally was opposed to any steps against companies which acted according to the dictates of their governments.

"We in South Africa would be wrong to penalise those companies acting on the instructions of their governments. What we can do is to take cognisance of the steps, actual or threatened, in the economic field and take appropriate counter measures of our own."

Mr Heunis said the Government had made contingency plans to counter economic embargoes and sanctions and had spent enormous amounts on an economic infrastructure which included a second Sasol, nuclear power stations, a uranium enrichment plant and the stockpiling of strategic commodities and raw materials, including oil.

Reacting to statements by American officials suggesting that new investments in South Africa had dropped to such a low level that a ban on new investments had been rendered a moot issue, Mr Heunis said "that is simply not the case.

"In any event, we probably need less foreign investment now than we did during the early 1970s when we expanded our infrastructure and built Richards Bay, the Sishen-Saldanha railway line, the new Saldanha harbour, another Iscor at Newcastle, and other very large projects.

"We will begin to reap the full benefits of these projects when the economies of Europe and our own economy move up, and we need not repeat such projects.

IMPRESSION

Mr Heunis said he had got the general impression from American businessmen with subsidiaries in South Africa that they would want to comply with the requirements of the Carter Administration, but that at the same time they "most definitely" wanted to stay in South Africa and expand.

"I have not experienced a negative approach or a lack of confidence in South Africa or the South African economy. I have, in fact, experienced a large measure of understanding of the situation," he said.

The ban bites

FM 10/3/78
280

Where there's a will there's a way is the motto of boycott-busters. But a sizeable group of US companies seems to think that, when it comes to Washington's recently announced ban on sales of strategic equipment to the military and the police, there may not be a way after all.

"There's a bit of a panic going on," notes one bigwig in the electronics industry. He's not wrong. One firm reports that two US suppliers have already warned they will no longer deliver equipment to SA customers for fear that if the goods are passed on to the police or defence force, their export licences to other parts of the world may be revoked.

Motorola, the US telecommunications giant, has told some of its local customers, known to be suppliers to the military, that it can't accept new orders. And Kodak reports that in the past few weeks it has had to refuse two orders in terms of the new restrictions.

Says the chief executive of the local subsidiary of a large US electronics firm: "We are affected by the ruling, and we are going to comply. But it does hurt us from a professional standpoint. We have actively pursued this customer area, and we don't like to treat good customers this way."

What's more, there are rumours that some local companies, fearful for continuity of supplies, are trying to renege on contracts with US-based principals.

Then there are those who — probably wisely — are still looking at the many do's and don't's of the complicated new regulations. A spokesman for IBM says "we're trying to get interpretations from Washington, and in the meantime are telling our customers to hold their horses." He points out that military and police orders are a relatively small slice of IBM's business: "Our present intention is to continue serving other customers not affected by the regulations, whether government or commercial."

Likewise, Ford executive John Roberts notes his firm is trying to get clarity on the rules, while a spokesman for Beckman Instruments asserts that "people are in a tizz, because they don't know what's going on."

One virtually unnoticed aspect of the sanctions which is particularly worrying (especially to computer distributors) is the tightening up not only of product sales, but also of transmission of know-how. The US government regulation provides for instance, that "no technical data may be exported or re-exported to SA or Namibia where the exporter . . . knows or has reason to know that the data or any products of the data are for delivery, directly or indirectly, to or use by or for military or police entities, or for use in servicing equipment owned, controlled or used by or for such entities."

VERBOTEN!

There's a lot of confusion over who and what is included in the latest US sanctions against SA. Though interpretations of specifics may differ, here are some guidelines.

The embargo is aimed only at SA's military and police forces, but covers both direct and indirect deliveries. Thus consignees, end-users and US exporters must certify that goods will not be sold or used contrary to the terms of the embargo.

Among the restricted products: parts to service arms and ammunition including nuclear devices; parts to service any equipment used by the SADF or SAP; equipment for the production of military explosives; machinery for the manufacture and testing of arms and ammunition; military vehicles and certain military construction equipment; and certain aircraft accessories.

Washington has also banned the supply of all technical data "to service equipment owned, controlled or used by" the police and defence force.

Seemingly a tough clampdown, which in the words of one electronics man, puts "the computer industry in a different position to Ford or General Motors."

(k) Jaarlikse bedrag:
kontant

ander

Loan pressure FM 10/3/78

The United Auto Workers Union, whose 300 000 members dominate the US auto industry, announced this week that it will no longer keep its union funds in American banks that lend to SA. The union has $20m in pension and other funds deposited at a number of major US banks. Union officials say they will not withdraw their funds until they have consulted with the banks about their SA loan policies.

(1)

(2) 280

Harvey Tyson

Undercurrent Affairs

280 11/3/78 Star

Boycotts actually work—in reverse

Numbers of vociferous democrats (and others) are advocating sanctions against the hated South African regime. It is right that apartheid should make people angry — but that shouldn't mean that they have to stop thinking. Yet that is what most of the "boycott boys" have done. They want illogical action against racism which affects them not at all, but provides them with a warm, humane feeling and an irresistible righteousness.

But are sanctions having any effect?

I believe the boycotts actually work — in reverse.

Let's examine a few of them.

● **First, the boycott on drama and literature. This anti-apartheid weapon wielded by some Western playwrights, authors actors and TV men is insidious, yet ultimately can produce dramatic effects on apartheid.** What it does so well is shore-up support for racialism. It denies South Africans of all colours many thought-provoking works of Western liberalism, and it ensures that the majority of people in this country are fed an unrelieved diet of skiet-en-donner, richman-poorman, pop groups and bedroom farce. (In the field of farce one might include all the "world contender" boxing matches.)

In sum, the effect of the artists' boycott is to encourage mindless (and reactionary) emotionalism It discourages rational debate

● The academic boycott. This has been less effective, in that the universities, Afrikaans as well as English-medium, have managed to produce within the borders of this country a number of free-thinking academics who have not been indoctrinated by our racist-orientated environment. Those overseas universities which, in their "liberalism," turned their backs on isolated South African colleagues have not, therefore, encouraged racialism in this country as much as they might have done. Still, the boycotters have not been totally ineffectual in the cause of apartheid

● The arms boycott This should be the most logical of all sanctions imposed on SA by those democratic and peace-loving nations that manufacture huge surpluses of military weapons. Unfortunately, however, arms bans have merely galvanised this country into joining the arms race.

And now the arms boycott is about to become absurd or sinister On March 24 Britain will specifically prohibit the shipment to SA of goods which include anti-riot shields; water cannon, and acoustic crowd dispersal devices The result? Our police become immune to the criticism levelled against them for failing to use non-lethal riot equipment in the Soweto riots of June 1976

The logical effect of Britain's ban will be to encourage the use of gunfire and teargas. Britain will then be able to wring her hands in horror and demand to know why the crowds were dispersed with bullets instead of the latest riot-control methods

● Press sanctions This week a delegate to the International Press Institute congress in Australia proposed that South Africa be expelled from the organisation. Very clever move. The only possible effect would have been to rap the independent SA Press sharply on the knuckles and leave the Government-supporting Press (which does not subscribe to IPI) unaffected except, of course, by understandable feelings of mirth. Fortunately wiser counsels prevailed at the IPI congress.

● Trade sanctions. Anti-apartheid reformists from Alan Paton to Helen Suzman; from Gatsha Buthelezi to Harry Oppenheimer have explained to the world that radical steps in this regard might lead to race polarisation, black suffering and bloodshed. It has been estimated that if trade sanctions could be made 50 percent effective it might put more than a million people (including 880 000 black breadwinners) out of work.

As a weapon for reform the trade boycott, therefore, could become as helpful as Guy Fawkes's gunpowder — or as reformative as a nuclear bomb. Either way, it won't bring peace

★ ★ ★

Running newspapers has its hazards in Iran as well. So the Shah's secret police, SAVAK, has issued a helpful circular to the local newspapers on how to keep out of trouble.

Of the 19 points for editors to remember, some are pretty basic. For example: "Countries unfriendly towards Iran are not to be praised, and any news that may be to their advantage is to be omitted."

It is when SAVAK turns its sharp eyes towards financial matters that a fascinating distinction is made. Point 10 says: "Macro-size misappropriations, embezzlement and briberies are NOT to be exposed and reported in the Press"

So life looks toughest for the small fry.

★ ★ ★

A colleague brought me this new Van der Merwe talc

Seems the poor chap lost R100 on the fourth race at Turffontein and a further R200 with a bet on the "kyk weer" that night on TV

»»» INVERSE «««

Once self-determination
was required if a nation
desired independence to be free
but in these days of marxist arming
it is really most alarming
for the process is elaborate as you see
For apart from Young and Owen
— and no-one knows where Andy's gom' —
there are Carter, Callaghan and Waldheim too
then Machel and Kenneth K
and friend Julius want their say
while they ask what Fidel Castro's going to do
UN floodgates open wide
as the delegates decide
the kind of freedom that they want to choose
But it's really most insulting
that no-one is consulting
with the people of Rhodesia on their views

AICHEFF

No back-down on terror—Smith

SALISBURY — The Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Smith, said last night that despite the country's forthcoming move to a transitional government and to black rule by the end of the year, its right of self-defence was "inviolate" and terrorism would continue to be unsparingly opposed.

In a broadcast to "put into perspective" some aspects of the agreement he signed on March 4 with three internal black leaders, Mr Smith predicted that the external terrorist leaders would escalate the war to wreck both the internal agreement and the transitional government.

But he stressed the "prime task" of the transitional government, to be set up within two weeks was to reduce the fighting while facing the war with determination and with realism.

"Let no one be in any doubt that our security forces are perfectly capable of dealing with such intensification and that they will continue to hit back at the aggressors as effectively as they have done in the past. Our rights of self-defence are inviolate," Mr Smith said.

The Prime Minister dismissed the Anglo-American proposals suggested to his government in September last year as "a recipe for chaos," and insisted that the recently negotiated internal settlement fulfilled everything Britain and the United States could ask of Rhodesia.

"Black leaders who represent between them the overwhelming majority of black Rhodesians — and this is freely acknowledged by Britain and America — have reached an agreement with the elected white leaders," he said.

"I wonder what more Britain and America could ask of black and white Rhodesians?

"Although they feign otherwise, they are still according the right of veto to the men who want to seize power through the gun." Mr Smith said. — Sapa.



Ian Smith . . . Prime task of transitional government is to reduce the fighting.

Maputo, Zambia 'sitting ducks'

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Guerilla camps in Africa's "front-line states" are sitting ducks for Rhodesian forces, and recent raids have indicated that these states are incapable of protecting their own territory, says the Sunday Nation is an editorial page article published in Nairobi.

The writer, Sunday Nation foreign editor Chege Mbitiru who visited Rhodesia and South Africa last year, says that although this may be construed as a very anti-African observation, the truth is that both Mozambique and Zambia have shown complete military ineptitude.

He continues: "Mozambique, the country most often hit by Rhodesian troops (units stay inside its territory for days) was reported last year to have at least 200 000 men under arms — almost four times as many as Rhodesia.

"Militarily, Zambia is at a disadvantage, with about 8 500 men under arms. However it has declared itself at war with Rhodesia, which means it must have assessed its strength before this — yet neither Mozambique, whose army has at least 10 years' experience in guerilla warfare, nor Zambia, which has well experienced soldiers, has presented commendable resistance to Rhodesians, a fact emphasised by Rhodesia's decisions to invade these countries at will and whim."

Mr Mbituru complains that "guerillas seem to flee from their camps whenever Rhodesians arrive. Often the explanation is that there were only women and children in these camps.

"Are women and children not supposed to be defended? If not by guerillas, why not the armies of the host countries," he asks.

It is now being suggested, he concludes, that independent African states should send troops to help the "front line" states defend themselves.

"For it appears that at the moment they are sitting ducks."



Lord Carver . . . "obstacle to an independence agreement."

Blacks say Britain must get sanctions lifted

Own Correspondent

SALISBURY — The United African National Council has called on Britain to go to the United Nations and withdraw sanctions against Rhodesia.

The first vice president of the organisation, Mr James Chikerema, said in Salisbury that Britain must go to the UN because "it was the toothless bulldog, the British Labour Party government, that internationalised the Rhodesian issue."

Mr Chikerema said he was surprised and astonished at the lies of the British Government, and particularly the Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen's indecisiveness towards the recently signed internal settlement agreement.

"If the British Labour government fails to act on this issue now, the reason can only be that they are vindictive and are callously jealous of the fact that the people of this country — black and white — succeeded where they failed.

"I do not want to believe that British people are all that vindictive," he said.

Mr Chikerema said that settlement agreement had not been arrived at easily.

● Field Marshal Lord Carver is being dropped from the Owen peace plan for Rhodesia, according to John Dickie, Diplomatic Correspondent of the London Daily Mail.

He claims that since he was appointed as resident commissioner - designate for Rhodesia six months ago, Lord Carver has become an obstacle.

Sanctions threat hits PO plans

Star 15/3/78

280

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The threat of economic sanctions against South Africa has caused the Post Office to postpone committing itself to firm contracts in its massive scheme for a fully-electronic telephone exchange system.

This emerged today in the Post Office budget of the Minister of Posts, Senator van der Spuy, delivered in the Assembly this afternoon.

Senator van der Spuy outlined a plan to introduce one French and one German electronic switching system alongside if negotiations were concluded to the Post Office's satisfaction.

But, he went on to say: "In the meantime, decisions regarding arms embargoes have underlined the risk element and the whole question is still under consideration.

"As we are to a large degree self-sufficient in the electro-mechanical area, there is no sense in exposing ourselves to unnecessary risks."

BACKGROUND

The Minister's words are being read against the background of the recent French Government decision to place an embargo on arms sales to South Africa, resulting in a warship already under construction, and partly paid for by the Government, not being delivered.

Outlining the history of South Africa's search for a modernised switching system, Senator van der Spuy recalled the Government's decision last year to cancel the manufacture of the semi-electronic German CP-24 and CP-44 switching exchanges in the light of "staggering developments in the field of micro-electronics."

Following an investigation, the Government decided to adopt fully electronic, or digital systems subject to satisfactory negotiations being concluded on guarantees, prices, licence arrangements, local manufacture and other factors.

If the negotiations were satisfactorily concluded two digital systems would be introduced:

- The E-10 French system, which would be introduced first. It was intended to import the first system next year, with local manufacture starting as soon as possible after that, and;
- The German EWS-D system, which might be available in South Africa by 1981. If satisfied with price, technical performance and other factors, the EWS-D system would be adopted as the second standard system alongside the E10-system.

15. Do the
What:
our farm? If yes,

What is the value to yo
s?

16. Will you use the same te

Why/Why not?

17. Is there currently a sh

18. Do you foresee a shortag

If yes, Wh/?

How will you cope with this shortage?

Car parts held up

LONDON — Anti-apartheid action by workers will stop the shipment to South Africa this week of Landrovers and Leyland parts and kits.

A spokesman for the State-owned motor group said: "There is likely to be some delay in supplies (to the Republic) but to what extent we cannot tell. They do have a buffer stock in South Africa."

The Leyland workers, mostly from the Transport and General Workers Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, are observing the International Trade Union week of action against apartheid which started yesterday.

Shop stewards approached Leyland management at Solihull, where Landrovers are made, and Cowley, the home of parts and kits.

They forced Leyland to declare that "in order to allow continued production," work at these plants "has been scheduled this week to avoid shipment to South Africa."

Direct action like that taken by the Leyland workers has not been urged by the TUC.

Instead the TUC has centred its campaign this week on industrial relations. A million leaflets have been circulated to unions and trades councils. These call on British firms employing black South Africans to recognise them and grant them negotiating power. — SAPA.

280
14/03/78

The Cape Times, Tuesday

Owen appeals for renewed peace talks

LONDON. — An urgent appeal to all parties in the Rhodesian dispute to join peace talks, without prejudicing their previous positions, was made by Britain's Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, here last night.

He was speaking at an Anglo-American cultural function shortly after a two-hour meeting with Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front.

The Foreign Secretary could draw little comfort from the statements made by the guerilla leaders as they left Whitehall.

They made it clear they envisaged a two-stage peace push.

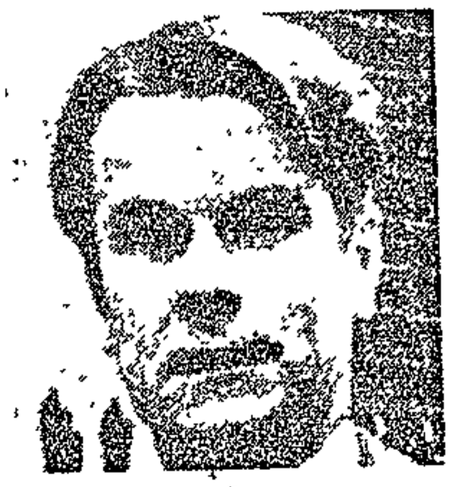
The first part should involve what Mr Nkomo called "all of us generals" in military talks, the second part would cover constitutional issues.

The internal leaders could involve themselves at this latter stage provided they renounced the agreement signed in Salisbury on March 3.

Mr Nkomo said when he was talking about generals, he meant himself, Mr Mugabe, the British Resident Commissioner Designate, Field Marshall Lord Carver, and Lieutenant-General Prem Chand, the special representative of the United Nations Secretary-General.

Talks among these four would be a resumption of the adjourned Malta meeting last January 31 and February 1, he said.

Mr Mugabe later ruled out involvement by Cuban soldiers in the fighting in



Dr Owen

Rhodesia, although he said the guerillas would take arms and aid from any countries which could give it.

"We exclude anybody from playing a physical role insofar as our armed struggle is concerned," he said on BBC television

"We fight our own war."

Mr Mugabe said Dr Owen now appeared to want to use the Salisbury deal as a new basis for discussions, "completely abandoning the basis we see in the Anglo-American proposals."

But it was not acceptable, he said, that the black leaders who had made a deal with Mr Smith in Salisbury should be brought into talks.

Dr Owen said at the function: "Britain and the United States, in calling for further discussion, are facing reality that a negotiated settlement cannot be imposed," he said. "It has first to be agreed."

The Carter Administration is not rejecting the internal settlement arrived at by Mr Smith and three black moderate leaders.

A spokesman said the Administration believed it would have been helpful if Bishop Muzorewa "as one of the principal leaders in Rhodesia", had had a chance to present his views to the Security Council at the United Nations.

● In Salisbury the Zimbabwe United Peoples Organization, which yesterday received an invitation to participate in an enlarged constitutional conference on Rhodesia, said yesterday external leaders had a right to return for "free and fair elections".

Zupo president, Chief Jeremiah Chirau, who left Salisbury last night for London where he hopes to discuss the settlement issue with Dr Owen, said in a statement that a decision on a renewed conference would have to be taken jointly by all signatories of the Salisbury agreement.

● The first vice-president of the United African National Council, Mr James Chikerema, yesterday opposed a new conference on the Rhodesian Issue.

He told a press conference in Salisbury that any suggestion to re-open negotiation was an attempt to delay peace and prolong the suffering of the people.

Kaunda warns of war

LUSAKA — President Kaunda yesterday warned that he would be forced to seek increased Eastern help if the West recognized the internal settlement signed in Salisbury.

He charged that the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Smith, was seeking just such a polarization of the conflict, and warned that a major "conflagration" would result

"Once Western countries go to the assistance of Ian Smith, we will have no choice but to go to Eastern countries to come and support us That will mean the conflagration will have started."

Dr Kaunda said he had not retaliated for last week's Rhodesian air and ground assault against Zambia because to do so would unleash the war of which he warned

"Zambia has the capacity and the ability to strike back at the enemy deeper than he is able to, but I realize that will mean Zambia and its people will be playing Smith's own trump card."

However, Dr Kaunda warned, he was not sure how much longer he could resist "the pressure" to retaliate.

Dr Kaunda claimed that Zambian forces downed four Rhodesian jets, three Chinook helicopters, and one Beaver spotter in last week's battle at Kavulamanja, in the Feira (Luangwa) district of Zambia.

He revised earlier Zambian estimates of casualties, saying ten Zambian soldiers and 12 civilians were killed.

Many of the civilians were killed when Rhodesian jets strafed a civilian lorry. Only three of the soldiers died at the front, the others were killed in the bombing and strafing deeper inside the border.

Cape Times

March 14, 1978

Anti-SA move at Leyland

LONDON. — Anti-apartheid action by workers will stop the shipment to South Africa this week of Land Rovers and Leyland parts and kits.

A spokesman for the State-owned motor group told Sapa: "There is likely to be some delay in supplies (to the Republic) but to what extent we cannot tell. They do have a buffer stock in South Africa."

The Leyland workers, mostly from the Transport and General Workers Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, are observing the international trade union week of action against apartheid which started yesterday.

Shop stewards approached Leyland management and forced them to declare that "in order to allow continued production" work at these plants "has been scheduled this week to avoid shipment to South Africa."

Direct action like that taken by the Leyland workers has not been urged by the TUC.

Instead the TUC has centred its campaign this week on industrial relations. One million leaflets have been circulated to unions and trades councils These call on British firms employing black South Africans to recognize them and grant them negotiating power.

Shop stewards dealing with British management were urged to get detailed information about their employees' treatment of black South African workers.

Trade union pressure would be applied to British companies in the Republic to observe the EEC code of conduct, a TUC spokesman said.

● Civil and Public Services Association members at the British Library are "blacking" South African books and research material. Anyone asking for a South African book will not be helped. New books from the Republic will not be processed — Sapa

Star 15/3/78 (25c)

Sanctions out if SA agrees to West's plan

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

If South Africa were to accept the West's plan for South West Africa/Namibia independence, it would be safe from international sanctions — even if Swapo refuses to participate in the proposed free elections.

This is the view of Western diplomatic circles as the West's "Big Five" UN Security Council members prepare to submit their final revised proposals to the South African Government later this month.

With an agreed formula for the independence plan for SWA/Namibia so close, it is believed in diplomatic circles that the South African Government could put the ball squarely in Swapo's court if South Africa accepted the West's plan.

With South Africa's acceptance of the plan confirmed, any United Nations proposals aimed at applying sanctions against it could not get past the Western veto, if Swapo were to reject the plan at that stage for any reason.

Diplomatic circles are privately puzzled by the aggressive line being followed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, over disclosures of Swapo's plans for a power grab in SWA/Namibia.

They regard it as absolutely standard for an organisation working for the "liberation" of a territory to maintain total hostilities till the moment a peace agreement is signed.

Questionaire to farmers

Farm number:

District :

Distance from nearest town (kilometres):

Size of farm (hectares):

Kind of farming (if possible, percentage of farm income due to each kind of activity):

Number of sheep wool: mutton:

Number of permanent workers employed: men women

" " casual " " "

" " contractworkers employed.

B) Another project on ' is engaged is a study of the Wage Board Reports dur

C) The third project is liminary work he has already done on changes in Blac he post-1960 period.

Graham Bloch said that on the Wage Board Reports from 1968 to 1975.

Dudley Horner said that Data Bank of press clippings together with Mr. Ntebe said these mainly consisted of cuttings from English n kaans papers had a shortage of labour material. (2) Government and other publications connected with labour a Mr. Horner's third project was the Annual Report on La ld be discussed more fully at the next meeting in March 1 . These would supply up-to-date speedy information to a e repeated in the Annual Report. Data from these fact sh ailable phone-wise.

Norma Kriger said that ta on housing, housing stock, population and income in the Coloured group areas of the Divisional Council and City Council of the Cape. She was also collecting data on squatters in all areas. She was at the same time building a small library of the data collected. Her work is being done as a member of a team, led by Professor George Ellis (Applied Mathematics), to estimate future housing needs in greater Cape Town.

Delia Essery is working on the Handbook of Labour Statistics covering Southern Africa, she reported that it was difficult to obtain information from other countries. It was suggested that the 2nd edition of the Statistical Handbook may be on a more regional basis. Miss Essery is going to Sussex to work with Professor Michael Ward with a view to studying the redesigning of social statistics towards the end of 1976. She will then return to work on the 2nd edition of the Handbook which should be more up-to-date and have a far wider coverage.

Alide Kooy reported that she was preparing two papers for the Agricultural Conference in September 1976. One on permanent farm workers and the other on sheep-shearers in the Beaufort West district. She has already visited Beaufort West with a questionnaire for the farmers and will return there in January to interview more farmers and workers before returning to write up her findings.

Reggie Africa is also preparing a paper for the Agricultural Conference. The topic is 'Mechanisation in South African Agriculture with special reference to the Western Cape'. He said the object of the paper was to ascertain the socio-economic consequences of mechanisation and changing techniques in a particular area. Mr. Africa is planning to do casual labour on a farm in the Montagu district in January.

Solomzi Ntebe was busy assisting Mr. Horner with clippings for the Data Bank.

Jos Gerson reported on the squatters project that was now in its second draft. He explained that his aim was to produce a comprehensive survey of squatters in Cape Town in breadth rather than depth. The paper would include information abour location, size, nature, maps, socio-economic background, consequences, education, International squatting and solutions.

Cape Times 15/3/78

No loans (new) to SA (2) 280 US bank

WASHINGTON. — There were no new loans made to South Africa by the First National Bank of Chicago during 1977 because of the Republic's racial policies, a First Chicago Corporation spokesman said yesterday.

"Management believes that amelioration of South Africa's racial policies is necessary to assure that the country remains creditworthy," he said in reply to astockholders' request for a report on the company's current loans

Last week Citibank of New York, the second largest bank in the United States, announced it had decided to cut off future loans to Pretoria.

Star 16/3/78 (280)

Russians spread their influence down south

Soviet involvement in Afri

Pretoria Bureau

The military phase of the Soviet Union's quest for power in Africa is now well under way and must be expected to escalate rapidly.

The fomentation of civil war and terrorist activity in several areas of the continent has been succeeded by the injection of Cuban troops, thousands of them, where Soviet influence is most vigorously contested

The next step, if any, could be the direct participation of Soviet military personnel in conflict situations.

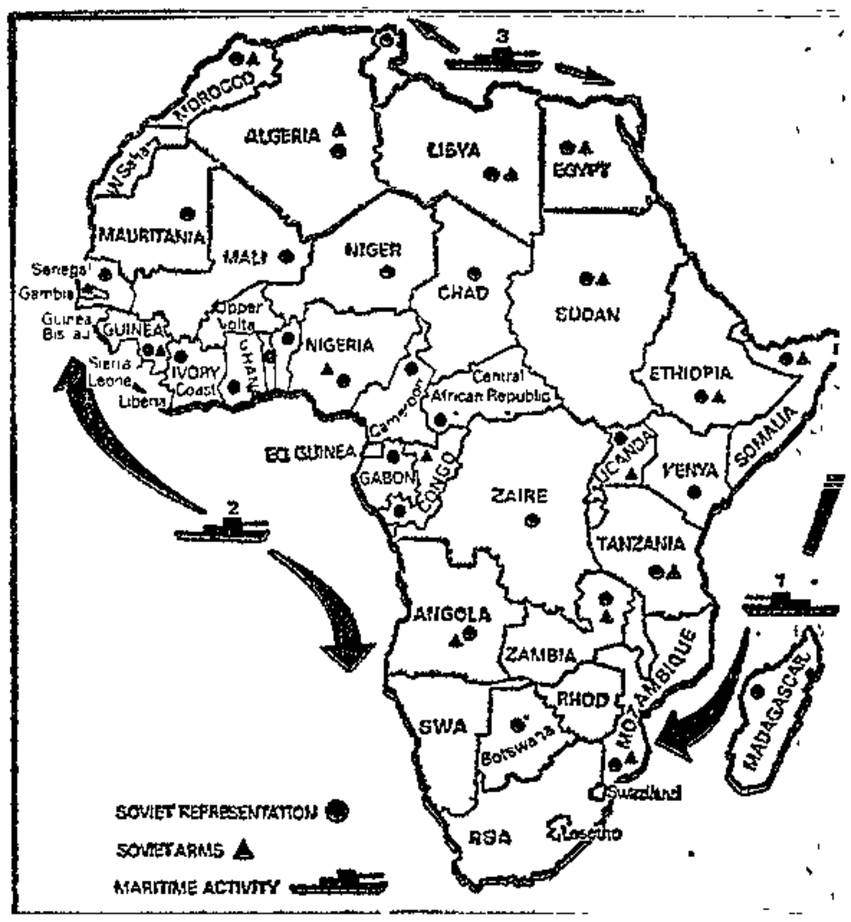
Well - informed sources point out that the Soviet Union has diplomatic ties with all but six of Africa's 50-plus states — South Africa, Rhodesia, SWA/Namibia, Malawi, Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

It supplies a large proportion of them with arms, it has directed the introduction of about 27 000 Cubans into Africa, and naval vessels in the Indian and South Atlantic Oceans there are up to 50 Soviet

These include combat vessels, minesweepers, landing craft, support vessels, and one or two carrying sophisticated electronic equipment.

The growing insistency of the multipronged, multifaceted campaign for influence in the countries close to South Africa is illustrated by developments there, including the recent arrival of an acknowledged Africa expert, Mikhail Petrov, as Soviet ambassador to Botswana.

It is estimated that there are between 320 and 350 communist bloc fishing vessels in the waters off southern Africa, but so far there have been no violations of South Africa's fishing zone since it was extended from 12 to 200 nautical miles with effect from November 1 last year.



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Questionaire to farmers

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Kind of farming (if possible, percentage of farm income due to each kind of activity):

SAIC call to 'leave us alone'

(280)

NM 17/3/78

Mercury Reporter

THE withdrawal of foreign investments from South Africa would not help solve the country's problems, Mr. J. N. Reddy, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council said in Newcastle yesterday.

Mr. Reddy was opening a new R550 000 housing scheme built by the Dorman Long Vanderbijl Corporation for its Indian employees.

He said that in recent months there had been repeated calls for the impositioning of economic sanctions against South Africa and the withdrawal of foreign investments.

"We must tell all those countries and people who are campaigning for the withdrawal of foreign investments from South Africa that we South Africans would like to be left alone to find acceptable solutions to the problem facing our country."

He said economic sanctions would hurt the non-Whites most.

Mr. Reddy said that Indians, Coloureds, and Whites should echo the sentiments of the Blacks, who recently publicly announced their total opposition to the withdrawal of foreign investments.

Star 17/3/78

Reddy hits at sanctions

Staff Reporter

NEWCASTLE — Mr J N Reddy, executive chairman of the Indian Council, has earned the admiration of local Afrikaners here after a hard-hitting speech opposing economic sanctions against South Africa.

Reacting to his speech, Mr J. van Lingen, the Nationalist MPC for Newcastle, said: "He spoke like a nationalist. It was an excellent speech."

Mr Reddy yesterday opened the first phase of a R2-million housing scheme built by Vencor, a subsidiary of Dorman Long (Vanderbijl) for its employees.

Mr Reddy said: "Economic action can only harm stability and growth, slacken development and increase unemployment. This will depress conditions in black areas and they will lose everything they have.

"The international community should leave South Africa alone to find acceptable answers to our own problems.

"Those who call for sanctions are not our friends, and we must tell the world they are not helping us.

"We must not be silent spectators and we must be seen on the right side. As a person involved with the Indian community I cannot see where sanctions will help."

Bank will cut loans to SA

20/3/78

LONDON — The Midland Bank, one of the Big Five in Britain, is to announce on Thursday that it has accepted Anti-Apartheid Movement arguments against lending money to the South African Government.

In his annual chairman's statement Lord William Armstrong will tell shareholders that the bank has decided to "modify" its policy and reduce the amount it lends to the South African Government and its agents. This was confirmed by a senior spokesman for the bank who said: "We still make our judgments on commercial rather than political or moral considerations. But, in common with others, we have come under such moral and political pressure that it has had to be reconsidered. Our changed attitude will be explained fully in Lord Armstrong's statement."

The Anti-Apartheid Movement is celebrating the change in attitude by the Midland Bank as possibly its greatest victory yet. A spokesman said: "One of the most powerful banks in the world has agreed with us that by lending money to South Africa it is helping to prop up apartheid. They are going to reduce, and we have no doubt eventually end their aid to the South African Government and that is an incredible change of mind by a commercial institution. We see this as quite historic."

The decision by the Midland Bank follows the move by Citicorps, America's second largest bank, last week to end loans to the South African Government and the country's public corporations. — DDC.

Top US unionist calls for boycott of SA

WASHINGTON — America's top trade unionist, the doughty octogenerian George Meany, has called on the Carter Administration to sever diplomatic ties with South Africa and urged United States business to boycott the Republic over apartheid.

He spoke after hearing from Mr Donald Woods, the exiled former Editor of the Daily Dispatch.

The alternative to ending apartheid, he maintained, was violence in South Africa.

Mr Meany, who is usually conservative in foreign policy matters — he supported the American war effort in Vietnam almost to the bitter end — told the convention of the American Federation of Labour - Congress of Industrial Organisations, of which he is president: "The oppression in South Africa must be viewed with particular alarm since it is committed under the guise of parliamentary democracy."

Mr Woods was guest of the convention.

Mr Meany insisted that the United States Government must take the lead in helping end the "vicious policy of apartheid."

Referring scornfully to American business firms who trade with or operate subsidiaries in South Africa, he said: "I am sure the profit - hungry corporations of America will cry crocodile tears if they are called on to halt business with South Africa." He conceded that to do so might cost some American jobs, but he maintained it was worthwhile.

"In the final analysis the big job is to bring human decency to South African workers," he said.

The trade union organisation's executive council issued a call to the Carter Administration to:

Halt all export - import bank insurance, credits and loan guarantees that promote the flow of capital and trade with South Africa;

Start the severing of diplomatic relations between Washington and Pretoria;

Halt all participation in "social, cultural, athletic and other activities" with South Africa; and

Support United Nations "disciplinary actions" against South Africa.

The idea that a selective boycott should be applied to exports from South Africa to the United States would, however, require further study, the council found.

Meanwhile, Pres Nyerere of Tanzania has criticised French union leaders for their reluctance to advocate a break in economic and military ties between France and South Africa.

He told a three-member delegation from the French Confederation of Workers: "Precisely because France has huge investments in South Africa, which are said to mean jobs for the French workers, someone in France has to educate the French worker that the workers of South Africa are fighting for democracy, a decent wage and the vote, things which the French workers gained a long time ago." — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

ARGUS 29/3/78

280

Banks resist anti-SA pressure

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — Two of the largest U.S. commercial banks, J P Morgan and Manufacturers Hanover, are resisting shareholders' proposals for on and to loans to the South African Government.

J P Morgan has recommended that shareholders vote against a proposal put forward by the Protestant Episcopal Church calling for further information about lending policies.

The management of the bank condemned apartheid but said a refusal to make loans could put considerable hardship on all the people of that country.

The directors of Manufacturers Hanover, responding to a proposal by a shareholder that the bank should join the growing number of financial institutions that have decided that South Africa is no longer a good risk, 'financially or morally' recommended that shareholders vote against the proposal.

Six major banks announced recently that they will no longer lend money to the South African Government.

BRITAIN AND SA

Investment curbs?

FM 24/3/78

280

There are growing signs that the British government has recently decided to discourage new British investment in SA. Although no formal announcement is expected, a new policy will probably become evident in the near future.

According to Labour MP Alex Lyon, the decision was taken by the Cabinet during the past month. Lyon, who was a minister in the Home Office until last year, refuses to say how he learnt about this development, but other informed sources in London confirm that there has been "an important shift of emphasis" following recent Cabinet discussions on economic links with SA.

Officially, Whitehall goes only as far as admitting that economic policies regarding SA are under review But an indication of Britain's changing attitude was provided last week by Foreign Secretary David Owen, who remarked in the course of a speech that "in investment and in trade, this country faces a painful dilemma in its relationship with South Africa We must reduce our over-dependence on that country economically. We stand to lose more than most if things go wrong. Prudent businessmen and prudent investors, no less than the British government, should be taking a hard look at the South African connections."

Measures under active consideration include the limitation of export credit guarantees, a reduction or complete withdrawal of official support for trade missions, and an end to tax advantages for companies investing in SA. Britain's state-owned industries will probably make no fresh SA investments.

Britain has come under heavy pressure to take such action from trade unions, Nigeria, and the US.

ry 'n bul-inspuiting

ILJOET

RAPPORT 26/3/78

Hou jul duikbote, Weste! 280

Deur HARRY VAN DEN BERG

PRETORIA.

HONDERDE miljoene rande gaan nog vanjaar bykomend in Suid-Afrika se eie wapennywerheid ingepomp word. Dit sal 'n kragtige inspuiting vir die ekonomie wees, en 'n groot faktor in die verligting van werkloosheid.

Dis die blinkste sekerheid in die week van afwagting voor min. Owen Horwood se begroting eerskomende Woensdag.

Hierdie ekstra miljoene moet nie uit die sak van die Suid-Afrikaanse belastingbetaler getower word nie. Dit lê reg vir gebruik. Die geld wat beskikbaar word en 'n groot bydrae tot die herstel van die SA ekonomie kan lewer, is die regstreekse gevolg van die wapenboikot wat nou teen Suid-Afrika toegepas word.

Noudat Suid-Afrika nie meer duur duikbote en korvette kan koop nie, lê die geld wat hieryoor begroot was, ongebruik. Die miljoene wat aan duur vloottoerusting bestee sou gewees het, kan nou in Suid-Afrika se eie ekonomie ingepomp word om self wapens te vervaardig.

Baie van hierdie geld sal Krygkor bestee, maar dis af te lei dat private nywerhede ook 'n groot hap van hierdie geld sal kry vir wapenonderdele wat net deur daardie sektor vervaardig kan word.

Verval

Dis net die ding wat Suid-Afrika in die stadium nodig het, nl. dat verdedigingsgeld in die ekonomie ingepomp word, sê ekonome wat van-

Boikot-miljoene

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

*Die behoud van die bobelasting van 15 persent op invoer.

*'n Matige toename in staatsbesteding.

*'n Taamlike oorskot uit die afgelope belastingjaar.

*Moontlike toegewings vir maatskaplike pensioentrekkers.

Kenners lig verder op bl. 1 van Sake-RAPPORT drie dinge toe.

Dr. Jan Hupkes, 'n assistent-hoofbestuurder van Federale Volksbeleggings, skets die Minister van Finansies se probleme met die kapitaalrekening.

Dr. Martin van den Berg, besturende direkteur van Interbank en 'n vise-president van die Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, skets die huidige ekonomiese probleme en sê watter soort maatreëls 'n mens kan verwag.

Mnr. Hennie Wiehahn, 'n ekonoom van Senbank, lewer nog vir laas 'n pleidooi dat daar 'n slag aan die verbruiker gedink moet word. Dis immers vanjaar die jaar van die verbruiker! sê hy.

In der waarheid kon Suid-Afrika dit eintlik nie bekostig het om duikbote en korvette aan te koop, om die seeroete vir die Weste te help beveilig nie. Noudat die Weste deur hul boikotte self verhinder dat Suid-Afrika hierdie toerusting koop, verval die verpligting.

In der waarheid kon niks beters gebeur het nie, sê waarnemers.

Suid-Afrika self het nie nou duikbote en korvette nodig in die stryd wat hy voer nie, maar konvensionele wapens. Dit is wat nou op veel groter skaal in Suid-Afrika vervaardig sal word.

Dit sal die land se weerbaarheid, ook sy vermoë teen insurgensie, geweldig versterk, sê finansiele sowel as militêre waarnemers.

Die verwagting is dat die begroting vir verdediging vanjaar nie besnoei sal word nie. Verlede jaar is dit net 20 persent opgestoot tot sowat R1 650 miljoen, en vanjaar kan dit eerder effens meer wees as minder: in die lig van die gevare wat die land bedreig en die koste van wapentuig, sou dit onverantwoordelik wees om te besnoei.

Leningsheffing

Maar geen dramatiese verhoging soos verlede jaar word voorsien nie. Dit is in pas met algemene gevoel dat min. Horwood vanjaar met 'n begroting kom wat min ingrypende eise of toegewings bring.

Moenie wonderwerke verwag nie: dis die boodskap wat Sake-RAPPORT ook oor Woensdag se begroting bring.

Ekonomie en die sakewêreld verwag:

* Geen regstreekse belastingverligting nie, maar 'n verligting in die leningsheffing wat die totale aftrekking vir belasting sal verminder.

*'n Moontlike verhoging van die aksyns- of ander onregstreekse belasting — iets wat elke jaar in 'n mindere of meerdere mate gebeur.

* VERVOLG OP BL. 4 *

Sanctions ads: black leaders not asked

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government did not ask black South African leaders, including Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, for permission for them to be quoted in a series of newspaper advertisements overseas.

This emerged in Parliament today when the Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, replied to questions by Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party MP for Musgrave.

The advertisements quoted the black leaders in their opposition to sanctions being placed on South Africa by the international community.

The other leaders involved were Dr W J Bergins, leader of the opposition in the Coloured Representative Council, Mr J N Reddy, chairman of the executive of the South African Indian Council, trade unionist Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, and Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei.

The advertisements appeared in the Toronto Globe and Mail, Canada, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Germany, the Sunday Express, The Times, the Guardian, the Daily Telegraph, and the Economist, Britain, the Washington Post and the Wall Street Journal, United States, and Le Figaro, France.

Dr Mulder said the black leaders' consent was not sought because this was not customary in the case of well-known personalities.

Commenting afterwards, Mr Swart said he thought it would be only courteous to ask the consent of individuals for extracts from their speeches to be published.

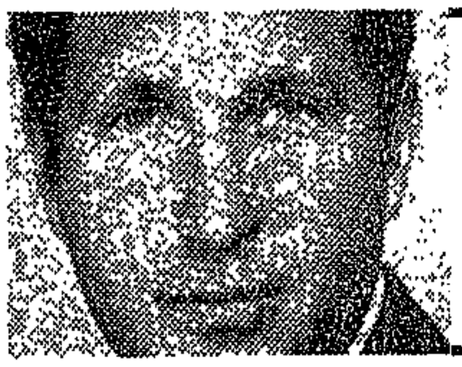
Sunday Times 2/4/78 (280)

Business world can be a force for change

THE South African system, where racial segregation is not only socially condoned, but is also meticulously endorsed and institutionalised in a carefully constructed statutory network of discriminatory legislation, is totally unacceptable to any civilised person or nation in the world today.

And so it should be!

But it is one thing for a foreign power to press South Africa into ridding itself of an unjust system of government based on racial discrimination, and quite another thing to seek to impose simplistic solutions based on the concept of one man, one vote.



This article has been adapted from a speech to a group of visiting American executives by Mr TONY BLOOM, vice-chairman of Premier Milling Company, who is one of the country's leading young business men.

It is probably true to say that the Western diplomatic response to South Africa's position and Mr Vorster's intransigence, has been counter-productive.

No one who has any deep knowledge of South Africa really believes that universal suffrage on the Westminster pattern is the solution to our problems, or even if it were, that the Nationalist Government has the remotest intention of allowing it, except over our dead bodies.

Of course, no amount of diplomatic ineptitude or lack of imagination can excuse the odiousness of apartheid or the tendency of Mr Vorster to stifle dissent by reaching for the handcuffs and governing by fear and repression.

Jolt

In this latter respect, the condemnation of the Western world and its Press seem to make no impression whatsoever.

In this scenario, what role is there for the business community?

I am sure that the business community has a unique opportunity and an important and constructive role to play. It has the ability to become a major force for change and a source of constant pressure in some of the main and most intolerable areas of discrimination which, if they are broken down in the work environment, will have a spill-over effect into many other facets of society.

A Code of Conduct for business employers was recently issued by the Urban Foundation, a body which seeks to promote the quality of life of urban black communities in South Africa, and which felt it necessary to jolt employers out of their comfortable lethar-

This was an important document because it embodied as its overriding and basic premise, the elimination of discrimination in all aspects of employment practice.

Remember that this was a code made in South Africa by South Africans for South Africans, thus presumably free from the taint of foreign interference or imposed solutions. Interestingly, it was endorsed by a coordinating employer body which represents something like 90 per cent of South African employers.

The Urban Foundation's Code of Conduct is too new a development to be judged, and it remains to be seen whether or not it will turn out to be effective, or whether it will simply turn out to be a pious statement of intent.

Enormous

But it is in areas such as this that a major opportunity exists for American (or other foreign companies) to play a constructive role — to act in terms of, and expand, the principles underlying these codes and to conduct their affairs in this country in terms of them.

Over 360 American firms operate in South Africa. Nearly 90 per cent of them are controlled by parent companies in the United States who own more than 50 per cent of the capital. In May 1976, these firms employed nearly 90 000 people of all races — the figure is probably closer to 100 000 today.

There is an enormous potential for influencing a much larger circle if these corporations were to set the pace, so to speak, in dismantling the apparatus of discrimination in employment, in the treatment of their employees, in their training and promotion programmes and in the granting of socio-economic benefits which could be extended to the families of these employees.

Example

I argue strongly and persistently for the extension rather than the dimunition of American interests in South Africa.

I argue for the extension of diplomatic, cultural, athletic and economic ties with this country.

I argue for increased investment, not boycotts — to lead by example, not to isolate by withdrawal.

To demonstrate in an effective and in a practical manner that enterprises can be run on a non-discriminatory basis and yet remain viable.

Courage

To maintain moral integrity and at the same time to achieve constructive gains.

To use the carrot instead of always the stick.

Every time that Arthur Ashe plays tennis in this country racial barriers tumble. Every time that Arthur Ashe is turned away from the gate at a soccer match, changes in attitudes occur.

And every time that the Black American Consul in Johannesburg, Mr Joe Seegers, is refused admission at a restaurant, dozens of other restaurants apply for registration on an integrated basis.

Every time an American corporation desegregates a canteen, promotes a black manager, increases the skills and job opportunities for black staff members, other corporations gain the courage to do so.

Constructive

Payment of the rate for the job, training programmes, promotion opportunities, pension benefits, medical aid assistance, housing subsidies, educational bursaries for employees' children and legal counselling are but a few of the constructive and positive programmes in which US business can involve itself, not only from philanthropic motives — in most cases, it makes good economic sense as well.

I would like to see a flood of academics, artistes and athletes of all races coming to South Africa, by all means firm in their intention to perform before desegregated audiences only, and I believe it would be extremely difficult and extremely embarrassing for the Government to deny this firm intention in the face of their often-expressed, but seldom carried out, intention to move away from discrimination.

South Africa is very much at the crossroads — the Government now has to summon its courage and choose its road. If it chooses the road which will carry its bold statements about the removal of discrimination into practice, then one can proceed with some confidence that the potential of this great country of ours can be realised.

Responsibility

If, on the other hand, South Africa were to choose the other road, cling to the obstinacies of the past, retreat into its heavily-armed white laager and embark upon another disgraceful wave of arrests and bannings then, although I have no doubt that we will survive, the period that lies ahead is not going to be a pleasant one.

The responsibility for the choice is a heavy one and it is here that the US and its political and commercial interests can make a positive contribution. Economic and political isolation is a negative and retrogressive step. It will not persuade South Africans to accept otherwise unacceptable formulae and would undoubtedly intensify the psychotic siege mentality which is already spreading.

The stifling of US interests merely removes a positive and potentially constructive influence, and would cause hardships and suffering among those who need help most.

No problem was ever solved by walking away or quitting on it.

Cape Times 3/4/78.

NY Times joins calls for SA disinvestment

NEW YORK -- Americans should slowly withdraw investments from South Africa to protest against the Republic's white supremacist policies, the New York Times said yesterday.

Examining widespread campus opposition to South Africa's policies and the "profits extracted from such a system", the newspaper said, "we support it".

While South Africa was not the only racist nor the only oppressive nation on earth, it said: "No other contemporary government -- and certainly none that stands for the culture of the West -- has dared to define itself as the embodiment of white supremacy.

"To Americans, now, such doctrine is simply unacceptable. Gradually, so that there is time for the message to sink in, Americans should be heading for the exit."

A problem arose for trustees of non profit institutions and corporate executives, however, in trying to meet the demands of protesters that the corporations should cease their operations in South Africa or risk losing the investments of the institutions

Trustees of a university were required to invest their endowments in the most productive and prudent ways it said.

"They find it extremely difficult to manage that money nowadays without acquiring some stock in some of the 350 firms with operations in South Africa, or in the other 6 000 who traded there," said the New York Times -- Sapa Reuter

RNS. (280) 3/4/78 AD

Sanctions effect warning

JOHANNESBURG — Trade sanctions against South Africa could set back the modernisation and development of the Southern African subcontinent by as much as 15 years, the executive director of Assocom, Mr Raymond Parsons, said here.

Speaking on a radio programme, Mr Parsons asked whether those in favour of sanctions had the welfare at heart of the whole of the Southern African region.

While sanctions would hurt South Africa, the rest of the sub-continent would be hurt far more.

On the same programme, the executive director of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation, Mr J. Holtes, said sanctions, in terms of the whole Southern African region, would not be possible.

The world community would not be able to impose such measures against South Africa while simultaneously ensuring that countries such as Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho escaped the consequences. — SAPA.

Nat claims are untrue: Suzman

THE ASSEMBLY — The veteran Progressive Federal Party MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, has dismissed as "completely untrue" numerous Nationalist allegations in this week's Budget debate that she favoured economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mrs Suzman said yesterday she had always been against economic boycotts and had repeatedly stated so overseas.

"On every occasion that I have had the opportunity, I have done my best to persuade people overseas that investment in South Africa is an important instrument of reform," she said.

"What I am trying to do, which the Nationalists continue to misrepresent, is to warn the Government that because the advocates of moderate action to persuade South Africa to change its racial policy have not succeeded in obtaining meaningful changes — particularly as far as political rights for blacks are concerned — militant forces advocating much more drastic measures are gaining ground overseas."

Mrs Suzman said the old arguments for continued investment no longer carried conviction because the changes that had come about as a result of economic integration, to which South Africa attached so much importance, were considered as "cosmetic" overseas.

Speaking in the Assembly on Tuesday, the deputy Minister of Plural Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, accused Mrs Suzman of being an active promoter of the propaganda campaign against the Republic, and of welcoming sanctions as an instrument of pressure for change. — PC.

US FIRMS IN SA (280) FM 7/4/78

Legislation pending?

If congressman Stephen Solarz of New York has his way, American corporations will be prohibited from investing any further capital in SA. Furthermore, existing operations in SA will be required to comply with a new "fair employment practices code," now in the final draft stage on Capitol Hill.

However, representative Solarz's bill, to be introduced later this month with support from at least two dozen other congressmen, will continue to permit the reinvestment by American corporations of existing capital in SA.

Financial Mail April 7 1978



Biko . . . his death has cost apartheid dear

A member of Solarz's staff, Marvin Feuerwerger, tells the *FM* that the employment practices code will be similar not only to US law, but also to the so-called "Sullivan principles" adopted by American firms under pressure from church and other groups.

Under the proposed legislation, US companies will have to provide, among other items, equal pay for equal work and equality in promotion opportunity. They will also have to recognise black trade unions. But none of the new provisions will force US corporations to violate SA law, Feuerwerger says.

To enforce the new law, a special board will be established to oversee the practices of American corporations in SA. It will have subpoena powers but also depend to a great extent on voluntary compliance in providing the information requested. It is unlikely that it will provide for on-site inspections or investigations.

Solarz has not yet decided on penalties for non-compliance, says Feuerwerger. However, sanctions currently under consideration include the termination of US export licences and government contracts, the cancellation of certain tax advantages, fines, and even imprisonment.

In a recent letter to his colleagues to drum up support for the legislation, Solarz warns of a "cataclysm" that, in the "absence of abolition of apartheid and eventual shift toward majority rule," would "rip that nation apart" and "could be disastrous for the US as well."

Solarz intends his legislation to "prompt the government of SA to move towards abolishing the apartheid system." He notes in his letter that SA's "entire history has shown that in the absence of outside pressure, no constructive change can be expected."

Ambassador Andrew Young tells the *FM* that Solarz's initiative should be "taken seriously," since "he is one of the congressmen very active in the Jewish lobby as well as the black lobby." Young adds that the Sullivan principles — which the *FM* described as a "damp squib" (*FM* March 4 1977) — are "not as good as the EEC principles.

"They were developed at a time when there was just a beginning awareness of SA. But since the death of Steve Biko and the public outcry against SA in the US on our college campuses, there's been increasing pressure on American business from private sources. The Carter Administration had nothing to do with the Citibank decision (to block loans to the SA government and government agencies). That was basically in response to pressures from stockholders. University and church endowments and union pension funds make up a large part of banking wealth, and all of those forces are now being politicised against SA quite independently."

Young adds that "we are not rattling sanctions against SA. The talk about sanctions has not come from the US government. It comes in demands from the Africa group and from demands of private citizens. By and large we have not reached any decisions on that, but we do have to respond to the political and economic pressures in our own situation."

Young goes on: "In the event that SA continues its present course, the pressures on the US government are going to be to isolate itself more and more from the SA government, and the pressures on the private sector will become more and more apparent in the policies of our government."

Financial Mail April 7 1978

Heunis: trade partners can't afford sanctions

KEMPTON PARK — South Africa's economic development would be retarded but not forced to a standstill by a cut-off of foreign capital, the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Heunis, said here yesterday.

Opening a new mining drill bit factory partially funded by an American company, he welcomed this evidence of foreign confidence in the coutnry and said he believed no leading nation could afford to apply trade sanctions against South Africa.

Long-term foreign capital represented R5 414 million, or 11,4 per cent, of the total fixed investment in the South African economy in the eight years to 1977.

Mr Heunis said the continued availability of foreign capital would enable South Africa to maintain a faster rate of economic expansion than would otherwise be the case.

He criticised Western powers who pleaded for the expansion and liberalisation of international trade, but propagated trade embargoes against South Africa to achieve political objectives.

"It is nothing but a fallacy, and indeed an injustice to the basic objectives of multilateral and non-discriminatory world trading to which all the Western powers have committed themselves."

South Africa was a valuable and dependable trading partner and a leading producer and exporter of a variety of strategic raw materials essential to the continued industrial operations of other countries, Mr Heunis said.

In Cape Town, the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said no Western master with a conscience soaked in Nigerian oil could limit the whites to a temporary existence in South Africa.

Speaking at a wreath laying ceremony at the Van Riebeeck Statue, he said South Africa was a stable developing country, leading peoples peacefully to freedom in a strategically important area.

Van Riebeeck's settlement had developed in a way vastly different from that envisaged by the Dutch East India Company in 1652.

"A State came into being here which is in many areas a jewel of development, stability and purposefulness in Africa, with a national will to survive.

"No masters from Europe or America can limit us to a temporary existence here," he said.

"Some leaders of the West with their present-day wobbling strategy have all the answers to our problems.

"They demand from us a heaven of human rights, not because they are practising these principles elsewhere, but because their consciences are soaked in the oil barrels from Nigeria."

Mr Botha said the advantages of the civilisation planted here had been carried over to the other peoples with whom the whites came into contact.

"We did not, like some of our accusers, eradicate the other peoples with liquor and guns," Mr Botha added.

In Thaba'nchu, the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Mangope, said the withdrawal of foreign investments from South Africa would lead to economic chaos in the whole of Southern Africa.

Opening a milling complex and a factory, he said the "shock waves of such a catastrophe could well be felt in countries to the north of us."

"We are all painfully aware of the campaign for an economic boycott of South Africa which is being conducted by people who will have to live with the consequences should they be successful.

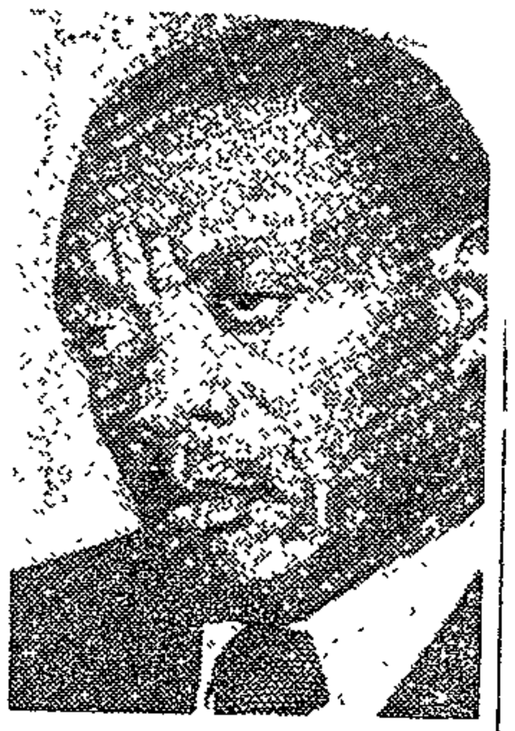
"Despite the fact that Bophuthatswana is an independent republic with a policy of non-racialism, the so-called friends of Southern Africa's black people are just as eager to bring us to our knees economically.

"Due to the economic inter-dependence of all countries in Southern Africa you cannot harm one without also hurting the other," Chief Mangope said.

Because South Africa was the strongest economic power in Southern Africa any serious damage to its economy would prove disastrous to all its neighbouring states. — SAPA.



MR HEUNIS . . . hits at West.



CHIEF MANGOPE . . . warns of economic chaos.

SOURCE:

Herzov en ZB praat selfde taal!

RAPPORT 9/4/78

280

POLLUX

DIS lekker om „fighting talk" te hoor uit die mond van mnr. Basil Herzov, president van die SA-Stigting wat dié week in Londen behoorlik skouers oopgemaak het.

Hy het hom sterk verset teen verdere isolering van Suid-Afrika — 'n kontraproduktiewe aksie, en dit „terwyl die land in toenemende tempo in die regte rigting beweeg".

Die wêreld moet liewer aandring op sosiale en ekonomiese vooruitgang vir swartmense, pleks van onrealistiese politieke eise te stel. Politieke vordering sal in elk geval plaasvind, en vinniger in 'n uitbreidende ekonomie waarin swartmense 'n toenemende aandeel sal hê.

In dieselfde asem stel hy skerp vrae na buite: „Kan verwag word dat 'n geïsoleerde Suid-Afrika die delikate vryheidsbegrip troetel in 'n Afrika-omgewing wat deur geweld en arbitrêre onderdrukking gekenmerk word?

„Op die uitbouing en ontwikkeling van beskaafde instellinge in Suid-Afrika berus die hoop op vryheid en voorspoed van miljoene in Suider-Afrika . . .

„In Afrika lê die moontlike terugkeer tot die barbarisme dramaties na aan die oppervlak. In Addis Abeba, net enkele ure met die vliegtuig van Johannesburg af, was daar skokkende getuienis hiervan . . .

„Waar is die tuiste van die twintigste-eeuse leer dat dit nodig is om een deel van die bevolking dood te maak ten einde 'n ander te bevry? Dis die taal van die wat wapens en steun verskaf aan hulle wat Suider-Afrika gewelddadig wil bevry."

● Asof geroep, sê pres. Carter se hoofraadgewer, prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski verlede week dié betekenisvolle sin oor Suid-Afrika, al is dit baie skoorvoetend:

„Ons het die gevoel dat politieke verandering dalk besig is om binne Suid-Afrika self plaas te vind in dié opsig dat daar 'n groter bereidwilligheid tot aanpassing is, en dat dit ontydig (vir die VSA) sou wees om sekere maatreëls te vroeg toe te pas."

Brzezinski se woorde is oordonder deur pres. Carter se gebrul in Nigerië, maar oënskynlik het die president tog na sy hoofraadgewer geluister. Ondanks sterk aandrang van sy Nigeriese gashere op ekonomiese sanksies teen Suid-Afrika, het hy hulle duidelik laat verstaan dat hy daaroor nie met hulle saamstem nie.

En dit is betekenisvol omdat pres. Carter op sy Afrika-safari uit sy pad gegaan het om die olieryke Nigerië na die mond te praat.

● Kortom, daar is ander maniere om Suid-Afrika en al sy mense te help as om hom aan die strot te gryp en te wurg!

Don't dictate to SA — Qoboza plea

ARGUS 10/4/78 280

NEW YORK. — Mr Percy Qoboza has appealed to the international community to avoid action which Afrikaners could regard as a threat.



Mr Percy Qoboza

'The level of resistance among the Afrikaners will rise sharply if external pressure should be mounted against them,' Mr Qoboza was quoted as saying in Time magazine.

'The temptation to dictate specific solutions to South Africa should be avoided. Whatever pressure is exerted must be directed simply toward bringing all parties together around a conference table.'

He described Afrikaners as people who suffered from 'an acute persecution complex, who must be left with ample space with which to manoeuvre with dignity.'

Otherwise, he said, Afrikaners would take up arms and leave the country in chaos and ruin.

CAN SUCCEED

'Bloody racial confrontation is what we are all battling to avoid and I believe deep in my heart that we can succeed,' said Mr Qoboza, former editor of the banned newspaper World, who was recently released from detention.

On the often debated question of economic sanctions against South Africa, Mr Qoboza said: 'The creation of economic chaos here would expedite the very thing we are all trying desperately to avoid — a bloody racial confrontation.'

A better way of tackling the problem, he said, was for American corporations to be 'compelled to play a far more active role in helping to remove the walls of discrimination in our country.' — Sapa-Reuter.

German — SA trade goes on

Star 11/4/78

(280)

Sanctions hurt those who imposed them as much as those on whom they were imposed, Dr R D Rauschenbach, president of the South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry, said last night.

At the official opening of the German pavilion at the Rand Show, Dr Rauschenbach said the United Nations arms embargo had not affected his organisation as there had previously been restrictions on the sale of arms by Germany to South Africa.

But recent German legislation passed to give effect to the UN arms

Rand Show highlights

embargo had a "nuisance" value as it introduced approval procedures for the sale of some goods which might have military applications.

Dr Rauschenbach said 1978 marked Germany's 25th year of participation in the Rand Show.

"To me, this demonstrates that German industry and trade do not believe in withdrawal or disinvestment," he said.

Biggest

At the official opening of the French pavilion, Mr J Gautier, commercial councillor of the French Embassy, said the pavilion showed the complete spectrum of the French economy.

The Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, welcomed the efforts of the French who have the biggest foreign pavilion.

Private

For the first time since 1974 Portugal is represented at the Rand Show — not officially but through the 400 000-strong South African Portuguese community.

There are 22 exhibitors displaying items from kitchen equipment to gold mining tools.

There is a restaurant which will serve typical dishes from different re-

1977

Course of Study : B.A.

Year of Study : 2

Candidate
Baigel, M. Mrs.
Bailes, B. Miss
Bailey, D.R.
Beissner, G.A.C.
Benson, C.A.

there will be a band and two live shows a night by folk singers, dance groups and other Portuguese artists.

Furniture

The largest furniture exhibition in the southern hemisphere is a feature of the Rand Show this year. The furniture on show is valued at R5-million.

All but three of the exhibitors are local. There are two stands from Rhodesia and one from Transkei.

Warning

The Automobile Association has warned visitors to the Show not to leave articles of value in their cars where they can be seen as this "acts as a lure for thieves."

The AA advises visitors who are unfamiliar with Johannesburg to use public transport to get to the showgrounds.

Transkei

Economic development was a sign of true independence and in Transkei there was considerable scope for industrial development, Mr R Madikizela, Transkei's Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism said last night.

Opening Transkei's pavilion at the Show, Mr Madikizela said considerable interest had been shown by various overseas concerns in establishing industries in Transkei.

The Minister did not refer to his country's dispute with South Africa.

Page 33

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77 EI(CX);SocI(CX);Arch.I( 3*);CHofW.E.I( F* );EII( 3* );SocII( 3* )
75 A&NI(3)II(3* );CHofW.E.I( 3* );RelStI(2-* );H&AppMus.II(2-* );H&AppMus.I(CX)
72 LI(CX);PsI(CX);EcIB(CR);EcHI(3);EtI(3);AfHI( 3* );PsIIA( 3* )
76 SAI(3);ArchI(2-);HI(3);AfHI(2-* );HII( 2-*);RelStI(2-* )
75 MtI(CX);AMI(CX);PI(CX);Phil.I( 3*);MtIIA(3* );RelStI( 2-*);SAI(3* )
73 PsI(CX);RelStI(CR) ;BI(CR);Af(2-*);EI( 1* )
75 EI(2-)II(3);HArtI(2+)II(2-)III( F* )for complet. of 2nd course;Tof Art( F* );EIII( 3* );CHofW.E.I( 3* )
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US LOANS (280) FM 14/4/78

Screws tighten

Chase Manhattan Bank, the third largest in the US, will tighten its ban against loans to the SA government at its shareholders' meeting in New York next week. Chase chairman David Rockefeller responded to the Soweto riots with an announcement last year that Chase "would discourage" such loans as well as to state-owned enterprises like Escom or Iscor.

Sources close to Rockefeller tell the *FM* that he was "surprised and pleased" at the approval that greeted the statement. A church-led shareholder protest planned for the bank's annual meeting was called off and various anti-SA groups praised Chase for being the first US bank to "ban" loans in protest against apartheid.

Rockefeller has apparently decided to tighten the screws on SA just another notch when the April 18 shareholders' meeting takes place. Instead of simply "discouraging" loans to the SA government, he will announce that an outright ban on balance of payments or any other kind of official loans will be put into effect.

Chase sources also add that there is no plan to refuse to "roll over" existing loans to the SA government when they come due.

HORN BLAST FOR RUSSIA

LONDON — U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Cyrus Vance yesterday gave a strong warning to the Soviet Union over its role in the Horn of Africa only hours before flying to Moscow for talks.

Mr. Vance told a ministerial session of the Central Treaty Organisation (Cento) here the U.S. was deeply concerned that Moscow and its Cuban ally "are unwilling to recognise the fundamental principle often stated by African nations that they can solve their own problems without the use of external force."

Bloodshed

He said the presence of large numbers of Cuban troops and Soviet personnel in the Horn did not promote stability, and followed this attack with his toughest statement yet on Eritrea.

"It is clear to us that if the Eritrean issue is determined through the use of force by foreign troops, bloodshed and suffering will increase, no enduring solution will be found and tensions in the region will only be heightened," Mr. Vance said.

America sought a peaceful solution to the conflict over Ethiopia's secessionist Red Sea province and the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the country, he added.

Provoked

He told the assembled ministers from Britain, Iran, Turkey and Pakistan that one thing above all was clear in the Middle East: "If the process of peace remains deadlocked the inevitable regression towards conflict will be difficult to halt - with the most profound consequences for all."

British Foreign Secretary Dr. David Owen, who provoked an Ethiopian walk-out here two weeks ago and Cuban and Soviet protests over a hard-hitting speech on the conflict in the Horn, yesterday concentrated on the problems of southern Africa.

Dr. Owen, just returned from an inconclusive shuttle mission with Mr. Vance in the search for an all-party Rhodesian settlement, told Cento foreign ministers that United Nations peacekeeping forces might be required in the area.

The United Nations would not be able to respond to the challenge unless Cento countries made their commitment to the UN positive, clear and definite, he said.

Access

UN forces in Rhodesia and South West Africa would provide a neutral framework "in which people can operate, certain in the belief that the end result will have international acceptance and will win the legal and the other support of all the world," Dr. Owen added.

Iran's Foreign Minister, Mr. Abbas Ali Khalatbari, who on his way to Teheran was particularly concerned about Russian access to the Red Sea, referred to Soviet "war by proxy" which, he said, posed new threats to peace and security.

The war in the Horn he said, indicated how quickly "peace in our region can be disrupted by interference from outside."

After opening speeches the Cento council moved into closed session. A joint communique is due today.

Cento, which has its origins in the 1955 Bagdad Pact between Turkey and Iraq, is the defence alliance for the Middle East's "northern tier" countries. Recently it has been concentrating on economic and social development in the three Cento region States — Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

US bill may bar

WASHINGTON — legislation to be introduced in the House of Representatives next week would bar all new investments in South Africa by American firms until it is passed

The bill is being introduced by New York Democrat Mr Stephen Solarz, a member of the international relations committee, and is supported by 28 other members of the house.

Mr Solarz said yesterday the legislation was intended to give a strong signal to the South African Government to make changes in its racial policies.

In another action yesterday on South African investment, the house banking committee put off final action on a bill to bar credit by the United States Export Import Bank -- which helps finance US exports -- for South Africa until significant progress is made toward black majority rule.

An amendment to strike a South African provision in the bill was pending when the committee adjourned until April 26 It will be voted on at the next meeting

The Export Import Bank has not made any direct loans to South Africa since 1964 but it does guarantee and insure loans for South African firms

Mr Solarz's bill would bar new investments by American firms, except those made from earnings of an existing enterprise in South Africa

US firms already in South Africa would have to comply with American civil rights and fair employment standards under the penalty of losing export licences, government credits and tax benefits

A confidential cable from Pretoria, sent by the US Ambassador in South Africa, Mr William Bowdler, has been leaked in New York. The cable warns of increasing black hostility to US investment in South Africa.

It was sent in March 1977 and it cited a Soweto source that claimed even 50 percent of the black business community was antagonistic

26/4/78 (D) 280

New call to cut SA ties

WASHINGTON — A new lobbying group of American blacks will press for total economic sanctions against South Africa, its director said yesterday.

Transafrica will open its offices in Washington next week under the directorship of Mr Randall Robinson, formerly assistant to Congressman Charles Diggs.

Chairman of the board of directors is the Mayor of Gary, Indiana, Mr Richard Hatcher.

The organisation, which has been structured with care since it was originally conceived in September, 1976 under the leadership of the Black Caucus, will be lobbying congressional committees, individual members and senators, the State Department and the White House.

Asked what Transafrica's position was towards South Africa, Mr Robinson replied: "We support sanctions against South Africa; a total economic and diplomatic rupture of relations. We are going to ask the Administration in persuasive terms to prescribe the steps it is prepared to take signing an order for total investment disengagement. — DDC.

Immediate sanctions demanded by Zambia

NM 27/4/78 (280)

NEW YORK — Zambia has shrugged off South Africa's acceptance of the Western plan for a South West Africa settlement.

Zambian Foreign Minister Mr. Siteke Mwale yesterday demanded immediate economic sanctions against the Republic.

"Pressure must be brought to bear on Vorster to compel South Africa to withdraw unconditionally from Namibia," he told the 149-nation UN General Assembly on the third day of its special session on South West Africa.

But a Swapo spokesman in Lusaka said the organisation would accept the proposals after ensuring that there were no loopholes.

Mr. Peter Katjavivi, Swapo's information and publicity secretary said that Swapo wanted to be certain that the proposals ruled out the possibility of a "puppet government."

Swapo president Mr. Sam Nujoma is to present the view of the organisation on the proposals in New York this week.

In Windhoek Mr. Bryan O'Linn, secretary-general of the Namibian National Front, said an international agreement was now a strong "probability" since South Africa's acceptance of the West's plan.

Informed sources within the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance believe the Western powers will now be morally obliged to back their plan and stave off international action against S.A. and a new independent state in the event of a Swapo rejection.

Though S.A.'s acceptance of the Western package hit Windhoek like a bombshell, most people reacted with indifference and cynicism.

Most White South Westers, who are tired of the endless international political debates on their future, welcomed the news as a step to end uncertainty and confusion.

Influence

In Pretoria the Director-General Operations of the S.A. Defence Force, Maj.-Gen. Wally Black, said increased military activity could be expected in the operational area in the near future.

Gen. Black said the increase was expected in view of South Africa's acceptance of the proposals and also in view of the United Nations debate on South West Africa.

"We foresee an increase because they (the terrorists) are obviously trying to influence the debate by trying to show their effectiveness as a military organisation," he said.

"Statistics in fact prove this, especially in the border area where 90 percent of the incidents take place."

The pattern of incidents over the past four months showed a definite upward trend. There were 18 border violations in January, 14 in February, four in March and 18 so far this month.

The latest two incidents took place on Monday, April 24, when a headman's wife and another woman were assaulted and abducted across the border.

The headman's kraal was also looted. Later on the same day the terrorists sprang an ambush which resulted in a fire-fight with the security forces.

The recent incidents took the form of abductions, intimidation, occasional fire-fights and ambushes, Gen. Black said.

When the security forces succeeded in making contact the terrorists usually fled across the border.

Top US bank rejects loans boycott of SA

(230) 27/7/88 R.D.M.

LOS ANGELES — Shareholders of Bankamerica Corporation, the largest bank in the United States, have rejected proposals to prohibit loans to South Africa and Chile

The overwhelming defeat of the resolution at Bankamerica's annual meeting on Monday, although expected, was a setback to church groups who proposed the boycott Their efforts gained momentum last month when the US's second largest bank, Citibank of New York, said it was ending loans to the South African Government.

About 75 demonstrators marched outside the meeting, but there were no arrests or incidents.

"Corporations have no business peddling politics, even highminded politics, in foreign countries," said the Bankamerica president, Mr A W Clausen

"There are many countries guilty of suppressing human rights. Once we start ostracising one or two countries — selective indignation, as it has been called — where does the road end?"

Mr Clausen repeatedly stated his opposition to apartheid, but said ending loans to South Africa would only worsen conditions for blacks.

This was disputed by Mr Timothy Smith, director of the Interfaith Centre on Corporate Responsibility, the group which submitted the resolutions.

"We believe continued lending to South Africa is an economic vote of confidence in apartheid and in the racist South African Government," Mr Smith said

"Money to the Government of South Africa helps the military, helps the police as they are involved in trying to keep the black population in control" — Sapa-AP.

Sunday Times 30/4/78

US Govt bank bans support for SA loans

By JIM SRODES

WASHINGTON. — An American Congressional committee has voted a ban on Export-Import Bank loan guarantees for South African business deals.

However opponents of the move have vowed to renew efforts tomorrow to have the credit ban deleted from a Bill dealing with the broader funding requirements of the bank, a Government agency.

They concede, however, that their chances have been hurt by the disclosure of a 1977 study by the US Embassy in Pretoria that showed a growing number of South African blacks favoured a withdrawal of US corporations from that country until the Vorster Government's race policies were abandoned.

It appeared in a New York based magazine, Southern Africa, published by a liberal group that has been pressing US corporations and banks to withdraw their investments from SA.

If they are unsuccessful and the Bill eventually receives House and Senate ratification, the ban will forbid the bank to make any new loan guarantees until South Africa has begun to make progress toward black majority rule

The United States banned direct Ex-Im Bank loans to South Africa in 1964 but the Bank has backed private financing for deals there and has more than $200-million outstanding in this regard.

Despite opposition from the Carter Administration, undecided committee members swung over to the anti-SA group after copies of the magazine article containing a 1977 US Embassy cable on South African black opposition to US corporations was circulated.

Opponents of the ban say they will introduce an amendment on Monday that will allow Export Import Bank guarantees to South African projects that meet "basic human needs" guidelines set by the World Bank.

The State Department has so far refused to confirm or deny the authenticity of the cable, a detailed study of black attitudes towards foreign investment as it helps, or hinders, their "liberation struggle"

The cable is dated March 1977, just before the death of SA activist Steven Biko

Among the highlights of the lengthy report, Ambassador William G. Bowdler notes:

- US direct investment in South Africa is only 16 per cent of total foreign investment in SA — about the same size as West Germany's presence there — far less than the British share, which is estimated as at least 50 per cent of the total. Yet, because of "our predominant economic strength and influence and our professed belief in democracy and racial equality," SA blacks view the American presence as being more important in both real and symbolic terms
- US Embassy surveys of black opinion turned up a division among the "still relatively few" blacks who held definite opinions Older wage earners and black businessmen generally favoured a continued American corporate presence as a source of revenue But "radicalised blacks, most often of young, urban sector, see foreign investors as deliberately blind to iniquities of the SA social system.
- "Disinvestment advocates have a ready answer to arguments that blacks would be first to suffer if foreign firms withdraw. They maintain that the black man in SA is already suffering and the number who might lose jobs is insignificant in terms of the total black work force They assert that acceptance of foreign capital on a conditional basis simply means that, once established in SA management will be unprepared to violate law or custom and will accommodate itself to apartheid," the cable reports
- The Ambassador's assessment included the report of an Embassy officer's visit to Port Elizabeth where Ford, General Motors, Volkswagen and various US tyre firms have manufacturing plants "While conspicuous presence of foreign subsidiaries naturally tends to sharpen black attitudes US affiliates feel they are doing a good job and are well respected in black community

"However, confidential meetings with [illegible] union [illegible] SA foremen [illegible] agreed [illegible] basically [illegible] despite [illegible] American [illegible]

SUN. TIMES 30/4/78

(280)

Sanctions: No sudden death, b

THE impact of sanctions on South Africa has been discussed for years — but what would such sanctions cost Britain?

Well, nobody seems very sure

The business community is markedly reluctant to talk about it, and there is little published material York University's department of African studies has commissioned a six-month study by two economists, and the British Government has made feasibility studies

But for outsiders to assess the significance of Foreign Secretary David Owen's recent warning to cut down ties with South Africa demands a good deal of educated guesswork, beginning with trade figures

DAVID BERESFORD reports from London

Imports

British imports from South Africa, representing about two per cent of the UK's overall imports, totalled R1 330-million in 1977 but almost half (48 per cent) represented non-metallic minerals, mainly gem diamonds which were immediately re-exported.

While it is worth several millions a year to Britain to be a centre of the diamond trade, this has comparatively little relevance to sanctions. Similarly, imports of wool, fruit, vegetables and steel, though important to South Africa, are easily replaced.

Not so the metallic ores and metals worth R205-million which Britain bought as raw materials for its industry from South Africa last year.

Trying

Great efforts have been made to find alternative suppliers for these minerals — with a notable lack of success in the case of chrome (South Africa still claims 75 per cent, by quantity, of the UK market), vermiculite (99 per cent), kyanite and sillimanite (87 per cent), and, to a lesser extent, platinum (50 per cent) and vanadium (52 per cent).

By the Department of Trade's own account a sudden disruption of supplies of these minerals "would produce severe disruptions in the steel, petroleum and chemical industries".

On the export side, Britain sold South Africa goods worth R880-million in 1977 (down from R1 040-million in 1975). According to the Department of Trade and Industry, "for a number of important UK industries exports to South Africa represent a significant proportion of their total exports and total sales".

The market is dominated by exports of manufacturing machinery (24 per cent of the total), with electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances accounting for another 13 per cent.

Exports in the engineering sector are, however, spread across a wide spectrum of companies, which softens the potential impact of sanctions.

Mr Terry Hitchcock, a specialist on engineering companies at the London stockbroking firm of Simon and Coates, told me: "Few, if any, engineering companies have more than 20 per cent of their exports going to South Africa

"If there was a complete cut-off some companies may find three to four per cent of their total turnover is cut, but unless very specialised equipment is concerned they should be able to find alternative markets."

He pointed out that engineering shares have recently proved unresponsive to political developments in South Africa, indicating that the market there was not regarded as a dominant factor in the performance of those firms.

Giants

Chemicals, including plastics, account for another 15 per cent of British exports to South Africa, but by its nature the industry is dominated by giant corporations better able to absorb the impact of sanctions

For instance, while the British chemical giant ICI's exports to South Africa were worth R56-million last year, this has to be measured against its worldwide exports of R1 400-million and pre-tax profits of R483-million

Transport equipment is another important export South Africa ranked ninth among Britain's markets for motor industry exports in 1976, but a spokesman for the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders told me: "With increasing industrialisation in South Africa we've got to expect these exports will diminish significantly."

Few up-to-date or reliable figures are available on invisible trade (dividends, services, tourism, etc) between the UK and South Africa.

Direct British investment is estimated to be R7 500-million and profits and dividends are said to run at between R300 and R430 million a year, but that figure may be rather low

British earnings from shipping, insurance, know-how and tourism probably run to similar figures. Sanctions would prove "a considerable nuisance" (as one analyst put it) in the financial and insurance sectors, but would hardly be crippling.

Barclays and Standard Chartered are the most deeply involved of the financial companies with about 20 per cent of their activities in South Africa. But that significance is diluted by South African minority holdings which reduce their earnings from the Republic to about 10 per cent of their total income

South Africa accounts for only about two or three per cent of the world-wide activities of British insurance, although a few companies have a substantially larger stake — notably Eagle Star (10 per cent of its non-life business is in South Africa diluted to five to six per cent by minority holdings) and Legal and General (earning about eight per cent of its profits from the Republic)

A favourite measure of the impact of sanctions is unemployment Newspapers here have recently claimed that between 50 000 and 80 000 men stand to lose their jobs under sanctions.

Roughly

There is no authoritative source for that figure, which is believed to be merely a rough-and-ready calculation from the volume of foreign trade. But it is probably as reliable (or unreliable) as any other.

It would be wrong, or at least superficial, to assume from this analysis that a trade cut-off would be anything but a drastic action for Britain.

South Africa may only account for about 1,8 per cent of British exports, but nearly R900-million is involved, and in these competitive times the UK would have trouble finding alternative markets. And the loss of invisible earnings might run to as much again.

Another 50 000 unemployed may not appear very important when current unemployment is 1,5-million, but it has been shown that one man on the dole costs Britain about R15 000 a year in welfare payments, loss in taxation and so forth. So 50 000 lost jobs represent a bill of R750-million.

Problems

And the loss of those vital mineral imports would cause Britain problems out of all proportion to the value of the trade

At the same time, while these points militate against any "sudden-death" embargo, South Africa's decreasing importance as a British trading partner does not make sanctions so prohibitive in the long term.

As a South African Government source put it to me here. "The problems of trying to introduce a viable boycott against one of the top 20 trading countries in the world are huge.

"But South Africa must not be complacent. The

New US group wants total SA sanctions

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — A new lobbying group of American blacks will press for total economic sanctions against South Africa, its director said.

Transafrica will open its offices in Washington under the directorship of Randall Robinson, formerly assistant to congressman Charles Diggs.

Chairman of the board of directors is the Mayor of Gary, Indiana, Richard Hatcher.

President Carter has been pressing Mr Hatcher to accept a full-time job as the top black assistant at the White House. The mayor did not immediately accept, offering instead to become a one-dollar-a-year White House consultant while remaining in Gary at his job. Mr Carter reportedly rejected the offer.

Transafrica would undoubtedly benefit from Mr Hatcher's presence in Washington, Mr Robinson said, although it would be a loss to Gary.

Lobby

The organization, which was conceived in September 1976 will lobby congressional committees, individual members and senators, the State Department and the White House.

As well as the pressure applied directly in Washington, Mr Robinson said, members around the United States will be organized to apply pressure to their various congressmen.

"We make a difference politically to the Carter administration", he said. "Black Americans elect Democrats."

He agreed that they are presently also being sought by the Republican Party, "but not effectively".

"The Republican programmes have not changed sufficiently to be attractive to large numbers of blacks," he explained.

Rupture

Asked what Transafrica's attitude was towards the Republic, Mr Robinson replied: "We support sanctions against South Africa, a total economical and diplomatic rupture of relations. We are going to ask the administration in persuasive terms to prescribe the steps it is prepared to take signing an order for total investment disengagement.

"We will ask the White House to support such things as an oil embargo in the United Nations against South Africa.

"We will ask for a timetable of when the steps will be taken."

Budget

Compared to such monetarily powerful lobbies as the American Jewish lobby, or the Greek-American lobby, Transafrica will have limited funds, running on a budget of 200 000 dollars (R170 000) a year, raised mainly by public receptions and membership subscriptions.

A dinner in Washington this month will be sponsored by some 90 prominent black Americans and African diplomats. Among the 22 African and Caribbean diplomats are the ambassadors from Ivory Coast, Botswana, Lesotho, Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria, Zaire, Zambia, Ghana, Swaziland, Somalia, Maurituis, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Haiti, Jamaica, Guyana, Malawi, Cape Verde, Mali, Niger, Burundi and Liberia, Mr Robinson said.

The US ambassador to the UN, Mr Andrew Young and the entire congressional black caucus will be present, along with such well-known American blacks as tennis player Arthur Ashe, civil leaders Benjamin Hooks and Vernon Jordan, and former ambassadors Carl Rowan and Franklin Williams.

R.D.M 4/5/78 280

UN urges sanctions against SA

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — By 119 nations to nil, with 17 abstaining, the United Nation's General Assembly yesterday urged the Security Council to order punitive sanctions — including an oil embargo — to force South Africa unconditionally out of South West Africa and Walvis Bay.

Even usually low-profile Swaziland and Malawi joined in the call, which included endorsement of Swapo as the territory's only "authentic" voice.

But all Western powers united in abstaining and non-aligned India led sharp criticism of the move, which completely ignored the rapidly climaxing Western effort for UN-supervised independence.

The West has warned that there can be no question of support for sanctions against the Republic on this issue, now that it has embraced their plan — and the most live point in the Assembly decision is a warning that it will consider action on its own if the Security Council fails to end SA rule.

Though the Council is the UN's supreme authority and the only body authorised to act against a state, a loophole exists whereby the Assembly can in special circumstances "unite for peace" and act independently.

Addressing the world body after the vote, Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma took both tacks.

First he expressed hopes that the coming crunch meeting between his executive and the Western powers will prove "fruitful" in resolving "outstanding issues", but he also counselled "intensified armed struggle" until the entire area — specifically including Walvis Bay — had been liberated.

The vote — on a 45-point "programme of action" — concluded a unique eight-day special session of the Assembly, quite set apart from the feverish activity all around it to clinch a deal for a peaceful settlement.

At times the bowl-like Assembly chamber was almost empty and some of the Foreign Ministers who attended did so only after private appeals and diplomatic prodding, plus the quiet offer of extra free air tickets.

Staged as a bid to give a big morale boost to Swapo and to warn South Africa of world opposition to any internal settlement, the session was spiked at the outset by Mr Vorster's stunningly-timed acceptance of the Western proposals.

US warned on sanctions

(280 DD 19/5/78)

ATLANTA — United States economic pressure on South Africa would only increase the polarisation of races, the South African Ambassador to the US said.

The ambassador, Mr Donald Sole, said economic sanctions would not persuade the South African Government to change its policies and might even serve to broaden Soviet influence in the region.

Boycotting trade with South Africa "however well intentioned . . . is producing a far greater degree of polarisation among the races," he told a meeting of the Southern Centre for International Studies.

About 50 pickets marched outside the meeting, protesting against apartheid and distributing leaflets calling on American businesses to leave South Africa.

Economic sanctions would not work over a long period because Western Europe was too dependent on South African resources such as gold, platinum, asbestos and manganese, Mr Sole said.

"The US might not be so vulnerable . . . but certainly the Western European countries are vulnerable, and this country is gravely dependent on the economic stability of Western Europe," he said. — SAPA-AP.

SA more vulnerable than ever, warns commerce president

Cape Times 19/5/78

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Industrial Reporter

GROWING CONCERN by businessmen on the future of South Africa yesterday prompted a hard-hitting appeal for change in government policy from the president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr Storm Reilly.

He warned that South Africa was now more isolated and vulnerable than ever before.

"This is one of the strongest reactions to come from organized commerce on the repercussions of the country's deteriorating relations with the outside world.

Addressing the annual meeting in Cape Town of the 1 400-member chamber he said it was now necessary to avoid, at all costs, a previous habit of belated action on positive steps only when these were forced by circumstances and enemies.

"Clearly what is called for is a courageous programme and timetable for jettisoning discriminatory legislation and customs and for details of such a programme to be announced without further delay."

This was necessary because it appeared that the government's blueprint for the removal of racial discrimination would be kept under wraps and changes would continue on an ad hoc basis.



Mr Reilly

The country's future was inextricably bound up with the West and the West needed an ally which followed policies which were defensible in terms of its values.

"This means a South African commitment towards change away from statutory racial discrimination in the direction of some system of shared political power which commands the support of reasonable coloured and black opinion.

"It is not the outside world which must be satisfied. It is the majority of coloured and black South African citizens."

Mounting world pressure against the Republic was no longer a case of ineffectual tirades.

Cape Times
19/5/78
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Instead, the world was confronting this country with well-articulated criticism of policies and in place of threats firm action was being taken to force a change of direction here.

"Because of our economic strength and over-confidence in our ability to solve our internal and external problems, we have failed to move with the resolve and speed which changing events, both inside and outside the country, have clearly demanded of us."

The country had been living under an illusion that its geographic position and natural resources were indispensable to the West.

Also shattered was the belief that a distinction could be made between internal and external policies of the government.

Mr Reilly said the free enterprise system in South Africa had comparatively little to offer to African and coloured people.

"Far too great a proportion of coloured and black incomes have gone to white businesses and institutions in white areas."

The time had come for the government to open white commercial and industrial areas to coloured and African businessmen.

It was also imperative for the government to work out a co-ordinated and thoroughly researched policy on labour.

Blacks were extremely frustrated by limitations imposed on their levels of training. Trade unions should be free to officially represent the interests of all ethnic groups.

Applauded

The granting of property rights to urban blacks had been widely applauded but it was difficult to understand the decision to withhold these rights from blacks residing in the Western Cape.

Langa was one of the oldest residential areas in Cape Town and business was dependent on black labour. The decision also ignored the fact that many blacks had lived in the area for generations.

Job reservation should be removed in its entirety.

Referring to inflation, he said the public sector's responsibility was greater than that of the private sector.

Figures of the Bureau of Census and Statistics showed that the bureaucratic establishment increased last year by 15 056 to 310 539 in spite of the recession.

"While the government has taken a number of steps to curb inflation by reducing its own expenditure, and for which it deserves full credit, eventual success will never be achieved unless the State machine is reduced to a size which the country can afford."

Leyland puts up guard against SA disinvestment

JOHANNESBURG — British Leyland has provided itself with a R30 million safeguard against estimated losses should it discontinue car manufacture in South Africa.

The British Leyland annual report issued yesterday says the R30 million has been provided as an extraordinary item should the company discontinue direct involvement in car manufacture in South Africa.

Mr Peter Murrough, the managing director of Leyland SA confirmed the provision had been made in view of past profit performance of the company's car operations, but it did not imply that British Leyland cars and parts would no longer be available in South Africa.

In creating this provision, Leyland had taken the worst view possible in view of the state of the motor industry. He said the new Rover had recently been launched and had received an unparalleled acceptance from the public.

"No way is this car not going to continue to be sold in South Africa," he said.

He said considerable rationalisation was likely to take place in the motor industry this year and his company was in an advanced stage of negotiating with a number of manufacturers with regard to this in South Africa.

Any changes arising from this rationalisation would take time to implement, but would hopefully be completed by January 1, 1980.

Mr Murrough also said the provisions made by the parent company only affected cars, and the manufacture of trucks, special products, Landrovers and tractors would continue as before. — DDC

Overseas news

(280) FM 9/6/78

Trade sanctions off

The EEC has postponed plans for new trade sanctions against SA. The decision, taken by the EEC foreign ministers meeting in Copenhagen,

appears to be connected with hopes of retaining SA's support for EEC attempts to reach an agreement over South West.

TABLE 20.. NUMBER OF MEN LICENCED TO BE IN THE DIVISIONAL COUNCIL AREA

Area	Number of men
1. Bellville Municipality	41
Parow Municipality	7
Goodwood Municipality	50
Durbanville Municipality	68
2. DURBANVILLE DISTRICT-	
(Melkos-Roaaub	
Brakenv	100
Sher & e Municipality)	65
R.S. St e Municipality)	40
Koeberg	42
Brickor	160
Remaind	605
3. Noorhoe	178
4. MILNERT	
Shell A	80
Ciolli	90
Remaind	46
5. Kuils R	8
6. Blaaube	45
7. Hout Ba	
S.A. Se	340
Rest	71
8. TOKAI &	
Union Da	75
Rest in	421
9. Elsies F	60
10. Sir Div.	21
11. Cape Di stown to Blouberg	120
12. Watchme wn to Kraaifontein,	216
Muizenb	
13. Cristia porary permit	100
for spe	
14. CAPE FL	
Lotusva	48
Nationa ad, Philippi)	100
Union D	66
Joyces	63
Farm Fi ippi	75
W.P. Ow ilippi	49
Rest in	287
15. Kraaifo	49
Rest in fair, farms, etc.)	18
T O T A C O U N C I L	3 804

(280)

SANCTIONS FM 9/6/78

More bark tha

SA is preparing for the worst following disclosures that many of Britain's largest companies have been asked by the UK government to describe the effects on their business of a cessation or interruption of trade with SA.

In notes made available to the *FM* this week, Economic Affairs Minister Chris Heunis says that in spite of reasonably favourable diplomatic conditions created by SA's acceptance of Western proposals on SWA, the possibility of mandatory sanctions against the Republic as a result of Security Council decisions has not been discounted.

Heunis says there has been a thorough review of the strategic stockpiling situation and a greater degree of co-ordination has been worked into the programme.

In addition, measures aimed at reducing the impact of boycott action against SA exports have been updated. At the same time, "preventative and countermeasures have been devised," and the private sector has been informed on a confidential basis of government's contingency planning.

Other aspects of siege planning include an arrangement whereby the Contingency Planning Board of Department Heads will now have regular meetings with a Cabinet Committee of ministers engaged in studies of "economic actions against SA."

The UK study follows remarks by Foreign Secretary David Owen on March 17 when he spoke of Britain's heavy economic dependence on SA. Some UK companies now think a review of trade policy with SA may be on the cards.

But the fact that Heunis will not be drawn into direct comment on the UK move suggests that government has received firm assurances from Whitehall that the study does not reflect impending action.

Curbs on oil would hit SA in two years-UN

Tribune Bureau

LONDON: South Africa's economy would collapse within two years if a full international embargo were imposed, according to a United Nations study to be published this week.

The London Sunday Times says that the UN Centre Against Apartheid commissioned its study from Bernard Rivers and Martin Bailey, two British economists who had unravelled the details of Rhodesia's oil sanctions-busting.

Their central conclusion is that South Africa's professed optimism to withstand sanctions is based more on hot air than crude oil. The country would in fact be acutely vulnerable to oil sanctions.

And such sanctions need not be physically difficult or expensive to mount.

Rivers and Bailey conducted a painstaking analysis of all oil tanker movements recorded by Lloyds of London between January and October last year.

Their report lists all relevant arrivals at Durban. They find that as much as 90 percent of South Africa's oil now comes from Iran.

This extreme dependence on Iranian oil shows that sanctions need the Shah's backing. If Iran changed its policy South Africa would be in critical trouble. And oil shipments to South Africa constitute less than 5 percent of Iran's oil exports.

Variety

South Africa's other 10 percent of oil imports comes from a variety of countries including Bahrein, Oman, Abu Dhabi Qatar.

"These nations," says Bailey, "are all understood to have instituted embargoes on oil sales to South Africa. This suggests that oil has been sold by these countries to the oil 'majors', who have then resold it to South Africa without the knowledge of the governments of the countries providing the oil."

The UN study says that South Africa will also have to import considerably more oil after the completion of Sasol II than at present.

The second main plank of South Africa's embargo-beating strategy is said to be its oil stockpile.

From US Government figures, Rivers and Bailey calculate that by the end of 1975, the stockpile "totalled only six to seven months". Since then the rate of stockpiling has increased. But even making the most generous allowances for imports, and the most cautious estimates of consumption, the highest figure is now 18 months supply.

As oil is expensive to store — a three year stockpile would tie up almost R5,600 million in unproductive capital outlays — the UN report concludes that South Africa is bluffing about its oil stocks.

[redacted]

Equity wil nog deure toemaak

Britse films nuwe teiken

Rapport 11/6/78

LONDEN.

BRITSE rolprente is volgende aan die beurt om in Suid-Afrika verbied te word. Equity, die Britse toneelspelersvakbond hoop om binne die volgende ses maande daarin te slaag om so 'n verbod deur te voer.

Sedert Donderdag is 'n algehele verbod van krag op die verkoop van alle Britse video- of rolprentmateriaal vir die Suid-Afrikaanse TV. Ondanks kwaai teenstand van die Britse BBC is daar ook sedert die begin van die maand 'n verbod op die verskaffing van radiodrama's en ligte vermaaklikheidsprogramme aan die SAUK.

Equity is baie in sy skik met die welslae wat hy tot nou behaal het, maar volgens 'n woordvoerder wil hy nog baie meer bereik. „Ons wil Suid-Afrika hartseer maak," het hy gister gesê

Selfs die grootste teenstanders van Suid-Afrika hier meen egter dat Equity nie so maklik sal slaag om rolprente uit Suid-Afrikaanse bioskope te hou nie. Suid-Afrika se rolprentmark is een van Brittanje se grootste afsetgebiede en omdat dit so 'n duur besigheid is, het die Britte daardie geld broodnodig. Die radioverbod beteken self reeds 'n groot verlies vir die BBC

Van
GIELIE DE KOCK

Richard McCarthy, persskakelbeampte van die BBC, sê Suid-Afrika is eintlik onnodig ontsteld oor Equity se TV-verbod want wat die BBC betref, is daar geen verandering in beleid nie

„Ons het nog nooit van 'n agterdeur gebruik gemaak deur byvoorbeeld TV-programme op rolprentfilm aan Suid-Afrika te verkoop nie. Alles word op video gedoen en sedert die instelling van Suid-Afrikaanse TV was dit nog altyd verbode om dié materiaal aan Suid-Afrika te verskaf," sê hy.

Volgens McCarthy sal dokumentêre, nuus-, sport-, en nuusoorsigprogramme en alle ander TV-materiaal waarby akteurs nie betrokke is nie, soos voorheen aan Suid-Afrika voorsien word.

'n Woordvoerder van Equity het gister gesê:

* Programme wat voor 1 Junie aan Suid-Afrika verkoop of aangevra is, kan nog deurgaan. Hoe lank Suid-Afrika dit wys of hoeveel keer hy dit herhaal, is sy eie saak solank hy net by sy kontrak by die verkopers hou

* Musiek- en operaprogramme word nie geraak nie

* Daar is geen verbod op Britse toneelspelers wat in Suid-Afrika op die verhoog optree nie.

Firm "NO" to boycotts

TUCSA Labour Mirror Nov/Dec 1977 (2) 280

TUCSA, the biggest and most important non-racial organisation in South Africa is utterly opposed to attempts to bring about change in this country through boycotts and sanctions from abroad, and is preparing to counter any such moves.

TUCSA wishes all in South Africa a peaceful and happy 1978

TUCSA is not prepared to condone outside interference in South Africa's domestic affairs, whether by foreign labour organisations or anyone else.

Already a cable has been dispatched to the president of the American labour movement expressing concern at support for economic sanctions voiced by some Black. exiles who attended the American trade union congress held in Los Angeles at the beginning of December.

The Black exiles included Mr. Drake Koka former leader of the Black Allied Worker Union, who is said to have told reporters at th conference that "The best hopes for change ar economic sanctions by Western nations ... If th Western world is going to fail us, and nc support non-violent revolution, we will have n recourse but to take up arms."

TUCSA's general secretary, Arthur Grobbelaar, on learning of this development immediately cabled Mr. George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations stressing that those views were not representative of the South African trade union movement, and that TUCSA was in fact strongly opposed to both economic boycotts and violence as a means to solve the problems of South Africa.

TUCSA's strong stand on this issue was reflected at this year's annual conference in Durban which passed the following resolution:

"This 23rd Annual Conference of the Council reiterates TUCSA's irrevocable opposition to boycotts and sanctions since in the opinion of the Council these actions have a negative effect, seldom are successful, and in the South African context invariably harm those lesser privileged sections of the population whom the instigators of boycotts and sanctions profess to be assisting.

"This Conference also deplores efforts tc isolate South Africa in the labour, economic cultural, scientific, sporting, diplomatic, and political fields, in view of the fact that such attempts have invariably proved to be negative and self-defeating.

"Conference firmly believe that exposure and involvement by and with South Africa are more effective means of exerting influences and effecting changes within South Africa."

'Labour Party for sanctions

(278A) Star 3/11/78.

The Labour Party fully backs the decision of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the Zulu Inkatha movement, to campaign for economic sanctions and pressures against South Africa, a party leader says.

National chairman of the Labour Party, the Reverend Allan Hendrikse, said from Uitenhage, Cape, that his resolution was taken at the party's annual congress in Oudtshoorn, three weeks ago.

Last March Chief Buthelezi said investments in southern Africa should continue for the sake of future stability.

He believed that change which destroyed the base of future economic development in South Africa would be self-defeating.

However, Chief Buthelezi later said at the Ecunemical Development Week in Sweden, that he would "follow the wishes" of his people on whether sanctions should be used to bring change in South Africa.

His later direct announcement that he had turned in favour of economic sanctions, was criticised by some black leaders, who felt that black people would suffer most from this move.

Mr Hendrikse said he was not prepared to comment on whether black people would suffer if sanctions were fully applied.

But the Labour Party went along with the views of Chief Buthelezi.

DD 6/1/78 278A

Dutch embargo law against SA opposed

THE HAGUE — A law on sanctions against South Africa, providing for specific economic and other embargoes against that country, has met with serious opposition in the Dutch Senate, where Conservatives and Christian Democrats are now the main parties since the formation of the new Centre-Right Government last month.

Earlier this year, the measure was passed by the House of Commons. At the time the Christian Democrats supported the hostile attitude of the former Social Democratic Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Max van der Stoel, towards South Africa.

Mr van der Stoel took the view that an economic boycott of South Africa was inevitable in the long run, and export credit guarantees accordingly were suspended by the previous Government during its last months in office.

Now the Christian Democrats have been having second thoughts — the Conservatives have always opposed sanctions.

A crucial point in the law on sanctions is that "compulsory measures" by the UN Security Council, such as the arms embargo, as well as nonmandatory decisions by the UN Assembly and other international bodies, must be honoured by Dutch business concerns.

The Conservatives in the Senate argue that economic sanctions have had little effect in the past, and that the new law will create legal insecurity and Dutch business will suffer serious risks, because no provision has been made for indemnities where damage is suffered on account of mandatory as well as nonmandatory sanctions.

Both the Conservatives and the Christian Democrats strongly oppose the application of Dutch criminal law to Dutch citizens who contravene the sanctions law outside their country.

The Christian Democrats and the Conservatives have expressed their joint attitude towards South Africa in vague terms: "The Government strives towards measures which are designed to make an end to apartheid and suppression." — DDC.

Anti-SA move in Belgium

Cape Times 13/11/78 278A

BRUSSELS. — Certain Roman Catholic and Protestant organizations in Belgium yesterday announced the start of a campaign to stop Belgian investments in South Africa.

Mr August Vanistendael, a leading member of the Roman Catholic Justitia Et Pax Committee, said they would approach leading Belgian banks, asking them to give up financial support to a morally unacceptable political regime.

The first bank they approached, Societe Generale De Banque, said that "in deciding its financial policy, a bank must not take into account moral pressure from external groups, religious or others."

The answer was relayed to the bank's board chairman, Mr Albert Coppe, a former Christian Democrat minister and former member of the European Common Market Executive Commission.

Societe Generale is a member of an international consortium, granting big loans to South African authorities, the religious organizations said.

They said they had the backing of Belgian Catholic bishops and Protestant church leaders.

The organizations wrote to Societe Generale: "As men supporting the Universal Human Rights Declaration and as Christians inspired by the Gospel, we are fundamentally opposed to the distinction you made between ethical considerations, you said you respect, and your own banking rules."

They said they would also approach Kredietbank, Banque Bruxelles-Lambert and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Christians, they said, should be particularly attentive to any power concentration, be it financial or other, and still more if this power was against human diginity. They said the action had started in Holland, where Amro Bank had stopped investments in South Africa. The Midland Bank did the same in Britain, they added.

ICL IS OK

(280) FJM 18/8/78

The giant British computer firm, ICL, is most often mentioned as the biggest gainer from the US embargo against the SA police and defence force.

John Starkey, MD of ICL South Africa, denies, however, that the embargo had anything to do with the valuable contract his company has just won from the SAP. He points out that the SAP has used ICL equipment for the past six or seven years, and in the words of one of ICL's American competitors, "it's not easy to get an organisation to switch from one vendor to another."

Starkey also denies the new computer equipment — most of which will be installed by October — will be used to enforce apartheid laws. Its main function, he says, will be to store police personnel records and payroll details.

Together with IBM, ICL is now probably the government's leading computer supplier. Among its customers: the Departments of Statistics and Plural Relations, Post Office, Escom and, of course, the SAP.

"No pressure at all has been brought on us to curtail this business," says Starkey. "The Foreign Office is happy, and we've had no problems with the EEC." The *FM* learns that no UK export permit is necessary for computers sent to SA.

Some of ICL's competitors are not so happy. They point out that a sizeable chunk of its equipment is in fact US-made and, strictly speaking, should be included in the embargo. Starkey denies this.

US bending the rules

(280) FM 18/8/78



ICL HQ . . . there's no business like SA business

US companies operating in SA have been told that Washington is considering softening the comprehensive embargo which it slapped on deliveries to the SA defence force and police six months ago. The *FM* learns these firms may in future be allowed to supply certain non-strategic goods, such as pharmaceuticals, to the SADF and SAP without breaking the law in the US.

The slight relaxation is evidence that Washington is reluctant to disrupt normal commercial traffic between the US and SA, but determined to prevent "sensitive" equipment from reaching certain SA customers.

Thus, while the formal embargo applies only to deliveries to the defence force and police, US firms are finding that Washington is also tight-fisted with export licences for any equipment destined for Bantu administration and atomic energy authorities. Burroughs, for instance, has had to withdraw from deals worth R1,5m with Bantu administration boards following its inability to obtain export licences.

Last week's news that the British firm ICL has won a multi-million rand order to supply computer hardware to the SAP was a further tangible sign that, in cases where it matters, Washington is not bending any rules.

The *FM* learns that at least two US firms, Burroughs and Sperry Univac, also tendered for the police contract, which involved a mainframe computer and terminal equipment worth between R5m and R6m with follow-up business bringing the amount up to about R10m. After the February ban, however, the two American tenderers had to withdraw their bids.

Moreover, Washington has decided to classify traffic authorities as "police" which means US firms will not be allowed to supply them.

The Americans are trying to ensure, however, that the embargoes do not stifle normal business with other customers. It is pointed out, for instance, that local authority departments, other than the traffic police, might have no trouble buying US-made traffic control equipment.

Aircraft distributors complained recently that they were having problems getting export licences for non-military sales. To mollify them (and at the same time placate anti-SA groups in the US), all permit applications are now channelled through the Pretoria embassy. The embassy quickly approves requests which carry a guarantee that planes (and spares) will not be passed on to embargoed bodies. "Permits are coming through regularly now," says a leading agent.

(Nonetheless, Pretoria-based SA Technical Industries reports delays of up to six months in getting permits for US-made video display units.)

It is difficult to quantify how much business US companies have lost as a result of the uncertainty (and in some cases, suspicion) surrounding the future of SA-US relations. Interestingly, imports from the US in January-April 1978 were R77m lower than the 1977 figure.

Some non-American companies have eagerly seized on the uncertainty to promote their own products. "Every time Carter opens his mouth, we laugh our way to the bank," a senior ICL man was heard to exclaim recently. Adds an IBM spokesman: "It's a clever marketing tack. In some sectors, it pulls on the political heartstrings, and works effectively."

Most others, however, think this ploy has made very little impression on their customers.

"We can't perceive any loss of business because we're American," says a Kodak spokesman. Ford points out it leads motor sales this year — hardly the sign of a company losing business.

Adds Burroughs GM Tom Brown: "I don't know of any deals which have not gone through because of anti-American feelings. Some customers ask questions, but we point out that the embargo applies to certain government departments, and not to products." According to Brown, Burroughs is heading for a record year. Another computer man says his firm's sales are also above target, though he concedes that "in the Afrikaans community, there is definitely an anti-American feeling."

Talk is that Sperry Univac is actually on the point of signing a big contract with a former ICL customer. "We can look after our customers even if sanctions are extended, if only to give them time to make other arrangements," says a senior Sperry executive. He points out that US firms have built up local inventories of essential spares.

Nonetheless, the US companies are having to fight hard to retain their customers and break into new markets. "Where possible, we do look at alternatives to US equipment," says one customer. For the moment, he (and many others) are mostly just looking, but further moves to restrict US exports to SA could send them scurrying to other suppliers.

Cape Times 13/11/78 278A

Magnate: Embargo won't change SA

ZURICH. — Stopping investment in South Africa was not the right way to bring about peaceful change, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American Corporation, said in an interview published in Zurich yesterday.

"Many people, particularly in the USA and Britain, are demanding two totally contradictory things," said Mr Oppenheimer.

"On the one hand, they want to help the blacks by not investing in South Africa. And on the other, they demand that wages and other conditions are improved.

"But you cannot achieve improvements in the field of wages and other working conditions if industry is not registering a steady growth."

Mr Oppenheimer was interviewed by a Zurich financial newspaper.

A trade embargo on South Africa, he said, would "mean immense harm for the country, but it would in no way cause the government to change its position". The current rulers could easily continue on the path they had so far taken.

Mr Oppenheimer said a trade embargo would signal "the beginning of a full-scale confrontation between South Africa and the rest of the world.

"An embargo would only destroy and not reform," he said, adding that he hoped Switzerland — not a United Nations member — would decide against taking such sanctions.

A growth in the economy of South Africa, he said, would result in pressure for political change. "There is simply not enough white labour."

South Africa, Mr Oppenheimer said, had to import more capital from abroad to develop the country "as quickly as possible".

"Because our balance of payments is under such pressure, we are forced to follow a rigid monetary policy. This, in turn, creates unemployment — and unemployment is an important factor for the unrest in black townships." — Sapa-AP

DJ 13/1/78 (280)

Sanctions won't bring change — Oppenheimer

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"Many people, particularly in the US and Britain, are demanding two totally contradictory things," he said.

"On the one hand, they want to help the blacks by not investing in South Africa. On the other, they demand that wages and other conditions be improved.

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A growth in the South African economy would result in pressure for political change. "There is simply not enough white labour."

South Africa had to import more capital from abroad to develop the country as quickly as possible so that its economic potential was realised.

"Because our balance of payments is under such pressure, we are forced to follow a rigid monetary policy This, in turn, creates unemployment — and unemployment is an important factor for the unrest in black townships," he said.

Meanwhile, in Brussels, a number of Catholic and Protestant organisations have announced the start of a campaign to stop Belgian investments in South Africa.

Mr August van Istendael, a leading member of the Catholic Justitia et Pax Committee, said they would approach leading Belgian banks, asking them to give up financial support to a morally unacceptable political regime

The first bank they approached, Societe Generale de Banque, said that "in deciding its financial policy, a bank must not take into account moral pressure from external groups, religious or others."

Societe Generale is a member of an international consortium granting big loans to South African authorities, the religious organisations said.

The organisations said they had the backing of Belgian Catholic bishops and Protestant church leaders They planned to approach three other banks — SAPA-AP

Embargo not way to change

– OPPENHEIMER

ARGUS 13/11/78 2784

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'Many people, particularly in the USA and Britain, are demanding two totally contradictory things,' Mr Oppenheimer said.

'On the one hand, they want to help the blacks by not investing in South Africa. And on the other, they demand that wages and other conditions are improved.'

But, he said: 'You cannot achieve improvements in the field of wages and other working conditions if industry is not registering a steady growth.'

Mr Oppenheimer was speaking in an interview with the Zurich financial paper, Schweizerische Handelszeitung.

GREAT HARM

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— Sapa-AP.

278A

Anglo man urges investment in SA

IT WOULD be a tragedy if the West did not realise that foreign investment in South Africa would serve the interests of all its people and of the free world, says Aubrey Dickman, economic consultant to the Anglo American Corporation.

BY STEPHEN MULHOLLAND

In a major article in the Anglo American quarterly, Optima, Mr Dickman states "The question for foreign investors is whether to help tip the scales in favour of expansion, thus promoting the efforts of those who are endeavouring to extend the benefits of the free market economy to all population groups and, by so doing, ensuring the profitability and security of their own investments"

Rapid progress

In his analysis, which is likely to have international repercussions, Mr Dickman says that for "those who believe that socio-political tensions can be resolved more easily in an environment of rapid economic progress, the answer is not in doubt."

Mr Dickman's views are in sharp contrast to those of Dr Zac de Beer, the MP for Parktown who is a director of Anglo American At the Financial Mail investment seminar in 1976 Dr De Beer said that if he were a foreign investor he would refrain from investment in this country "until such time as South Africa looked safe for private enterprise"

What Mr Dickman appears to be saying is that Western firms should follow their investments in South Africa and that, by so doing, they would assist in the spread of free enterprise and of prosperity to all groups in this country.

The key to the solution of South Africa's problems "lies in substantial long-term capital inflows", says Mr Dickman, but he adds that, while international investment funds are readily available, the Republic's "prospects of obtaining it are clouded increasingly by adverse internal and external political developments."

Mr Dickman believes that the business sector sees unemployment as the biggest threat to the balance of payments and that business men view this as a "challenge to the Government to give a new direction in the socio-economic domain, so that the aspirations of all sectors of the population may be satisfied."

He then points out that the South African economy is highly responsive to investment stimuli and adds that " . a renewed growth phase virtually will dictate the removal of the remaining obstacles to full integration of blacks into the free enterprise system"

In an exhaustive statistical survey, in which he seeks to describe the investment merits of South Africa, Mr Dickman lays stress on advances made by blacks and on the growth of black consumer demand

According to Mr Dickman, black real (adjusted for inflation) per capita wages grew in the 1969-76 period by 6 per cent a year compared to 1 per cent growth for whites In current prices — not adjusted for inflation — black wages (excluding mining and agriculture) grew from R573 in 1970 to R1 345 in 1976, while coloured and Asian per capita incomes grew from R957 to R2 008 white wages rose from R3 178 to R5 725.

Gap narrowed

Using after tax figures, which he describes as more meaningful, Mr Dickman says that the ratio of white to Asian and coloured wages dropped from 3,1-to-1 in 1970 to 2,7-to-1 in 1976. In terms of African wages the ratio fell from 5,2-to-1 to 3,9-to-1

Adjusting for inflation and measuring the wage gap on an after-tax basis, Mr Dickman claims that from 1972 to 1976 the gap between white and coloured and Asian wages narrowed by 6,5 per cent and that between white and African wages by 9,4 per cent

He adds that, according to research by Dr Jill Nattrass, of the University of Natal, the share of blacks (African, Asians and coloureds) in the net national income at current prices increased from 26 per cent in 1960 to 32 per cent in 1975.

African household incomes (reflecting perhaps greater communal habits) are well above the various minimums determined by university institutes.

Food expenditure

Mr Dickman writes "Latest surveys in 1976 show that although the minimum levels have been raised by about 8 per cent, an estimate of household income, after making allowances for the possible impact of growing unemployment, suggests that, at approximately R2 450, this continues to exceed the Bureau for Market Research's minimum and supplemented levels of R1 270 and R1 647, the former being exceeded by the per capita average wage of R1 345 of Africans."

As Africans continue to spend large proportions of their income on food (46 per cent in 1975 against 23 per cent by whites) and relatively little on durables and other discretionary items (29,5 per cent against 45,7 per cent by whites), Mr Dickman suggests that given an expansion of real incomes, a market exists for locally manufactured products and employment opportunities for those who consume them.

The current recession as a result of inflationary overspending (in part on the improvement of black living standards) has meant "severe" costs to blacks as they adjusted to the sacrifice of growth

Growth, Mr Dickman clearly believes, is the key to both our social and economic problems, but he warns that growth will have to come before further redistribution of income from white to black is possible

"For many years," he says, "economists have warned that the advantages of a boost to consumer demand and resultant production arising from a re-distribution of income from white to black would be offset by corresponding falls in personal savings and direct taxes, with an eventual adverse effect on employment and growth"

Mr Dickman refers here to the 1977 annual report of the Reserve Bank which "emphasised that real wages for blacks have been raised significantly in recent years mainly on social considerations, notwithstanding increasing unemployment and decreasing productivity From a business point of view, this has had a detrimental effect on production costs and on employment opportunities by encouraging greater mechanisation in industry and a lower labour output ratio."

Fashionable parlance

On this point Mr Dickman concludes that if, "in currently fashionable parlance growth with re-distribution is to be achieved, growth will have to come first before further re-distribution is feasible and this emphasises once again the critical role of foreign capital"

Mr Dickman insists that foreign capital — preferably in direct long-term form — is esential for sustainable growth at a level which will enable South Africa to evolve peacefully

"In the near term," he writes, "there are no magical solutions which will allow the economy to exceed the cautious growth targets envisaged by the Economic Development Programme unless the terms of trade and/or foreign capital inflows become substantially more favourable than policy makers are prepared to assume under current circumstances and within the existing socio-political environment"

Import substitution

Mr Dickman does not put much store in the ability of import substitution programmes to sustain industrial development commenting that "large export-based or import substitution prospects will continue to require substantial quantities of capital"

While foreign capital provided only 11,7 per cent of investment in South Africa over the whole post-war period, the average between 1974 and 76 was 18 per cent And of this 18 per cent only 11,8 per cent came from foreign capital sources as such, the greater proportion, to boot, in the form of short-term borrowings.

The financing of the balance of 6,2 per cent resulted in a decline of R1 544-million in the net reserves of gold and foreign exchange in those three years

". it must be only realistic," says Mr Dickman, "to conclude that a relatively greater proportion of foreign capital — preferably in direct long-term form — will be required in present conditions to sustain any given growth rate."

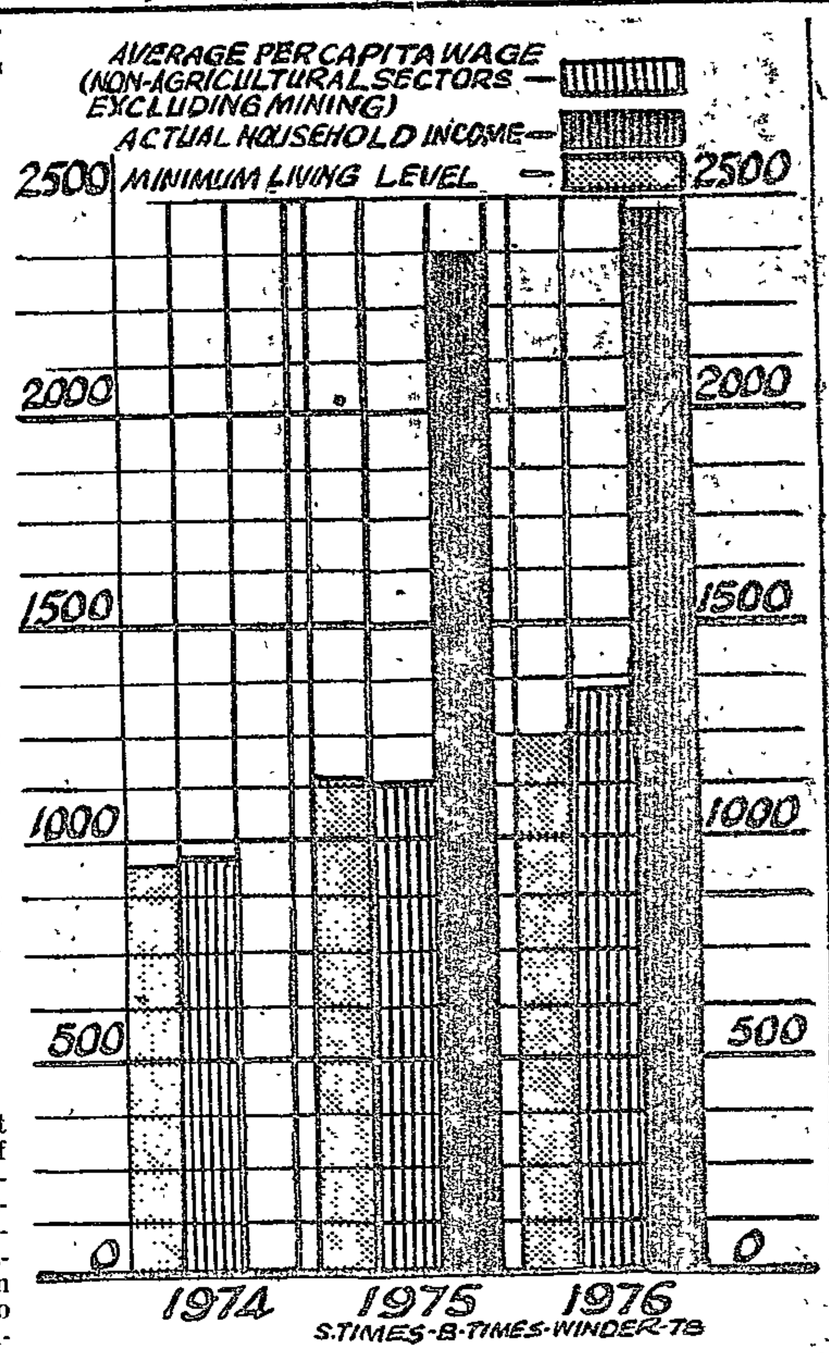
He adds that "there can be no suggestion that (South Africa) is overborrowed in any meaningful sense." He refers to the Nedbank work, "The Sovereign Risk Criteria", which shows that of total external liabilities (including re-invested earnings of subsidiaries of foreign parents) of about R17-billion at the end of 1976, approximately R10-billion represented borrowings and credits, the interest on which was only 5,6 per cent of total export earnings in 1976.

According to Nedbank calculations, government and semi-government foreign debt of about R5-billion was equal to 17 per cent of gross domestic product and only 65 per cent of average export earnings in each of the years from 1974 to 1976

He comments that the figures "suggest that South Africa would be comparatively well placed insofar as external indebtedness is concerned in relation to some 33 countries (including Spain, Turkey, New Zealand and Greece, for example) as analysed recently by Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York ."

Vast opportunity

In summary, Mr Dickman shares the view that the economy has immense potential. He sees the black market as an area of vast opportunity and feels that foreign investment will not only be well rewarded here but, through the impetus it creates, will be a constructive force for change.



Incomes and minimum living standards of Africans in Johannesburg.

World union 'no' to trade sanctions

16/1/78 Sta

280

Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

Leaders of the 13-million strong International Metalworkers' Federation have ended a South African fact-finding tour determined to press for change.

But they will abide by the advice of their South African affiliates — including three black trade unions — to stop short of economic sanctions.

"We do not think that boycotts at this time would be advisable," said Mr Herman Rebhan, general secretary of the IMF, before his departure on Saturday.

"We are against the sale of arms to South Africa — especially arms that could be used against the population.

"We are for putting pressure on multinational companies that operate here, so that they have no excuse for hiding behind actual or alleged legislation."

Mr Rebhan, Mr Eugen Loderer, president of the international federation and of the West German Metal Workers' Union, and several of Mr Loderer's German colleagues toured South Africa for almost two weeks.

They visited the German firms of Siemens and Demag and the Volkswagen and Mercedes assembly plants, as well as Ford and General Motors. They also met Professor Nic Wiehahn, head of the Commission of Inquiry into labour legislation.

Both Volkswagen and Ford have recognised the black United Auto Workers' Union.

But General Motors, which has received a request for recognition, demands the signing of additional papers before recognising the union.

"We will follow up this matter," Mr Rebhan said.

Sanctions warning looms

Star 17/1/78 (280)

Hugh Roberton

NEW YORK — The Western powers are expected to deliver a measured warning to the South African Government later this month that the West is close to supporting further sanctions against the country.

The warning is being predicted at the United Nations as a likely feature of a Security Council meeting on the Government's race policy which is due to begin on January 26.

But the three permanent Western members of the council — the United States, Britain and France — are widely expected to veto, for the time being, the extreme sanctions which African countries today said they would press for during the debate.

Among the proposed sanctions is an oil embargo and a ban on new foreign investments. There is also pressure for a tightening of the mandatory arms embargo which the Security Council enforced last year.

In the circumstances, the Western powers are widely expected to underline the message they intended to convey by warning that they are close to supporting further measures.

But what will probably restrain the West from going much further than a blunt warning later this month is the fact that the Security Council debate will take place before the South African parliamentary session gets fully under way

ARGUS 17/11/78 (278A)

Dutch pressure slackens

From a Staff Reporter

THE HAGUE. — Holland's new Government has shown a restrained approach to South Africa even while condemning the country's race policies.

The Prime Minister, Mr Andries van Agt, made his first comprehensive policy statement in Parliament yesterday since the centre-right Cabinet was sworn in last month.

Mr van Agt said early and far reaching reforms in South Africa were essential for human rights and world peace.

He promised that anti-apartheid measures taken by the ousted Joop den Uyl administration would not be watered down.

But conspicuously absent from Mr van Agt's statement was any reference to new steps against South Africa.

There was strong support in the previous Cabinet for drastic investment curbs as part of a review of economic and social relations.

Mr van Agt has not excluded Dutch action but his silence about it has led observers to think that the pressure is off.

He also hinted at restraint of unilateral Dutch initiatives by stressing support for 'measures in the framework of the United Nations or the European Common Market.'

ARGUS 17/1/78 (278 A

West likely to warn of more curbs on SA

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — The Western powers are expected to deliver a measured warning to the South African Government later this month that the West is close to supporting further sanctions against the country.

The warning is being predicted at the United Nations as a likely feature of a Security Council meeting on the Government's race policy which is due to begin on January 26.

But the three permanent Western members of the council — the United States, Britain and France — are widely expected to veto, for the time being, the extreme sanctions which African countries have said they would press for during the debate.

Among the proposed sanctions is an oil embargo and a ban on new foreign investments.

There is also pressure for a tightening of the mandatory arms embargo which the Security Council enforced last year.

A tricky problem facing the West is how to get an effective message across to what is generally regarded as an intransigent government and at the same time protect that Government from the excessive measures which African countries are demanding.

The mandatory arms embargo was intended as such as message, but whether it was interpreted as such in Pretoria is not known.

Certainly there has been no public indication that the South African Government has grasped the full import of it.

INVESTMENT BAN

In the circumstances, the Western powers are widely expected to underline the message they intended to convey by warning that they are close to supporting further measures.

As it is, the nine Foreign Ministers of the European Economic Community announced during the last session of the UN General Assembly that their governments were studying, among other things, a ban on new foreign investments in South Africa.

SA PARLIAMENT

But what will probably restrain the West from going much further than a blunt warning later this month is the fact that the Security Council debate will take place before the South African Parliamentary session gets fully under way.

It is during this session that the West expects to see more clearly whether or not the changed relationship with South Africa which was introduced by the mandatory arms embargo has brought any significant change in the Government's outlook.

Oil giants in Court battle on sanctions

NM 19/1/78

280

LONDON — Two oil giants yesterday tried to block a public court hearing of allegations that they have been guilty of sanctions-breaching by supplying oil to Rhodesia.

Shell Petroleum and BP asked a High Court judge to put a "stay" on proceedings brought against them by Lonrho and its Mozambique/Rhodesia pipeline subsidiary — Companhia do Pipeline Mocambique Rodesiq.

Shell and BP are among 29 oil companies facing a massive damages claim — said to be in the region of about R166 million by Lonrho.

The Judge was told that Shell and BP contended that the dispute should be dealt with by arbitration—which would be in private—rather than by public litigation.

Agreement

Mr. Brian Dillon QC, for BP, told Mr. Justice Brightman the case concerned the supply of oil to Rhodesia since UDI in November 1965.

Lonrho and its pipeline subsidiary based their claim on an agreement known as the "shippers' agreement," made in October 1962, between Lonrho and seven oil companies, including Shell, BP, Caltex and Mobil.

That agreement regulated the use of a pipeline built by Lonrho from Beira to a refinery at Feruka, near Umtali in Rhodesia.

Shortly after UDI the pipeline had ceased to be used. This was "for political rather than physical reasons," said counsel.

Lonrho complained that oil had since then been supplied to Rhodesia by some, or all, of the 29 defendant companies by other means.

Mr. Dillon said a breach of the British Government order imposing sanctions on Rhodesia had been alleged. This would "be strenuously disputed."

The British sanctions order could apply only to British companies and what was done in Britain. It could not bind foreign companies operating outside this country. The defendants included a number of South African companies, he added.

Mr. Dillion said there was a current of opinion that disputes ought to be thrashed secret courts or secret tribunals sitting behind closed doors were a bad thing and should be discouraged.

Quicker

There was a Government inquiry, looking into the same matters, which the Government had directed should be in private.

Arbitration would be a much quicker way of dealing with the dispute than a court hearing.

Mr. Dillon said the Feruka refinery had been constructed by five oil companies: BP, Shell, Caltex, Mobil, and Total Oil Products Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd.

The last named, a Rhodesian company, was not a party to the action, but was a wholly-owned subsidiary of a defendant company, Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, in which the French Government had a very substantial interest.

Other defendants included Standard Oil, Texaco and subsidiaries or joint operating companies associated with the first five defendants. — (Sapa.)

Cape Times
21/11/78 280 The C

Danish move for SA boycott

COPENHAGEN. — A proposal for a boycott of South Africa in protest against its racial policy won a small majority yesterday in the Danish Parliament.

A first reading was given to a motion to stop buying coal from South Africa, halt flights by the Scandinavian Airlines System — SAS — to Johannesburg, deny government guarantees for exports to South Africa and forbid Danes to emigrate there.

Sympathy for the proposal was expressed by the ruling Social Democrats, the communists and four small leftist parties. The motion was proposed by the small People's Socialist Party.

The Christian People's Party favoured a committee to work out ways of removing bloodlessly the white rulers of South Africa but would not go along with the proposed sanctions.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Knud Andersen, stressed that binding sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council would have more effect than an isolated action by Denmark.

Mr Andersen said that increased pressure against the South African Government could best be achieved in co-operation with the other Nordic countries and Denmark's partners in the European Economic Community (EEC).

The leftwing parties promised to back the motion, but the Socialist People's Party wanted stronger sanctions.

Mr Svend Andersen, of the Opposition Progress Party, called the proposal hypocritical. He said such sanctions would cause more unemployment at home and considerably reduce the living standards of black South Africans. He said the South African Government was "one of the mildest violators of human rights".

The motion will now go to various parliamentary committees for detailed discussion. — Sapa-AP

NM 24/1/78

(280)

Call for sanctions against EEC firms

(Mercury) Correspondent

LONDON — The CCSA, Christian Concern for Southern Africa, has called for commercial sanctions to be imposed on European firms in South Africa who do not comply with the EEC code of conduct.

In a 17-page memorandum to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Department of Trade, the CCSA warns against the code becoming an "alibi for inactivity."

It also fears that companies with minority European shareholding in South Africa will be excluded from the code's ambit.

"Companies such as Consolidated Goldfields (with a 49 percent shareholding and many tens of thousands of Black workers) and ICI (with 40 percent shareholding) will now be able to claim that since their principal South African interests are not strictly subsidiaries, they are no longer obliged to recognise the code, let alone report their progress on its implementation," says the memorandum.

At present the code, which lays particular emphasis on collective bargaining between employers and institutions freely chosen by Afrikan workers, is entirely voluntary.

The CCSA wants reports and disclosures by such companies to a parliamentary committee to be made obligatory, implemented by a House of Commons request.

It suggests: "Companies who do not respond would be in contempt of Parliament, and it would be up to that body to determine the sanctions it thought appropriate.

"Clearly the adverse publicity occasioned would itself constitute a not insignificant deterrent."

The CCSA claims that major British and other foreign companies, to bypass the 50 percent majority shareholding ruling which makes them subject to the code, are already looking for South African partners so that they can become minority shareholders without materially affecting their influence and control.

This, says the CCSA, would place growing numbers of Black workers beyond the range of public scrutiny.

It concludes: "Because of the depressed state of the South African economy and the ominous political developments of the last few months, it is hard to be optimistic about the code being accepted within South Africa and having any major impact on the economic, far less political position, of the Black majority.

"It may therefore be more realistic to see the real value of the code as much in changing attitudes in Europe as in changing conditions in South Africa.

As such it offers the basis for bringing the debate about Europe's responsibilities to a wider audience."

AFRICA

ica walkout threat

;at at UN

(280)

DJ
28/1/78

UNITED NATIONS — The Africans warned here yesterday they might boycott the Security Council if the Western powers kept vetoing their attempts for economic action against South Africa.

The Mauritius Ambassador, Mr Ramphul, issued the warning and served notice they would table two resolutions in the council.

The stronger of these called for a ban on loans and new investment in South Africa, an end to trade incentives with South Africa and a worldwide review of economic and other relations with Pretoria.

Mr Ramphul said the draft would probably be tabled when the council resumed deliberation on the South African question next Monday.

By that time the Africans might have decided to add a call for an oil embargo on South Africa. They met yesterday to decide on this.

The second draft repeated things said before about South Africa and "condemns South Africa for the violence and repression which are becoming increasingly the norm in that tragic country."

He said the African group regarded passage of the economic draft resolution as an important and necessary step at this time.

"I would add that the African group may not feel obliged to accept the rules of the game in the Security Council too much longer.

"The veto has been used too frequently and its use has hurt Africa.

"It may well be that, in the event of further vetoes the African group might decide to ask all African delegations to cease participating in the deliberations of the Security Council until such time as it meets its unique obligations to the people of South Africa," Mr Ramphul said.

"We realise there might be some disadvantages in such a course. However, it is widely recognised that the rules of the game at this time are antiquated and inadequate.

"We do not propose to say now how much they should be changed. Nonetheless, we feel it necessary to put members on notice that if the rules are used again to prolong the suffering of the South African people, we shall have to seek remedies not foreseen in the rules."

The proposals — initiated by India — closely follow calls made to the council on Thursday by banned former Daily Dispatch Editor, Mr Donald Woods.

Western officials have warned they are not acceptable, and that they are only ready to accept a weaker, alternative draft that adds up to a blanket condemnation of apartheid and of South African policies.

African sources said it was possible the group might delay voting on their drafts until March to give the Western powers more time.

They said some elements in the group wanted the oil embargo call to be stopped until the council turned to the Rhodesian question.

These members wanted now to warn South Africa to block sanction-busting oil supply routes through South Africa to Rhodesia immediately or face an oil embargo herself. — DDC-SAPA.

Sakewêreld sal Carter keer oor SA bande

Rapport 29/1/78

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GROOT SAKE-ONDERNEMINGS in Amerika sal nie toelaat dat pres. Jimmy Carter deur middel van wetgewing handel of belegging in Suid-Afrika verbied nie.

Só sê mnr. Meldrimm Thomson (jr), goewerneur van die staat New Hampshire, wat Suid-Afrika nou besoek as gas van die Suid-Afrikaanse Vryheidstigting.

Mnr. Thomson is uitgesproke in sy kritiek. Hy sê dat mnr. Carter nie die vertroue van die Amerikaanse sakegemeenskap geniet nie. „Mnr. Carter behoort op te hou met sy inmenging in die sake van Suid-Afrika.

„Die huidige laagtepunt van die Dow Jones is 'n weerspieëling van grootondernemings se wantroue in pres. Carter.

„Normaalweg sou die onlangse vermindering in belasting die mark gestimuleer het. Dog het die Dow Jones in werklikheid gedaal. Op dié wyse sê die grootondernemings van Amerika aan mnr. Carter dat hy as president misluk het en dat hy sakevooruitsigte benadeel het," sê mnr. Thomson.

Volgens hom beskou die Amerikaners Suid-Afrika vir wat dit is . . . „'n uiters belangrike skakel in terme van sy minerale rykdom en sy strategiese posisie."

Hy sê dit is belangrik dat Suid-Afrikaners mnr. Carter se anti-Suid-Afrika verklarings in die regte lig sien. „Dit is vir mnr. Carter onmoontlik om sommer voort te gaan met wetgewing wat Suid-Afrika sal benadeel. Die wetgewingsproses in Amerika is baie ingewikkeld. Ek sien geen gevaar dat Suid-Afrika deur enige Amerikaanse handelsanksies getref gaan word nie.

„Carter se voortbestaan as president van die VSA is grotendeels van die swart stem afhanklik. Tóg is verantwoordelike swart kommentators — soos die rubriekskrywer Earl Douglas, 'n opregte en intelligente man — nie langer on dersteuners van hom nie."

vir SA geld

Rapport 29/1/78

(280)

Net g'n wapens, maar verder smous Franse kliphard hier

Wes-Duitsland. Daar was uitstalling nie. Hulle ver-geen beswaar van die Fran- wag ook geen be- uit se regering teen die groter swart Afrika-land nie.

ONDANKS Frankryk se wapenverbod teen Suid-Afrika woel die Franse kliphard om hul handelsbande met die Republiek te versterk. Frankryk gaan vanjaar waarskynlik die grootste buitelandse uitstaller wees op die Randse Skou wat tussen 10 en 22 April gehou word.

Van 'n Franse handelsvliegtuig tot eksotiese parfuum — selfs 'n uitstalling deur die vier Franse maatskappye wat Suid-Afrika se Koeberg-kernkragsentrale oprig — sal te sien wees. Dit alles met die seën van die Franse regering, wat onlangs besluit het om alle wapenhandel met Suid-Afrika op te skort.

In September vanjaar gaan Frankryk ook op groot skaal deelneem aan die vertoning van mynboutoerusting op Milnerpark in Johannesburg. Die verwagting is dat sowat 30 maatskappye vanjaar in die Franse paviljoen op die Randse Skou gaan uitstal.

Ná agt jaar

Mnr. Olivier Louis, ekonomiese adviseur by die Franse ambassade, vertel die verhaal van die nuwe dryfkrag om Franse ware in Suid-Afrika te verkoop — solank dit net nie oorlogstoerusting is nie.

Verlede jaar het die Franse 'n klein paviljoen gehad — dit was die eerste probeerslag ná 'n afwesigheid van agt jaar op die skou. „Dit was sommer so 'n laat inisiatief."

Die reaksie was só goed dat al die uitstallers van verlede jaar gevra het vir 'n groter poging vanjaar.

En vanjaar sal die pronkprodukte van Franse maatskappye soos Peugeot-Citroën, Guerlain (parfuum), Peugeot-fietse, Oréal (kosmetiese ware) en Creusot-Loire, Framatome, Spie-Batignolles en Alsthom te sien wees. Laasgenoemde vier is betrokke by die oprigting van die Koeberg-kernkragsentrale.

Bande

Peugeot-Citroen het 'n derde van die beskikbare 1 600 vierkante meter in die paviljoen bespreek.

Daar word onderhandel om die Socata Rellye-vliegtuig, wat in Frankryk vervaardig word, te vertoon.

Mnr. Louis sê die hoofdoel is om die handel tussen Frankryk en Suid-Afrika uit te brei en dié ekonomiese bande tussen die twee lande te versterk.

Gevra of dit 'n aanduiding is dat Frankryk die beleggingsvooruitsigte op die lange duur in Suid-Afrika as stewig beskou, het mnr. Louis gesê die uitstallings by die Randse Skou is daarop gemik om die verkope van verbruikgoedere te bevorder; dis geen langtermynbelegging nie. Daar sal egter verteenwoordigers van maatskappye uit Frankryk kom en hulle kan beleggingsmoontlikhede ondersoek.

Mnr. Louis sê hy verwag dat Frankryk se uitstalling die grootste sal wees, selfs 'n rapsie groter as dié van

Daily Dispatch 30/1/78

Sanctions will cripple blacks says Gatsha

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JOHANNESBURG — Sanctions against South Africa would cripple blacks more than the people it was aimed at, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

Addressing more than 15 000 people in Soweto, the president of the Inkatha Movement said calling for sanctions would be self destruction on the part of blacks.

Answering the former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, who told the UN that the best way to fight the South African Government was to cut investment, Chief Buthelezi said he was speaking "as a black man who knows the suffering and limitations of my people."

It would be useless to call for the withdrawal of foreign investment in South Africa because of the hypocrisy of Western countries.

He knew that even if the sanctions could be effected, the Western countries would continue doing business with white South Africa "behind our backs."

Chief Buthelezi quoted Rhodesia's "white illegal Government which has survived 12 years of illegal rule" as an example.

Referring to the Soweto community council election next month, he warned members of Inkatha not to take part. It would be a betrayal for people to take part while the leader of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthatho Motlana, and his committee were "incarecerated" he said.

He said Inkatha's efforts were no different from those of the detained committee members and urged the crowd to disregard people who preached differences in the various race groups of South Africa.

In a speech in which he hardly referred to the KwaZulu homeland's February 20 general election, the main purpose of his visit to Soweto, he said blacks would do everything at their disposal to gain freedom "in our lifetime."

Referring to Inkatha's alliance with Indians and Coloureds, he said this was the best solution to come about in the circles opposing the white South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi emphasised that the alliance should not be construed as a ganging up against whites. "We should not be foolhardy and should not allow ourselves, the majority of the population, to be browbeaten by the ruthless minority just because they have arsenals and armaments."

He warned against reverse racism by blacks and said they should accept that their struggle for liberation was a black struggle which had to be waged by the oppressed people themselves.

"As we move from one political crisis to another, let us remember that our only key to liberation is our black solidarity," he said.

"Let us make it clear through our black solidarity that there are things for which no price is too high for us to pay. Let us make it clear we accept that in the history of any people there are things any people cannot flinch from, not even death." — SAPA.

PFP opposed to sanctions

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party has expressed its categorical opposition to the imposition of boycotts and economic sanctions against South Africa.

In a statement yesterday, the party's finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said the PFP wanted apartheid abolished but did not believe sanctions and boycotts assisted the cause of peaceful change.

In a clear repudiation of Mr Donald Woods' recent call at the United Nations for an economic boycott of South Africa, Mr Schwarz said: "We are against boycotts and sanctions in general and certainly oppose them when they are sought to be imposed against our country."

Mr Schwarz said sanctions would not assist the black, Coloured and Indian people as greater economic growth was a means of defeating apartheid.

"Growth must lead to social change. More blacks will be educated, more will be technically trained, more jobs will be created, living standards will be raised, all of this will build up pressures which in the end will not allow apartheid to survive," he said. — DDC.

SAKEGRAPPORT

Nigerië grom vir SA

5/2/78

280

Van Ons Londense Kantoor

ONDANKS sy amptelike ontkennings in Londen word dit hier al hoe meer duidelik dat Nigerië sy dreigemente wil uitvoer om sy markte vir maatskappye wat Suid-Afrikaanse verbintenisse het, te sluit. Die Britse sakemanne wat in Wes-Afrika belange het, raak by die dag meer bekommerd oor verslae dat Nigerië sy anti-Suid-Afrikaanse beleid wil verskerp.

By die anti-apartheidkonferensie in Lagos het lt-generaal Abasanjo, Nigerië se staatshoof, gesê dat buitelandse maatskappe met belange in Suid-Afrika, in die toekoms nie toegelaat sal word om in sy land sake te doen nie.

Dit is opgevolg met 'n verslag in die tydskrif Business Europe wat beweer het dat maatskappye wat in Nigerië wil handel, gevra word om kontrakte te teken waarin hulle bevestig dat hulle geen sakeverbintenisse met Suid-Afrika het of in die verlede gehad het nie.

In Londen het amptenare van die regering van Nigerië hierdie verslag ontken, maar inligtinge wat nou uitlek, dui daarop dat die verslag heeltemal juis is.

Sakemanne met belange in Nigerië kla ook dat mense met 'n Suid-Afrikaanse stempel in hul paspoorte, dikwels uit die land weggewys word.

1. Farm numbe

2. Name (firs

3. Age

4. Sex

5. Race

6(a) Schooli

(b) School

7. Work type

To permanent

8. Length of rm

To contract/oc only:

9(a) Permaner

(b) Annual F his farm

(c) Annual P bme

(d) Activity f

(e) Number of times worked on this farm before

10. To all workers

(a) Working hours

	Start	Stop	Break(s)
Mon-Frid			
Sat.	"	"	"
Sun.	"	"	"

(b) Annual holidays paid by farmer
unpaid

11. Cash wage (weekly)

12. Payment in kind (weekly)

(a) meat: quantity
price (if not supplied free)
value to farmer
value to worker

(b) milk: quantity
price (if not supplied free)
value to farmer
value to worker

(c) Other food:

Sanctions won't work, West told

LONDON — The British Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Ivor Richard, called yesterday for greater realism on South Africa. In a speech here to the Royal Commonwealth Society, Mr Richard said he believed it was unrealistic at this stage to call for one man, one vote in South Africa.

Answering questions afterwards, he said he did not think sanctions against South Africa were likely to be very effective in persuading the Vorster Government radically to change its policies.

In his speech, entitled "Western Options on Southern Africa," Mr Richard said he rejected any special relationship between the West and the Republic.

South Africa was a foreign country, and should be treated as such, he said. He urged an end by the West, to what he called "gesture politics," according to Sapa.

The Star's London Bureau reports that Mr Richard said "gesture politics" could be counterproductive. The laager had a natural attraction for the Afrikaner and its temptations should not be increased.

Unreal

Moreover, such policies as the arms embargo and the sort of economic policies recently advocated in the United Nations contained a real danger for the West. They could lead to assumptions both in the West and in the rest of the world of a special relationship with, and a special responsibility for, what happened in South Africa.

The West did not have such a responsibility or such a relationship and had to avoid being manoeuvred into a position in which it was blamed for what happened in South Africa.

Mr Richard stressed that policies towards Rhodesia, SWA/Namibia and South Africa had to be quite separately considered.



Mr Richard

One man one vote made moral and political sense in Rhodesia. Withdrawal of South Africa from SWA/Namibia made sense.

But to urge one man one vote in South Africa in the short or medium term was unreal. The ultimate aim might well be democracy based on universal suffrage, but to "say we expect this now is unreal and invites rebuff."

Various ideas for greater participation, suggestions like that of a cantonal system, were being punted round in South Africa.

The fatal flaw was that there was no-one on the other side, the black side, with whom these ideas could be discussed.

Angry

What the West should do, was not to urge universal suffrage, but to urge on South Africans that they should undertake a serious dialogue with the blacks to see how the interests of the white minority and the black majority could be reconciled.

There were many gradations between the present system which, for blacks, meant "no man one vote" and universal suffrage.

The more the Afrikaner was isolated, the more intransigent he became.

Mr Richard illustrated his point by recalling that when he met Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister was angry over actions by the West at the United Nations.

in parliament

Cape Times 7/2/78

Opposition supports govt's arms bill

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The official Opposition defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, has reaffirmed his party's total opposition to economic and arms sanctions against South Africa.

He said the Progressive Federal Party opposed all sanctions, including the arms embargo, and that Parliament should show its strong disapproval of the United Nations action. Parliament, he said, would be "found unanimous" on this issue.

Mr Schwarz (PFP Yeoville), who was speaking during the second reading debate on the Armaments Development and Production Amendment Bill, said the country faced a tremendous challenge in the field of armaments and military research following the UN embargo.

The bill provides for the transfer of certain personnel connected with missile research in the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to the State armaments corporation, Armscor.

It was important that South Africa satisfy herself that she had all the necessary information to be able to defend her borders, Mr Schwarz said.

"The question of research becomes most important when our resources are limited. The challenge is a greater one than has faced many other nations."

The CSIR ranked with any other research organization in the world, and there was no doubt that the necessary research would be done. The PFP would support any measure that would improve research.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said that the CSIR had commenced with the establishment of expertise in missile research in the early sixties.

Since then, this task, undertaken by the National Institute for Defence Research, had expanded to such an extent that the development, and short-series production of missiles, made up as much as 75 percent of its total activity.

"Industrial production and its corresponding development do not belong within the framework of the statutory provisions applicable to the CSIR and it is therefore time that this responsibility be transferred to another body."

Mr Botha said that the NIDR would continue with missile and missile-orientated research development and production within a subsidiary of Armscor; while the CSIR would continue with other defence-orientated research. The bill was passed through all stages with the support of the opposition. — Sapa

15. Aantal afh nders vir

4 5 6

(a) Name (eerste alleenlik

(b) Verwantskap

(c) Ouderdom

(d) Geslag

(e) Woonplek

(f) Skooljare v

(g) Nou op skoo

(h) Skool (naam distrik e van plaas

(i) Werk wat vi: gedoen wo gedurende vakansie

(j) Jaarlikse gewerk

(k) Jaarliks kontan

ander

Economic boycott of SA rejected

ARGUS 15/2/78

280

The Argus Correspondent

BONN. — West Germany's conservative opposition has rejected any economic boycott of South Africa.

Returning from a fact-finding visit to the Republic, the CDU-CSU Parties' spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Werner Marx, argued that a boycott would remain ineffective and hit only the weakest in the country.

It would also negatively affect other African countries co-operating economically with South Africa.

Mr Marx said in his talks in the country he had pointed to the damaging effects of apartheid.

He hoped there would soon be another session of South West Africa talks, bringing a solution.

Another delegation member, Mr Franz Moeller, said that during a visit to South West Africa, Germans living there told him they did not know why Bonn closed its consulate in Windhoek at Swapo's demand.

MISTAKE

Mr Marx said the West had made a mistake in recognising Swapo as the sole representative of South West Africa.

Both politicians emphasised that security for elections was of fundamental importance.

The parliamentary Press spokesman of the ruling Social Democratic Party, which also had a delegation in Southern Africa recently, said Mr Marx had 'made himself the unscrupulous protagonist of the South African minority government.'

EQUAL RIGHTS

The conservatives were identifying with the South African Government's attempts at self-justification, did not shy away from 'maligning' the efforts of the Bonn Government and the Western allies to achieve equal political, social and trade-union rights for the majority in South Africa and were 'gullible to the cosmetics of a number of German firms.'

Mr Marx's declaration had yet again made clear that the opposition was blindly following the disastrous line taken by Mr Franz-Josef Strauss — a prominent backer here of the South African Government.

At his Press conference Mr Marx claimed he had pointed out to South African politicians that apartheid was injuring the country.

EEC hopes to put new pressure on SA

COPENHAGEN. — European Common Market Foreign Ministers have agreed to seek new ways of putting pressure on South Africa to end apartheid.

The Danish Foreign Minister, Mr K B Andersen, who presided at yesterday's nine-nation meeting, said the proposals would include economic measures.

But the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, warned that it would be premature to take fresh action against South Africa until the problems of Rhodesia and South West Africa had been dealt with.

The best way to influence the South African Government would be to complete negotiations on the future of South Africa's two neighbours who were seeking black majority rule.

CONTRADICTED

'This is not the time for economic sanctions,' Dr Owen said. But he was immediately contradicted by Mr Andersen.

The Danes largely ignored the effect a decision on sanctions might have on the South West African negotiations and argued that the European community had forced its own hand.

'Last July,' Mr Andersen said, 'the nine EEC countries, acting in agreement, decided on a line of action against South Africa. If we do not follow it up we will lose our credibility.'

Dr Owen told reporters a solution should be sought through the Organisation of African Unity which could be supported by the UN Security Council. — Sapa-Reuter and The Argus Correspondent.

SANCTIONS

1979

Hendrickse says his party is fully committed to the support of economic sanctions against South Africa

LABOUR PARTY 'YES' TO OIL BAN

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

THE Labour Party would welcome a total oil boycott of South Africa by Iran as a force for social change, the party's new leader, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said this week.

In an interview following his election at the party's national congress in Bloemfontein last week, Mr Hendrickse appealed to whites to come to their senses now, before it was too late

"There is still a great amount of goodwill among black people But thinking in terms of violent solutions is escalating Bitterness is increasing

"For the sake of the future of all of us in South Africa, the whites must listen and rethink their policies immediately"

Struggles

On the controversial topic of the Labour Party's attitude to the ANC and other movements, Mr Hendrickse said: "What we are saying is we will support all like-thinking organisations.

"We agree with the struggles of the ANC, the PAC, Swapo and the Patriotic Front but not with a strategy of violence.

"One has to be very careful to express this accurately"

Mr Hendrickse said his party was representative of the thinking and had the support of the vast majority of coloured people

"As far as I'm concerned the Freedom Party does not exist. It has virtually no support, even at local level.

"The coloured people are united. There are differences of strategy, but no basic divisions of opinion."

Oppressed

He said the black alliance — drawing together coloureds, Africans and Indians, the oppressed people of South Africa — was the real force of the future in South Africa

And he made it clear that the Labour Party and its partners in the alliance were totally committed to a policy of one man, one vote in a unitary system

Mr Hendrickse slammed the Government for making only 'cosmetic' changes.

"Nothing has really changed. Nothing at all. The so-called opening of the beaches, for instance, is just part of the total immoral and fruadulent approach of the Government.

"Take Port Elizabeth. They open a beach formerly reserved for Africans to other races. But what white, for the sake of a principle, is going to sacrifice Humewood Beach to go to a dangerous, rocky area to swim?

"Changes in the sport policies also mean nothing.

"There is still a ray of hope that the Government will really introduce changes, but there is, unfortunately, no evidence of it yet"

"Everything depends on white attitudes and actions. A national convention of all races is essential now And all the ANC and PAC people now being held would have to be released to participate.

"Otherwise it just would not work"

The key to the future was sharing.

"It would be economically impossible for blacks in South Africa to reach the current white income level.

"The whites will have to give away something of what they already have. They must be willing to relinquish much of their economic wealth.

"I know it would be difficult for a white Government to implement such a policy, but that is a white problem."

The Labour Party, he said, had not changed its policies. "I see myself as continuing in the role created by my predecessors.

QUOTE

External economic pressure is the only hope of non-violent pressure on whites. When they start suffering, maybe they will think again. I know there would be a great amount of suffering, for blacks as well as whites. — Rev Alan Hendrickse, Labour Party leader.

Sanctions

He said his party was fully committed to its support of economic sanctions being imposed on South Africa.

"An Iranian oil embargo would be part of that.

"External economic pressure is the only hope of non-violent pressure on whites.

"When they start suffering, maybe they will think again. I know there would be a great amount of suffering, for blacks as well as whites.

"But the oppressed people are suffering already. Things can hardly get worse for them. It is the whites who would really feel it. And that suffering would be relatively short-term."

Mr Hendrickse said he was prepared to state quite openly that the time was growing very short before members of the black community as a whole were driven to violence.

"Reports that Sonny Leon resigned as leader because of criticism that he was too moderate are just not true. He was not too moderate

"He started off the whole militancy of the party. I find it very strange that people are prepared to believe John Vorster resigned because of ill-health, but are not prepared to believe the same thing of Sonny Leon"

He said as new leader of the party he was committed to frank discussion.

"We are still prepared to negotiate. But we have certain non-negotiable principles. It will be expressing our party's viewpoints with absolute clarity."

Mr Hendrickse said coloured people had not been as shocked by the Information scandal as whites.

"Immorality is the order of the day as far as the Government is concerned

"The Information debacle is just another facet of this, it merely underlines what we have been saying all along We question the Government's integrity.

"The removal of coloured people from the Voters' Role, all the political legislation which they have introduced — it is all part of the same thing.

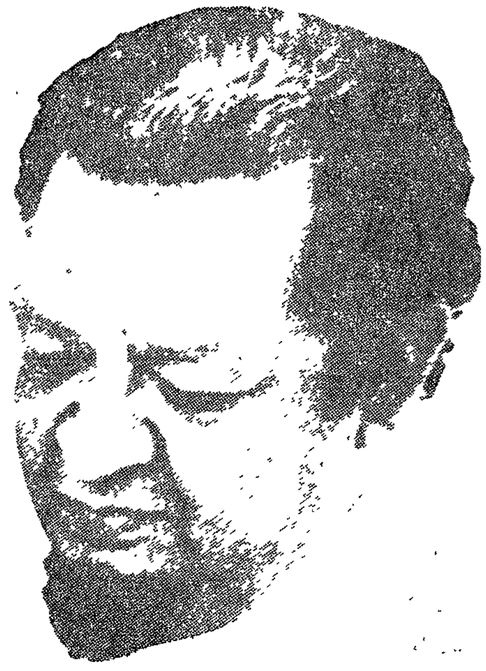
Secret funds

"And as regards secret funds, we passed a resolution at the Bloemfontein congress asking the Erasmus Commission to investigate possible secret Government funding of the Freedom Party.

"It seems quite possible considerable amounts of money are being secretly channelled to them by the Government".

Mr Hendrickse said it was particularly interesting that many leading Afrikaners had already presented material of the party's constitutional commission.

"I am confident we can come up with a real new deal for South Africa."



Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, says for the sake of everyone in South Africa whites must listen and rethink their policies immediately

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Dutch against cutting all SA links — envoy

UNITED NATIONS — The Netherlands favoured economic measures against South Africa, but opposed severing all links with the Republic, its United Nations ambassador, Mr Hugo Scheltema, said yesterday.

Explaining his votes on a series of anti-apartheid resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, he said the Dutch Government would have preferred to vote for all of them.

A consensus would have been a clear signal to South Africa that the whole world was united in rejecting apartheid. But some of the resolutions contained elements the Netherlands could not accept.

It could not agree that every form of co-operation with South Africa was a hostile act against the people, and a threat to international peace and security.

Opposing severing links with South Africa, Mr Scheltema said existing channels should be used to put maximum pressure on the South African Government to abolish apartheid.

He said although the authenticity of movements struggling against apartheid within South Africa could not be denied, they were not the only authentic representatives of the South African people.

The Netherlands could not support a resolution reaffirming the legitimacy of armed struggle. Nor could it accept that any collaboration with South Africa be regarded as a hostile act against the purposes and principles of the United Nations. — SAPA-RNS.

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4. The largest employer of all, dominating all the rest statistically, is gold. Whereas Plewman assumed a 1980-output level equal to that in 1970, in fact the physical output of gold has fallen during the period 1970-76 at the fast rate of 4,4 per cent per annum - though, of course, with the changes in the price of gold the value of gold produced has risen dramatically.

3.1.2 In so far as 1977 (first-half) data is available it suggests that 1977 rates of growth of output will pull up the average 1970-76 compound rates of growth for iron ore (dramatically), chrome, coal and asbestos. Copper may not be much affected, but since 1977 output of manganese and platinum will be below the 1976 levels their rates of growth will be slowed. In the case of gold, production may have fallen further but the rate of decline may be slowing.

Human rights group airs blacklist on SA

STAR 28/2/79

From London Staff Reporter
Chris Waddington

GENEVA — Khalifa's list — the black list of those who contribute "political, military, economic and other forms of assistance" to South Africa — appears to be turning into a major weapon against South Africa.

Criticism of Western countries' continued trade and other relations with South Africa has proved to be a focal point of this year's southern Africa debate in Geneva by the United Nations' Human Rights Commission.

The continuation and extension of the black list of South African "supporters" is the basis of one of three draft resolutions which will be put forward for a decision later this week

The black list, drawn up by UN special rapporteur Ahmed Khalifa, so far names nearly 1 500 banks, airlines, shipping lines, commercial firms and sporting bodies which still have links with South Africa or Rhodesia.

Following continued criticism of Western countries for providing the means for the South African Government's continued existence, Burundi, Egypt, India, Morocco and Nigeria have proposed instructing Mr Khalifa to continue enlarging the list and to report back to next year's session in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa " This is sure to be agreed.

A second major debating point to emerge from this year's session is the question of the South African Government's legitimacy in view of its apartheid policies and its refusal to adopt the United Nasions charter.

The draft resolution calls for:

- A study of the legitimacy of the South African Government;
- A special meeting at each and every meeting of United Nations' bodies to be devoted to "the struggle against apartheid;"
- The immediate release of all political prisoners in South Africa, Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia,
- Condemnation of countries which either directly or through their nationals are helping to "perpetuate the present situation in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa."

The third resolution calls for an appeal for all countries to join the "convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid" without delay.

SANCTIONS

They'll hurt

(80)
pm 16/3/79.

Anyone doubting the severe blow international sanctions would deal SA should read Sanlam's latest Economic Review, the second in a new series for the insurance giant's pension fund clients.

Among the effects on SA of a trade and investment ban, says Sanlam's Johan

aw, are

Rising unemployment, which could lead to political instability, a surge in urban terrorism and 'political developments which might aggravate the economic problems.'

o Skilled labour shortages, as managers and professional men emigrate. And this at a time when their skills would be in demand to speed up the local manufacture of sophisticated imports.

o Higher inflation, as costs of import substitutes shoot up.

o Greater government control over the economy.

Sanlam concedes it is difficult to predict "how the economy as a whole will adapt itself to more comprehensive sanctions (and) what the effects of sanctions will be." Nonetheless, it has stuck out its neck on some of the implications.

It points out that about 60% of SA's exports are bought by only six countries, which also provide three quarters of our non oil imports. "The actions of only a few countries could therefore have important consequences," says Sanlam.

Boycotters would not find it easy to stop the export of SA's high unit value exports, such as gold, uranium, platinum, and diamonds. But copper, iron ore, coal, and asbestos sales might be hard hit. SA's shipping industry would also suffer badly if harbours abroad were closed to its vessels. Sanlam does not point out, however, that the shipping men, like many other traders, would probably be able to disguise their operations.

Besides the shipping industry, others which are especially vulnerable to sanctions include motors, hotels, private transport, fish, and fruit. Sanlam reckons manufacturers of the following goods would gain from embargoes as they gear up to replace imports: paper, chemicals, textiles, machinery, metal products, and electronics. It estimates that SA "should be able to resist" a total oil boycott for six years "and longer," but not without hurting the economy.

One consolation. Sanlam guesses that "the likelihood of comprehensive sanctions in the near future is not very great."

Disinvest call

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Students at Hull University are to ask the university to end its investments in South African interests. The call will be supported by Labour MPs Mr John Prescott for Hull East and Mr Kevin McNamara for Hull Central.

Oil-embargo move hits at Shell

RDM 22/3/79 (1) (2) 280

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — The Shell Oil Company is considering going to court for an urgent injunction restraining the Southern Africa Committee (SAC), and the Kairos Work Group from using Shell colours and design features in a campaign for an oil embargo against South Africa.

The two anti-apartheid organisations yesterday began nationwide distribution of about a million brochures calling for public support for their campaign.

The cover, entitled "Shell Helps", is modelled on Shell's series of motoring advice brochures given out at garages.

Inside, Shell colours and a layout resembling Shell promotional material are also used. While the company's own brochures introduce the subject of each with the cover text "What you should know about...", the anti-South African version reads: "What you should know: Shell helps apartheid terror in South Africa."

The company has written to the two groups asking them not to distribute the brochures but the SAC replied that Shell was attempting to "muzzle" the protestors and refused the company's demand.

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SUNDAY TRIBUNE, MARCH 25, 1979

Sanctions: how they may affect us

By Tony Hudson, Finance Editor

MORE than one million out of work, political instability and increased urban terrorism are the likely effects of sanctions on South Africa says a leading local insurance company.

And, says Sanlam's Economic research department manager Johan Louw, any planned programme of import replacement could be badly affected by large scale emigration of skilled workers and managers when the need for them can only increase as a result of the need to manufacture sophisticated products locally.

In a scenario on the possible effects of sanctions on South Africa, Mr Louw says: "There can be little doubt that comprehensive sanctions would decrease the growth potential of the South African economy in the long term, with the accompanying danger of increasing black unemployment in particular. This, could lead to political instability, unrest and an increase in urban terrorism and result in political development which might aggravate the economic problems."

Mr Louw feels that initially the danger to South Africa would not be all that severe and that a number of areas would in fact benefit from boycotts. These would include manufacturers of products such as electronic equipment, chemicals, paper and textiles.

However, he says that in the long term, life would become difficult with a shortage of essential materials, soaring inflation and a sagging growth rate.

The two major weak areas in the economy, he says, are exports and oil. In his scenario, he quotes Professor Arnt Spandou's claim that a 50 percent effective boycott on South African exports would:

- Reduce exports by R4 300 million;
- Reduce the gross domestic product by R3 700 million.
- Decrease personal income by 13 percent; and
- Increase unemployment by over 1 million.

However, Mr Louw does feel that Spandau paints the blackest picture possible and says that the import substitution programme with increased income and job opportunities could go a long way to alleviating problems caused by dropping exports.

Another problem area is that over 60 percent of imports and exports come from six countries only, and therefore action by a small group overseas could cause severe problems here.

On the oil front, Louw feels that with current stockpiles and the oncoming capacity of Sasol 2 and 3 South Africa could hold out against solid oil boycott for six years or so but what happens after that, he does not say..

(See Page 1, Finance and Property)

Vote may delay sanctions

STAR 28/3/79 280

By Kevin Jacobs
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council may vote tonight on a resolution which would shelve sanctions action against South Africa, pending an assessment of casualties and damage inflicted in recent military strikes across the southern Angloa border.

The resolution calls on the council to condemn South Africa's "persistent and sustained armed invasions of Angola.

Ironically, an arch-foe of the South African Government, Nigerian diplomat Mr Leslie Harriman, as president of the council, has been instrumental in achieving the moderate draft resolution, in spite of angry demands by Angloa and a chorus of supporters, for punitive sanctions.

The drafting — a toned-down and polished version of an earlier long and rambling working paper submitted by the UN's African bloc — apparently avoids direct reference to the UN Charter's punitive Chapter Seven.

RED SUPPORT

Angola with heavy African and communist-bloc support, had wanted a clear-cut demand for punitive sanctions, in spite of the Angolan Government's part in persuading Swapo to negotiate with the Western team that drew up plans for the UN to oversee a transition to independence.

The debate has dragged on since last Monday, the day South African foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha began the proximity talks with Western foreign ministers and diplomats.

Anti-SA groups in bid to halt loans

RDM 3/4/79

(2) 280

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — An international campaign to discourage bank loans to South Africa was launched yesterday at the United Nations, in Britain and in a number of European countries including West Germany, Switzerland, France and Holland

Organisations behind the campaign are the UN Centre Against Apartheid, the British pressure group End Loans to Southern Africa (ELTSA) and the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

To coincide with the launching of the campaign, the UN Centre Against Apartheid published a report on international bank loans to South Africa by financial institutions.

This report, of previously unpublished material, shows that from 1972 to 1978 West Germany was the chief source of loans to South Africa The UK, the US, France and Switzerland followed.

The report also shows that figures of loans from the UK dropped sharply after the 1976 unrest, but have recovered to a large extent and are fast attaining their previous level

The campaigners plan to exert pressure on British banks and also on the British Government to apply a ban on further bank lending.

The UN General Assembly, in a resolution adopted in January 1979, called for an end to all new investment in South Africa and to all financial loans to South Africa.

The campaigning organisations said they had already made banks "extremely uncomfortable" about lending to South Africa

An international day of action is planned for tomorrow against bank loans to South Africa, particularly directed against Swiss and German banks. Protests will take place in Britain, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Canada and the US.

STAR 7/4/79

US students act against firms with SA links

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Student strikes and boycotts at more than 30 universities and colleges have been planned this week to urge these institutions to combat apartheid by selling their shares in United States firms having trading links with South Africa.

In what is described as a week of "co-ordinated action," student and community activists opposed to South African's policies will call on United States banks to stop making loans to South Africa.

Harvard, Tufts, Boston College and Boston University have all planned events for the week, with Harvard planning an anti-apartheid "teach-in" on April 11 and a major rally on April 16.

In a preliminary move this week, 700 students at Princeton University urged the university trustees to sell an estimated R125-million in stocks the university holds in such firms as Mobil Oil, National Cash Register and International Business Machines.

In a similar action, Brandeis University students urged the university's board of directors to sell R5-million shares of stock in firms operating in South Africa.

Most of the universities argue that disinvestment is not an effective means of combating South Africa's policies.

Many US corporations, a Brandeis spokesman pointed out, "are helping to elevate significantly the economic status of blacks in South Africa."

(See p.91 of this paper and footnote 38 - divergence).

Production figures for the full year 1977 were not available by the Minerals Bureau (and will be published in Statistical News Release 10/78 (28/9/77): Mining Production: June 1977, p.1.) In 1976 the average export price was R16,59 f.o.b. Average prices are calculated from sales data in Mining Statistics for 1971 and 1976. Data refers to Chamber of Mines' Society members.

Product	1977
Copper	2(
Iron ore	26 4(
Chrome	3 3
Manganese	5 2
Coal	85 4
Asbestos	3
Diamonds	7 6

Units and procedures are as for tables 29 and 66 and 1976.

The number of companies reporting to the Chamber of Mines in 1976 fell to 85 in 1977 (based on figures for the first 6 months) are reasonably good. The growth rate for Asbestos however slowed to 4,8% p.a. rather than rising to "the region of 5,9% p.a." And the surge in diamond production was not noticed.

Two production series are provided for 1963-1976.

1 Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p.59.

2 Republic of South Africa, Department of Mines: Mining Statistics 1976, p.47.

3 Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p.65. (Data in fact refers to sales not output).

4 Statistical News Release 10/78 (28/9/77): Mining Production: June 1977, p.1.

5 Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1974: p.1.01 and Annual Report 1976: pp. 6-7.

6 Statistical News Release 10/78 (10/5/78): Mining Production: February 1978.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.

11 Ibid.

12 Ibid.

13 Ibid.

14 Ibid.

15 Ibid.

16 Ibid.

17 Ibid.

18 Ibid.

19 Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p.7.

20 Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p.66.

21 Mining Statistics 1976, p.47.

22 Ibid.

23 Ibid.

24 Interval between production figures.

25 Between 1974 and 1977 (Mining Statistics 1977).

26 S.A. Mining Statistics 1977 (Information prior to 1974 has been made available by the Minerals Bureau).

27 Mining Statistics 1977.

28 Mining Statistics 1977.

29 In fact they are derived from Statistical News Releases.

30 Mining Statistics 1977.

31 These figures are subject to a margin of error and may be revised.

32 Mining Statistics 1977.

33 Mining Statistics 1977.

34 Mining Statistics 1977.

35 Mining Statistics 1977.

36 Mining Statistics 1977.

37 Mining Statistics 1977.

38 Republic of South Africa, Department of Mines: Mining Statistics 1976, p.47. Data refers to Chamber of Mines' Society members.

39 Production figures for the full year 1977 were not available by the Minerals Bureau (and will be published in Statistical News Release 10/78 (28/9/77): Mining Production: June 1977, p.1.) In 1976 the average export price was R16,59 f.o.b. Average prices are calculated from sales data in Mining Statistics for 1971 and 1976. Data refers to Chamber of Mines' Society members.

40 Two production series are provided for 1963-1976.

41 Statistical News Release 10/78 (10/5/78): Mining Production: February 1978.

42 Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p.65. (Data in fact refers to sales not output).

43 Republic of South Africa, Department of Mines: Mining Statistics 1976, p.47.

44 Ibid., p.171.

45 Ibid., p.172.

46 Ibid., p.174.

47 See footnote 38.

Call to sell SA stock rejected

Star 9/4/79

280

NEW YORK — Harvard University president Derek Bok has waved off a call by student protestors to sell the institution's R270-million in holdings in firms doing business in South Africa, saying it is a useless way to combat injustice and it would cost too much money.

He said the university should pressure companies in its substantial portfolio into improving working conditions for blacks in South Africa, and not pull out of those firms financially.

"Total divestment would almost certainly cause the university to divert millions of dollars in pursuit of a strategy that is legally questionable, widely disputed on its merits, and very likely to prove ineffective in achieving its objectives," Mr Bok wrote in an academic policy statement that could influence higher education leaders throughout the United States.

His latest statement was released at a time when striking students at Brandeis University have nearly shut the school with demands for divertiture. Other student action is planned at more than 30 universities this week in an attempt at co-ordinated action on the issue.

Matthew Rochschild, a student on Harvard's Southern Africa Solidarity Committee, says divesiture would "significantly alter the public climate in this country by increasing the pressure on United States companies to withdraw from South Africa."

Harvard, which has an endowment of nearly R1 350-million, has a long-standing policy against investing in companies profiting primarily from work in South Africa because Mr Bok said, America's wealthiest and most prestigious university opposes "acquiring a continuing financial stake in the perpetuation of an immoral regime."

He added. Divestment would also result in losses to the university that are hard to estimate precisely, but would almost certainly run into millions of dollars."

Mr Bok added in his statement: "We are likely to accomplish nothing by selling our stocks except to lose our status as shareholders and pass on whatever influence we have to investors who care little or nothing about apartheid."

'clandestine' migrants' back into Southern Rhodesia, carried 1 019 persons in 1941 but only 532 persons in 1945. Whilst it was thought at the time to be uneconomic to maintain this service, it was in fact continued because of a fear that its withdrawal would lead to further 'clandestine migration'.

The southern 'labour drain' worried officials and employers who feared that local economic structures would be jeopardised both during the period of migration and in the long term 'Labour shortages' (at 'going wages') were experienced on farms and mines especially. It was also noted that



Stanbic annual report warns . . .

Sanctions will not benefit Blacks

NM. 10/4/79

280

JOHANNESBURG — Standard Bank Investment Corporation's profit plans for 1979 are based on the expectation that the economy's recovery will continue and become more broadly based in 1979, Mr. Ian Mackenzie says in Stanbic's annual report.

"An atmosphere of relative stability, such as we have experienced in the past year, is necessary for generating the confidence which is vital for attracting foreign investment to South Africa.

"This in turn is essential for financing the cost of bringing about changes which will contribute towards the well-being of all inhabitants of the country.

Living standard

"There can be no doubt that the better standard of living now enjoyed in this country — high, relative to the rest of the African continent and in fact, many other parts of the world — is attributable to our economic growth, particularly over the last 15 years.

"The belief, therefore, that boycotts and sanctions will benefit the Black population, even in the long-term, is erroneous," Mr. McKenzie said.

"I acknowledge that much remains to be done in the removal of racial discrimination but I challenge the right of any outside body or agency to suggest to the people whom they wish to help, that they should foresake the benefits they have acquired and accept instead the suffering and sacrifice which the imposition of sanctions will bring.

Political change

"Although the pace of political change in South Africa has been slow, I accept that a genuine attempt is being made to reappraise those areas of legislation which are the target of criticism.

"Political events in Rhodesia, and South West Africa/Namibia during 1979, however, are bound to affect the Republic's position externally and internally, and I hope therefore that any changes which do come about are a product of internal willingness to change rather than as a result of increasing external pressure to do so," Mr. Mackenzie says.

The Stanbic group continued its support and donations to all sectors of the community including a second payment of R200 000 to the Urban Foundation of a promised R1 million, but makes the point that Government is obliged to initiate speedy action on a massive scale so that donations to the foundation by private enterprise receive more than token official support. — (Sapa.)

best that was arranged was an agreement that the latter would direct to the

/R.N.L.S.C. .....

XI. CONCLUSIONS

The implantation of a formal contract labour system for South African mines has transformed Rhodesia into an exporter of mine labour for its dominant partner in the Southern African economic complex. Earlier policies of 'internalisation' of (local) labour supply mechanisms were only a temporary prelude to this new export-orientation.

The Rhodesian state is now involved in the orchestration of a complex foreign labour policy. On the one hand, it seeks to shift labour into labour-scarce and low-wage primary industries whilst at the same time exporting local workers as contractees to South Africa. On the other, it is seeking to 'indigenise' the higher-wage jobs by pushing many foreign incumbents into a choice to either repatriate themselves or take up lower-wage jobs on mines and farms. This two-handed policy is designed around broad stabilising requirements, in particular the possibly irreconcilable goals of the need to forestall structural changes and reduce African (urban) unemployment.

The state has successfully overcome initial tensions between employers and Wenela to date - though these have not yet been severely tested. Wenela is now functioning to stabilise the centre as well as the periphery of the economic system. This represents a new phase in the development of the economy and a new aspect of the international division of labour reserves in Southern Africa. In particular, the inflow of labour to South Africa may reduce the prospects of outflows of 'fresh' investment capital from that economy to Rhodesia, one cause of prior investment being the abundant supplies of Rhodesian labour for expansion in industrial production in relation to relative 'labour shortages' in South Africa. Wenela's inflow to South Africa has a subsidiary impact of reducing the otherwise higher level of demand that would be placed on black labour in the South African urban-industrial complex. It also further 'de-nationalises' the Southern African labour force.

The exodus of workers to South Africa has also made more insecure the continued fact and form of job-tenure of foreign workers in Rhodesia. This has implications for the countries of origins of these (various) nationals ....

SA loans spark New York bank demo

NEW YORK. — More than a year after Citibank announced it would no longer make loans to the South African Government, demonstrators gathered yesterday demanding the bank issue a "clearer" statement.

"Their wording is very ambiguous. The statement says they won't issue any loans today, but it doesn't say anything about tomorrow," contended Miss Biate Klein, a co-ordinator for the New York Committee to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa.

As she stood at the corner of Citibank's 54th Street and Park Avenue branch, Miss Baite said: "We would be satisfied with a statement saying Citibank will no longer issue loans to the South African Government, government-controlled corporations, and the private sector, and stop trade financing to South African banks."

Quoting a UN report issued last week, Miss Baite said Citibank currently participated in loans to South Africa totalling about R1 275-million — for the period 1976 to 1978 — making it the largest single lender in the world to South Africa. — Sapa-AP.

Bank denies lending money to SA Govt

LONDON. — The Midland Bank has maintained its policy of making no further loans to the South African Government or its agencies, Sir David Barran, deputy chairman, said at the bank's annual general meeting in London yesterday.

Sir David assured anti-apartheid shareholders the policy statement by the chairman, Lord Amstrong, last year still held. Lord Armstrong had said the bank had ceased such loans in 1976.

This policy was adhered to not only by the bank but also by its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Some loans were still in operation but these had been entered into prior to 1976. The total of the bank's loans to South Africa had steadily dropped since 1976.

He added that Lord Armstrong, who was absent owing to injury, had indicated his willingness to hold discussions with members of the anti-apartheid organisation, Christian Concern for Southern Africa (CCSA), who published a booklet calling on all banks to withdraw from South Africa.

Sir David said the bank was directly represented in South Africa through the travel agents Thomas Cook, a wholly-owned subsidiary. — Sapa-Reuter.

Fm 2614/79

FOREIGN INVESTMENT (280)

A spluttering crusade

This week marked the start of a series of "co-ordinated anti-apartheid actions" at colleges across the US to force university trustees to divest themselves of shareholdings in firms doing business in SA.

Anti-SA leaders admit, however, that the crowds turning out for the campus rallies "are not nearly as great as last year." In Boston, an activist hub if there is one, only a few hundred demonstrators turned out to pressure the trustees of Harvard, Boston University and Massachussetts Institute of Technology. Last year the crowds numbered "several thousand," according to Terry Myers, deputy director of Investor Responsibility Research Center, which monitors protest groups' activities.

Rallies at US universities elsewhere did scarcely better and no new decisions to get rid of SA-related shares have been made since Columbia University's decision in early March to sell $2,7m worth of its portfolio.

What the anti-SA tacticians had hoped for was a good head of steam to roll them into the traditional season of corporate shareholder meetings that is just getting underway and lasts until mid-May. To that end the various church-led shareholder "responsibility" groups have managed to place "South African questions" on an unusually high number of corporate agendas — 25 in all.

This in itself may not mean much for the church groups. When pressed on the matter privately, some of the long time anti-SA crusaders concede that the focus of the American Left has shifted away from SA.

The 25 "pull out of SA" resolutions are not much compared with the 100 other resolutions on corporate agendas to force policy changes on the environmental impact of products, minority hiring practices and other domestic social issues of greater concern.

Still, no one is crying defeat and the battle is far from over. In the week to come the city of Berkeley, California, long a haven of the Left will ask voters if the city government should pull roughly $15m in surplus city funds out of various banks in the area which have SA investments. And the anti SA resolutions may poll a relatively respectable number of votes at the annual shareholders meetings when weighed against more controversial proposals of major domestic and profit taking importance.

Anti-SA adverts

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — A new attack on the Shell oil company's involvement in Southern Africa is being mounted by Dutch anti-apartheid movements.

In quarter-page advertisements in all major Dutch newspapers yesterday, the Kairos Foundation, supported by other anti-South African groups, called on shareholders of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company to vote against the company's profit and loss account at the annual general meeting on May 17.

The company has refused to put a motion calling for withdrawal from South Africa on the agenda, so there is no chance of a binding vote for withdrawal

Sanctions cost SA 'only R1 m'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The losses suffered due to the mandatory sanctions imposed on South Africa were in the region of only R1 million, the prime minister said yesterday.

Correcting an earlier statement that South Africa had not lost financially as a result of the cancelled French naval orders, Mr Botha said the loss was negligible.

The cancelled French contract had cost the country R7,5 m, but at the same time the country had made a R6,5 m profit on exchange rates affecting returned deposits on cancelled orders. — Sapa

Defiance costs US bank a cool R1m

BY RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — A defiant stand over a new loan to the South African Government has cost the giant Morgan Guaranty Trust more than R1-million of Yale University money.

The Ivy League college decided to pull the money out as a symbolic gesture.

It has R52-million invested in 69 companies active in the Republic — more than R17-million of it in other banks that have loans out to the Government.

But Morgan Guaranty is known to have been involved in some recent loans, including one for the electrification of Soweto, and had told the university it would not "categorically exclude the possibility" of more direct Government lending.

Credit-worthiness was its only criteria, it indicated.

It is America's sixth-biggest bank, with deposits of close to R20-billion.

Under student pressure last year, the Yale trustees decided against divestment of their South African-linked stock, but set up a guideline against banks increasing or making new loans to the SA Government.

The Yale advisory committee admitted its action was more symbolic than practical.

"Still, symbols and gestures are important in the realm of moral and humane concerns, and are to be taken seriously," its statement maintained.

Over the weekend, divestment proponents staged a seminar at Yale, where South African Foundation director Mr John Chettle urged against any action.

Sanctions pressure on Carter

WASHINGTON — The Republican leader in the House of Representatives called on President Carter yesterday to lift trade sanctions and normalise diplomatic relations with Rhodesia.

Congressman John Rhodes said that by holding "free and open" elections Rhodesia had met the conditions for the lifting of the embargo.

"It is time now for the Carter administration to recognise that the solution it has pursued for Rhodesia has been rejected by those most directly affected — the Rhodesian people themselves, blacks and whites."

The US has sought a negotiated settlement that included the Patriotic Front. —Sapa-Reuter.

Bank hits at Yale over SA

NEW YORK. — The chairman of J. P Morgan Investment Bankers has branded as "cynical" Yale University's decision to sell its R700 000 worth of stock in the company because it makes loans to South Africa.

Mr Walter Page said Yale's action — announced last week — reflected what he termed was a cynical view and "trivialised a matter of high concern".

Yale's board of directors decided to sell its Morgan shares, now valued at about R40 each, because the banking company was willing to make loans directly to the South African Government.

The university's policy is that Yale should not own stock in any bank willing to make loans to South Africa.

But Yale said it was not opposed to making loans to benefit South African blacks.

Mr Page said Yale had sent a discouraging message to all companies that were trying to conduct their businesses "in the way they judge to be most constructive socially and economically". — Sapa-Reuter.

Harvard holds out for 'tainted money'

7/15/79 RDM 980

By ANTHONY RIDER

WASHINGTON. — Mr Derek Bok, president of America's wealthiest university, Harvard, has defended the acceptance of "tainted money" if it benefits the university.

His comments — made in the third of a series of academic white papers on the moral responsibilities of universities — are being seen partly as a reaction to calls for divestment of shares in firms doing business in South Africa.

Some of the top US universities including Yale, Brandeis and Boston have yielded to the demands of campus protesters.

But Harvard and its president have stood firm.

Mr Bok argues that Harvard will do more good by using funds constructively than by forcing the donor to keep his money.

"In practice, recipients of gifts and awards have regarded the use of a donor's name more as a way of acknowledging the source of the donation than as an affirmation of his moral character."

Activist students at Harvard have continued to press the administration and have picketed Mr Bok's office.

A group which calls itself the Southern African Solidarity Committee has also objected to Harvard naming the library of the new John F Kennedy School of Government after Charles Engelhard, whose South African mining income added to his fortune.

The Mayor of Atlanta, Mr Maynard Jackson, on a visit to Harvard, said the R1-m Engelhard Foundation donation was "tainted money . . blood money built on the bodies of blacks." He asked how a university could accept it while "preaching and teaching ethical government policy?"

In his white paper Mr Bok contended there was nothing morally improper in taking money from controversial donors.

He asked: "Is it possible to articulate reasons for refusing tainted money that outweigh the opportunity to use such funds to help discover a cure for some debilitating disease or to assist a worthy student from a poor family to obtain a Harvard education?"

ADVANCED ACCOUNTING - PAPER II

QUESTION 3 (35 MARKS)

The summarised balance sheet of Somme Limited at 30 November 1978, was as follows:

Share capital - 200 000 ordinary shares	R400 000
Unappropriated profits	200 000
	600 000
Loans secured by mortgage	240 000
	R840 000
Represented by	
Fixed Assets	
Furniture and fittings	5 000
Motor vehicles	10 000
	15 000
Investment in wholly owned subsidiary	400 000
Current Assets	
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Debtors	
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Selective UN sanctions seem likely

11/5/79
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From HELEN ZILLE

CAPE TOWN — Security Council approval for selective sanctions against South Africa is considered "highly likely" unless the South West African deadlock is broken soon.

This is the view of diplomatic and government sources on the Security Council debate on the issue scheduled to take place before the end of next month.

Sanctions would be a foregone conclusion if it were not for uncertainty over whether the Conservative British Government will save South Africa through its Security Council veto.

However, diplomatic sources say this step could isolate Britain from other Western powers and invoke the wrath of the African Commonwealth members shortly before the Commonwealth conference in August.

The South African Government has accepted the probability of sanctions, but is standing firm on its objections to what are regarded as deviations from the original Western plan for the territory accepted in April last year.

And Western sources see little chance of resolving the deadlock over the Swapo demand for bases inside the territory and the non-monitoring of bases in Angola.

All sources discount full mandatory sanctions, but there is strong talk of the Security Council taking the next step on the "progressive sanctions" ladder.

The first step was taken two years ago when the Security Council approved step one — the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

The next step could involve an embargo on financial and economic relations with South Africa, as draft resolutions to this effect have already been circulated at the United Nations in anticipation of a SWA deadlock. — PS.

US Senate blow to Carter's Africa policy

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Citizen 17/5/79

ANTHONY RIDER on the implications of the senators' overwhelming vote in favour of lifting sanctions against Rhodesia.

WASHINGTON. — The United States Senate's 75-19 vote favouring the lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia does not necessarily mean that America's Africa policy is in disarray. But it does mean that President Carter has lost the first round of the fight to keep his Africa policy on course.

He and his advisers have been gravely concerned that the American mediatory role in Southern Africa will be compromised by an endorsement of the internal settlement in Rhodesia.

But their dilemma has been that increasingly the administration's critics have been gaining support for their stand that failure to back the obviously pro-Western, anti-communist government of Bishop Muzorewa means favouring what is presented as the marxist, terrorist Patriotic Front.

No real fight

Thus when the battle for the soul of the administration began after the Rhodesian elections last month, President Carter, not too surprisingly in my view, did not make a real fight of it.

His point man on Africa, Mr Andrew Young, without waiting for the president to make the determination required of him by the Case-Javits amendment in the Senate last year, condemned the elections.

The apparently far-out views of Mr Young may have helped concentrate the minds of Democratic senators, 33 of them helping to swell the anti-sanctions vote on Tuesday

All that the administration did publicly to stem the tide was an *indaba* of Congress members called by the secretary of state, Mr Cyrus Vance, and an appeal by Carter to the Democrat majority leader in the Senate, Robert Byrd.

Vance disclosed that he was soon to consult with the new British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, on Southern Africa. And it would be only fair meanwhile to hold back on any moves in the Senate.

Carter wrote a letter to his fellow-Democrat Robert Byrd, urging him not to support any move that would pre-empt his presidential duty in giving a ruling on the Rhodesian elections and the twin issues of sanctions and recognition.

And that was all. It was almost as if, according to one Capitol Hill source, the president had decided this was one



President Carter .. has lost the first round.

fight he was going to lose. In the floor vote not even his majority leader stayed with him.

President Carter's dilemma is serious. The Senate vote, it is true, was a "sense of the Congress" decision which is not binding on him. But if the House of Representatives follows suit he is in difficulties. There are Democratic majorities in both chambers, which makes Carter's problem even more acute

Tuesday's Senate debate was a curious affair, starting at lunchtime with the liberal wing moving an amendment requiring Carter to give his Rhodesia ruling within two weeks of the Muzorewa government's installation.

Senator Frank Church, who was managing the State Authorization Bill to which the move was attached, said a premature move on sanctions would have a devastating impact on opinion in Africa. Nothing could be gained by such unseemly haste.

Which all sounded fine at that point, when the aim was to head off the strongly pro-Rhodesia Senator Jesse Helms, who sought an immediate lifting of sanctions.

Confused

Helms appeared to have considerable support, one senator talking dramatically of the great USA strangling the last breath out of a young nation that wanted to live. But when it seemed he might just lack the votes he needed, Helms suddenly swooped with a second amendment that confused his Democrat opponents.

He moved that sanctions be lifted for a trial period of one year to enable the Muzorewa government to show what it was made of. He cunningly suggested that this would preserve the president's prerogative to reimpose sanctions if

That being so, the Senate felt that the president ought within 10 days of the Muzorewa government's installation to rule that the Case-Javits terms had been complied with and should not enforce sanctions.

Senator Javits himself, who had earlier indicated he would back a Democrat-sponsored move not to pre-empt the president's decision, now indicated he would support the Schweiker amendment.

It was assured of passage when Senator Church gave in as well, saying it was obvious the Senate wished to take some action on Rhodesia. He seemed to want to assuage his own conscience by declaring that the Schweiker move was "much to be preferred" to that of Senator Helms After that the vote seemed a formality.

Now it is over to President Carter, with the odds on his standing fast on his Africa policy diminishing.

With the Democrats confused, Senator Richard Schweiker swooped with his amendment backed by 16 other senators, including several Democrats led by Senator Dennis de Concini The Schweiker move was aimed at getting a majority of the Senate to say they felt the Rhodesian government had shown a willingness to negotiate in good faith at an all-party conference, and that the Rhodesian people through free elections had approved the transfer of power to a black majority government.

(280) 22/5/79. AD

Huge SA arms imports listed

CAPE TOWN — Immense shipments of tanks, guns, armoured cars and aircraft have flowed into South Africa from abroad in the past few years, according to a book written by two American strategic experts.

The South African Defence Force's locally-built armaments have been heavily augmented with modern — and hitherto completely unmentioned — heavy air and ground weapons originating in several countries including Britain, France, the United States, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland and Canada.

The Book — first published by the Hoover Institute of Sanford University — has been cleared for local publication in terms of the Defence Act.

In America, this has been taken as proof that the South African Government is ready to encourage speculation that it wields much greater military might than it has ever admitted.

The book, South Africa: War? Revolution? Peace?, by Dr Lewis Gann and Dr Peter Duignan, maintains South Africa is too strong to be topped by attack or revolution and cites armaments figures far in excess of any published in the Republic before.

The US administration reacted sharply to the testimony — which implied it turned a blind eye to massive arms-embargo violations — and CIA officials testified in camera to some congressional leaders.

Among other things, the book says the SADF has received 40 F140G Starfighter fighter-bombers, which formerly belonged to the West German Luftwaffe, and hundreds of American-built tanks.

If the figures are correct, South Africa is the strongest military power in Africa, both quantitively and qualitatively.

Its defence force — containing between 400 000 and 450 000 men when fully mobilised — is so strong and capable and is backed by such a sophisticated infrastructure that it is not in danger of being toppled either by an internal rising or an invasion from outside.

The authors quote from testimony by strategy analyst Sean Gervasi to a United States congressional committee in July 1977 that South Africa had then received, among other things:

- 40 ex-Luftwaffe F104G Starfighters.
- 50 US-built F51D cavalier counter - insurgency aircraft.
- 25 US-built Augusta-Bell 205A Iroquois utility helicopters.
- 12 US-built Lockheed P2 Neptune anti-submarine patrol aircraft.
- 240 British-built Centurion battle tanks.
- 100 US-Italian M47 Patton battle tanks.
- 100 US-built Walker Bulldog light tanks.
- 80 French-built AMX13 light tanks.
- 200 Canadian-built Sexton 25-pounder self-propelled guns
- 200 US-built M7 105-mm self-propelled guns. — DDC.

(3) 280

Britain rejects idea of sanctions

LONDON. — Britain's new Conservative Government, in its first policy statement on trade with South Africa, yesterday firmly rejected economic sanctions against the Republic because of apartheid.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade, said Britain shared the concern of many other countries about South Africa's racial policies, but it believed civil trade should be determined by purely commercial considerations and not by the character of other governments.

Mr Parkinson, speaking in a short debate in the House of Commons, made the suggestion that the Republic's internal problems could best be solved by active support of its economy.

"We believe the question of sanctions is, and should remain, hypothetical.

"South Africa needs more foreign investment in order to promote its economic growth," Mr Parkinson said.

"Economic growth brings the best hope of peaceful change in South Africa.

"We must maintain trade and investment links.

"If there is a flourishing economy in the Republic, black South Africans will be given better jobs and wages, if only because there is a desperate shortage of skilled labour."

Mr Parkinson said South Africa was a very valuable market for Britain.

"We cannot allow our trade with a country like South Africa to be reduced without endangering our own economic health.

"Our bilateral trade with South Africa is not something that is peripheral to our economy — in fact it is of central importance."

The Minister said that if Britain did not encourage trade with South Africa, then other competing nations would be ready to take its place.

West Germany, Japan and France had all expanded their share of the South African market last year compared with 1977, he said.

On South Africa's exports of manganese, platinum, chrome and vanadium, Mr Parkinson said: "It cannot be over-stressed that these vital minerals are important to the West, not just from a trading point, but to the defence of the West."

The debate had been initiated by Mr Cyril Townsend (Conservative) who said South Africa was the world's biggest holder of sterling and had received almost R1 135-million worth of British goods in 1978. — Sapa-Reuter.

Dutch may split over SA sanctions

Own Correspondent

THE HAGUE. — Contradictory Cabinet policy statements, many of them related to foreign policy on South Africa, highlight a growing split in Holland's ruling coalition of Christian Democrats (CDA) and Liberals.

The latest indication came this week when Mr J Scholten, chairman of the CDA commission on foreign policy, said in a memo to Foreign Minister, Dr Chris van der Klaauw, that Holland should introduce oil sanctions against South Africa if the South African Government did not immediately review its plans for SWA/Namibia.

Mr Scholten said South Africa was trying to create a satellite in SWA/Namibia, "an aim which cannot be seen outside the framework of South Africa's apartheid policy".

At virtually the same time however, Dr Van der Klaauw, a Liberal representative in the Cabinet, told the Dutch Senate he could not support independent oil sanctions against South Africa as they would have no effect.

The split is also apparent in Cabinet policy on internal socio-economic issues, with the Liberals taking a Rightwing line strongly opposed to the CDA's more socialist goals.

Recent CDA statements have made it clear that the party is still courting the Labour Party of former Prime Minister, Mr Joop den Uyl, in the hope of a future coalition.

Labour takes a significantly harder line on South Africa than either of the two ruling parties, but the CDA would be prepared to make major concessions to Labour's Leftwing ideals in the interests of a stronger coalition than the four-seat majority the current Cabinet has over the combined opposition.

The CDA plans to use next month's elections to the EEC Parliament as a test of public opinion. A weak Liberal showing could spur the CDA to renew negotiations with Labour.

INSIDE MAIL

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The role of American business in South Africa continues to attract pressures on US firms. The debate is between the critics who advocate withdrawal from South Africa or disinvestment in the US firms involved in the SA economy, and the firms themselves. Publication of the 147-page report on the issue by the Investor Responsibility Research Centre in Washington has coincided with a visit by its author, Terry Myers, deputy director of the IRRC, to South Africa. **ANTHONY RIDER**, the Rand Daily Mail's correspondent in the US capital, spoke to Mr Myers before he left for Johannesburg.

American report looks at sanctions against South Africa

THE reaction of one top South African official to the possibility of economic sanctions against South Africa was succinct and defiant: "We'll ride bikes and eat mealie pap — but we won't give in to sanctions."

Terry Myers, noted US researcher of corporate social responsibility issues, told the story.

It reminded me immediately of an equally succinct and defiant remark by a top aide of President Kaunda early in 1973, when Ian Smith rashly closed his country's border with Zambia.

From State House in Lusaka the official snapped down the then direct dial link with Salisbury: "We'll go to bed by candlelight, we'll eat sadza (mealie pap) but we'll never give in to Smith."

But how close are South Africans to a pap diet?

Myers' conclusion after an exhaustive analysis is that the possibility of sanctions is "increasingly remote".

He believes, though, that the role of US business in South Africa is likely to be a matter of concern at company annual meetings for some time to come.

Certainly from within the US this seems a safe prediction. More pro-sanctions groups are being formed, particularly on university campuses throughout the country.

What has the disinvestment campaign achieved in South Africa itself? Myers says that linked with events in Southern Africa and pressures in South Africa and abroad it has encouraged what he calls a small and fragile momentum for change. The changes of the last few years have had little impact on the overall political structure or on South Africa's apartheid policies.

But he says they have begun to affect the role and practices of foreign companies in South Africa.

And they may have implications for greater change in the future.

His initial conclusions are that the changes taking place have had real impact on a limited number of black workers and their families.

But these changes — in housing, training and desegregation of facilities — have not affected the power structure.

He finds there has been increased willingness by US firms to question Government policies and to make suggestions in political areas to the Government. But these have had only marginal impact. In his printed report Myers discusses the limits and the potential of business lobbying on behalf of blacks.

He notes that the fear of jeopardising the limited influence it might have by Press publicity runs throughout business.

Myers says it is commonly known as "the Rand Daily Mail kiss-of-death syndrome" and he adds it is a prime rationale offered for the lack of public business criticism of Government policies.

He quotes an Afrikaner businessman as saying: "If a person criticises the Government publicly he is apt to become a hero in the English-speaking Press.

Once his name appears in the Press he is likely to become a victim of 'doodswyg' — kill by silence.

Nevertheless Myers records there is little doubt that the pressures, public as well as private, are having an impact on the inner party circle.

Myers' third main conclusion is that there are few signs that US and other foreign companies are about to withdraw from South Africa. And it is just as unlikely that governments are going to apply sufficient pressure to force them to do so.

He believes the greatest new boost to job advancement for South African blacks in the past three years has come from abroad through the Sullivan Principles, and the European Economic Community and Canadian Codes of Fair Labour Practices.

These codes spurred the development of domestic codes under the aegis of the Urban Foundation and the SA Consultative Committee on Labour.

Collectively, according to Myers, the codes have had a measurable impact on the way many companies evaluate their employee programmes.

But asked why there hasn't been more progress, Myers says: "Look at a company like General Motors, which has fewer than 10 blacks in white collar jobs. That actually is substantial improvement over the three they had a few years ago. "There are a number of factors here. They include concern about white attitudes, problems of recruiting suitable blacks, lack of interest by management, legal barriers.

"Black wages have been rising faster than white but the gap has grown larger because whites start from a much larger base.

"There are limited instances where blacks and whites work in the same positions. A major constraint here is the educational system, training and opportunities.

"Legal restraints are no real problem. A small number of companies have blacks supervising whites. That is not against the law as some have thought. The government attitude has been to leave it to managements to work out with their black and white staffs.

"Legal restraints have been less severe than customary restraints, with the exception of skills training."

Myers singles out IBM, Union Carbide and Goodyear as "affirmative action" employers, active particularly in housing and training.

But there are other US firms where the managing directors say: "We didn't sign the Sullivan Principles, our home office did."

Some MDs say they can't hire blacks "because our white secretaries will quit".

About a third of the US firms have subscribed to the Sullivan Code. Some haven't signed because they don't want outsiders dictating to them; others feel there is no need to sign because they follow the guidelines anyway.

Finally, Myers sees "severe" constraints on using American economic interests as a lever for change.

These include the cost to the US of imposing sanctions, and public attitudes in the US.

Myers points out that trade bans have distinct and measurable costs. General Tyre and Rubber, for instance, is losing about R1-million a year through suspension of its agreement with a South African firm.

Burroughs had export licences for more than R2-m worth of orders refused, and Hewlett-Packard reported a loss of about R1-m a year because of US Commerce Department regulations.

The cost of broader sanctions would be much greater. US imports from South Africa last year were valued at R2 000-m (equal to about 1,3 % of total US imports).

US direct investment in South Africa last year amounted to R1 650-m and indirect investment through securities and bank loans was about R3 600-m.

The willingness of US policymakers to accept the costs of applying sanctions is greatly affected, Myers argues, by what they feel the American public thinks of the SA situation.

He quotes the 1978 Louis Harris poll which found that by a nearly two to one margin Americans thought the US and other countries should put pressure on South Africa to give blacks more freedom and let them take part in government.

But the public rejected a halt to operations of US firms in SA, and opposed military action against SA. (Similar findings were made this year by a Carnegie Endowment poll).

And as the Carnegie inquiry showed, South Africa is an issue of marginal importance for most Americans.

Myers also notes the apparently conservative wind blowing through the US Congress with acceptance of the Rhodesian internal settlement increasingly favoured.

The SA Government could benefit from the fallout from such acceptance.

There is also the attitude of South Africa's other trading partners to be considered.

EEC countries, the US and Japan may share similar concerns about the SA situation but they have different interests, perspectives and pressures, says Myers.

European countries that rely on South Africa for strategic minerals, and lack the stockpiles that exist in the US, are not anxious to take steps against South Africa that might interrupt supply.

Most of these countries, Myers believes, hesitate to jeopardise what has been a small but nevertheless important export market.

For Britain the consequences of a boycott would be severe enough to make it an unattractive option.

On the black Africa factor, Myers says Nigeria's posture could influence British policy in the future or even that of the US, a major importer of Nigerian oil.

Myers reports that a confidential official survey last year showed that British companies considered their business ties with South Africa more important than those with the rest of Africa, and they thought South Africa offered greater potential.

He concludes that sanctions are a remote possibility and even if imposed, their potential political impact is unclear.

Sanctions against S.A. remote, says U.S expert

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THE role of American business in South Africa continues to attract pressures on U.S. firms. These companies are finding that they spend more time on their South African investments than they do on investments of similar magnitude elsewhere. The debate is becoming increasingly sophisticated on both sides — the critics who advocate withdrawal from South Africa or disinvestment in the U.S. firms involved in the S.A. economy, and the firms themselves. The long-awaited report on the issue by the investor responsibility research centre in Washington has just been published. The appearance of this comprehensive 147-page document coincides with a visit by its author, TERRY MYERS, deputy director of the IRRC, to South Africa. ANTHONY RIDER, The Natal Mercury correspondent in the U.S. capital, spoke to Mr. Myers before he left for Johannesburg.

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But how close are South Africans to a pap diet? Myers' conclusion of sanctions is increasingly remote."

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Last few years . . .

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lat[illegible]here. They include concern about White attitudes, problems of recruiting suitable Blacks, lack of interest by management, legal barriers.

"Black wages have been rising faster than Whites' but the gap has grown larger because Whites start from a much larger base."

There are limited instances where Blacks and Whites work in the same positions. Major constraint here is the educational system, training and opportunities.

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have begun to affect the role and practices of foreign companies in South Africa. And they may have implications for greater change in the future.

His initial conclusions are that the changes taking place have had real impact on a limited number of Black workers and their families.

But these changes — in housing, training and desegregation of facilities — have not affected the power structure.

He finds there has been increased willingness by U.S. firms to question Government policies and to make suggestions in political areas to the Government But these have had only marginal impact. In his printed report Myers discusses the limits and the potential of business lobbying on behalf of Blacks.

He believes the greatest new boost to job advancement for S.A. Blacks in the past three years has come from abroad through the Sullivan principles, and the European Economic Community and Canadian codes of fair labour practices.

These codes spurred the development of domestic codes under the aegis of the Urban Foundation and the S.A. Consultative Committee on Labour.

Collectively, according to Myers, the codes have had a measurable impact on the way many companies evaluate their employee programmes.

But asked why there has not been more progress, Myers says. "Look at a company like General Motors which has fewer than 10 Blacks in white collar jobs That actually is substantial improvement over the three they had a few years ago

"There are a number of customary restraints with the exception of skilled training.

Housing and training . . .

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Some MDs say they cannot hire Blacks because their White secretaries would resign.

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These include the cost to the U.S. of imposing sanctions, and public attitudes in the U.S.

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United States' direct investment in South Africa last year amounted to R1 650 000 and indirect investment could benefit from the fallout from such acceptance.

There is also the attitude of South Africa's other trading partners to be considered.

EEC countries, the U.S. and Japan may share similar concerns about the S.A. situation but they have different interests, perspectives and pressures, says Myers.

European countries that rely on South Africa for strategic minerals, and lack the stockpiles that exist in the U.S., are not anxious to take steps against South Africa that might interrupt supplies.

Most of these countries, Myers believes, are hesitant to jeopardise what has been a small but nevertheless important export market.

. . . For Britain

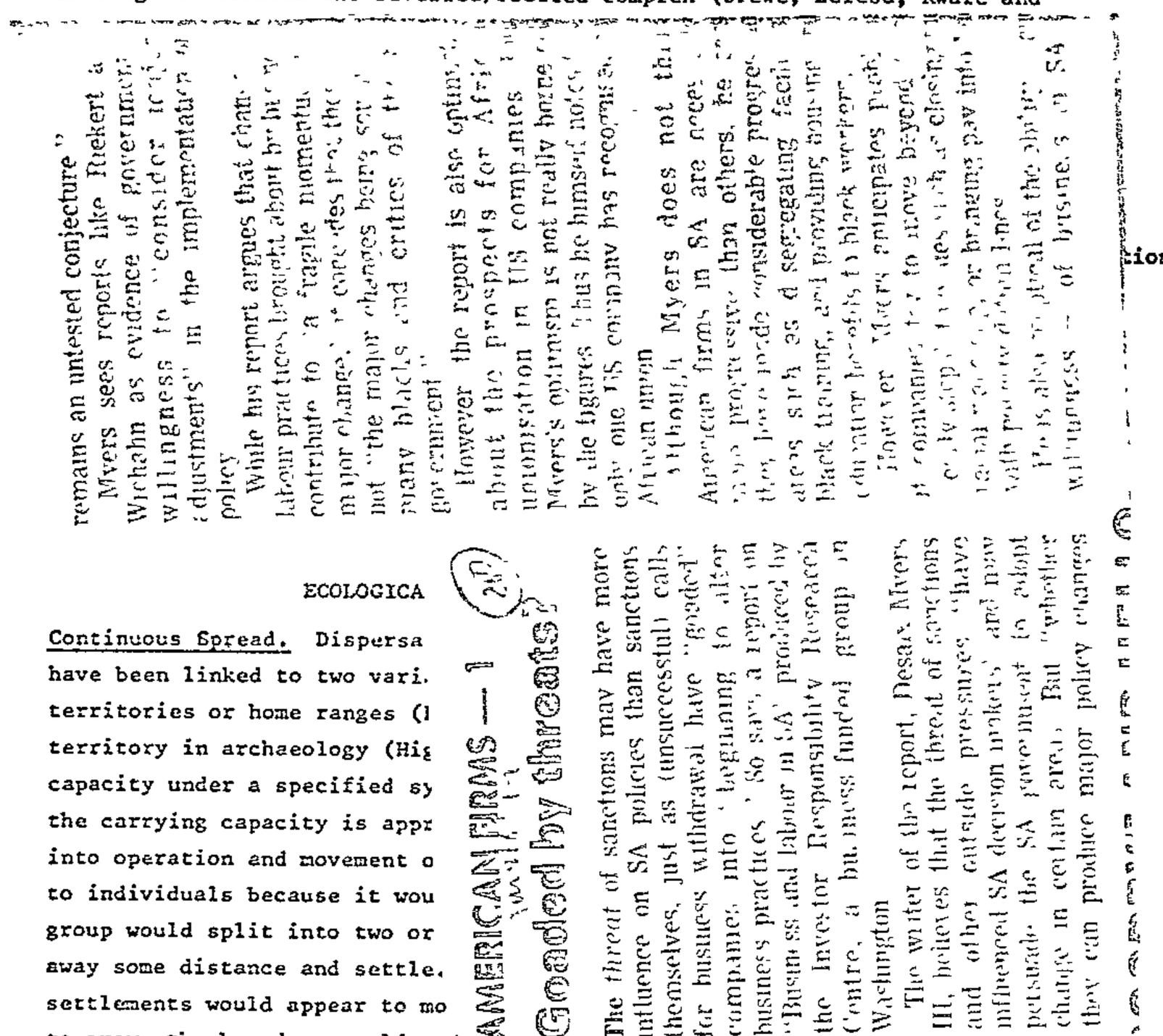
For Britain the consequences of a boycott would be severe enough to make it an unattractive option.

On the Black African nation factor Myers says Nigeria's posture could influence British policy in the future or even that of the U.S., a major importer of Nigerian oil.

Myers reports that a confidential official survey last year showed that British companies considered their business ties with South Africa more important than those with the rest of Africa, and they thought South Africa offered greater potential

He concludes that sanctions are a remote possibility and even if imposed their potential political impact is unclear

evaluated, and it is probable that some of the dates are not associated with Iron Age occupations (Huffman, in press), and (2) quantile ranges are sensitive to processes associated with settlement proliferation as well as archaeological research strategies (Collett, in prep.). However, within one of the Early Iron Age traditions the bevelled/flutted complex (Urewe, Lelesu, Kwale and


remains an untested conjecture"
Myers sees reports like Riekert a
Wichahn as evidence of governmen
willingness to consider
adjustments" in the implementation
policy
While his report argues that chan
labour practices brought about by
contribute to a fragile momentu
major changes, he concedes that
not "the major changes being sou
many blacks and critics of
government"
However the report is also optim
about the prospects for Afri
unionisation in US companies
Myers's optimism is not really borne
by the figures. Thus he himself notes
only one US company has recognis
African union
Although Myers does not th
American firms in SA are gene
have progressive than others. He
than just provide considerable prospe
does such as desegregating facil
black training, and providing some
equivalent benefits to black workers.
However there remains principal
to remove beyond
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tion.
ECOLOGICA
Continuous Spread. Dispersa
have been linked to two vari
territories or home ranges (
territory in archaeology (Hig
capacity under a specified sy
the carrying capacity is appr
into operation and movement o
to individuals because it wou
group would split into two or
away some distance and settle.
settlements would appear to mo
to grow, the boundary would cor
AMERICAN FIRMS — 1
Goaded by threats
The threat of sanctions may have more
influence on SA policies than sanctions
themselves, just as (unsuccessful) calls
for business withdrawal have "goaded"
companies into beginning to alter
business practices. So says a report on
"Business and labour in SA" produced by
the Investor Responsibility Research
Centre, a business funded group in
Washington
The writer of the report, Desaix Myers
III, believes that the threat of sanctions
and other outside pressures "have
influenced SA decision makers" and now
persuade the SA government to adopt
change in certain areas. But "ephedrine
they can produce major policy changes
persuade government to adopt
noting that business's interest
change tends to increase in a
and taper away in boom times.

density would increase in the central area until all the potential site territories were being utilised. In the central area population limiting factors would operate to balance recruitment (birth, immigration) and loss (death, emmigration).

This simple ecological model has some utility although it has been noted that population often appears to be at a lower density that the carrying capacity. It has been suggested that social organisation may act as a population regulating mechanism (Wynn-Edwards, 1962; Snyder, 1968). In Early Iron Age communities individuals would have interacted, and as population density grew the number of interactions would have increased. Animal models (Calhoun, 1952; Christian, 1955; 1956) suggest that this would have led to higher levels of stress which eventually would have led to a split in the community and the occupation of nearby site territories by some of the newly formed groups. In the continuous spread model it was assumed that the population density stabilised behind the advancing frontier and this followed from an implicit assumption that after community fission the groups would have moved a short distance before settling.

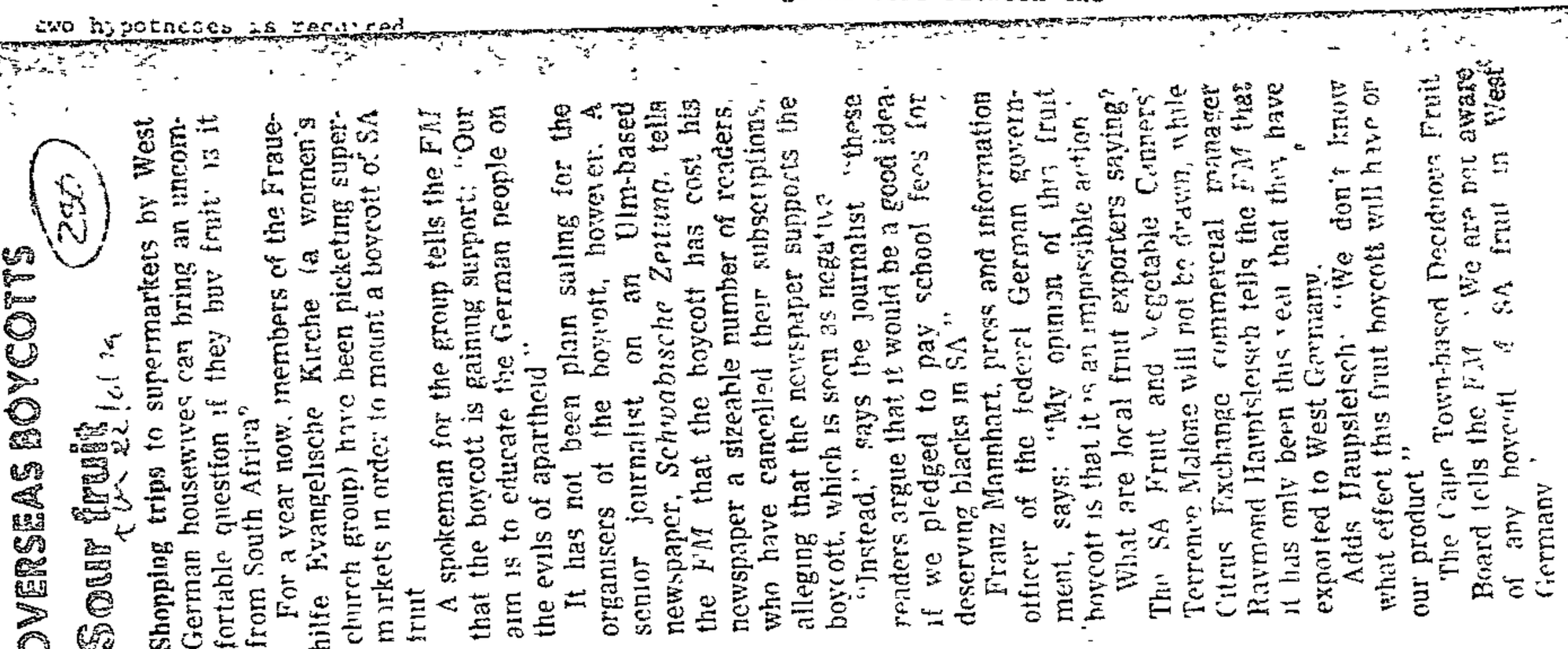
The social stress theory of population regulation is not universally accepted, and the lack of a critical resource has been considered as the main factor limiting population density in nature (Chitty, 1960; Lack, 1954). This also may be true for human populations (Yellen, 1976). In the case of human populations an increase in genetic fitness associated with movement from the natal area would have to be used to explain fission. The problem of the factors that controlled community fission will be returned to later.

A flow chart of the relationship between population growth, carrying capacity and the frontier enclosing the colonised area (Fig.2) forms the basis of the computer simulation (Appendix 1) presented here,

Discontinuous Spread. If the assumption in the continuous spread model of short distance moves is relaxed then the whole culture, can be treated in a similar way to a community. In the discontinuous spread model settlement proliferation and the movement of the frontier would have been the same as in the continuous spread case. As the density of settlements increased behind the frontier the

group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different processes: (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular resource. Group fission would appear to have been associated with social conflict fairly often (Legassick, 1969; Monnig, 1967; Turner, 1954). This association would suggest that social stress rather than resource scarcity determined when group fission occured. However, oral tradition cannot provide an accurate picture of the initial colonisation and an archaeological test between the two hypotheses is required.



OVERSEAS BOYCOTTS

Sour fruit

(250)

Shopping trips to supermarkets by West German housewives can bring an uncomfortable question if they buy fruit: is it from South Africa?

For a year now, members of the Fraue-hilfe Evangelische Kirche (a women's church group) have been picketing supermarkets in order to mount a boycott of SA fruit.

A spokeman for the group tells the FM that the boycott is gaining support: "Our aim is to educate the German people on the evils of apartheid."

It has not been plain sailing for the organisers of the boycott, however. A senior journalist on an Ulm-based newspaper, *Schwabische Zeitung*, tells the FM that the boycott has cost his newspaper a sizeable number of readers, who have cancelled their subscriptions, alleging that the newspaper supports the boycott, which is seen as negative.

"Instead," says the journalist "these readers argue that it would be a good idea if we pledged to pay school fees for deserving blacks in SA."

Franz Mannhart, press and information officer of the federal German government, says: "My opinion of this fruit boycott is that it is an impossible action."

What are local fruit exporters saying? The SA Fruit and Vegetable Canners' Terrence Malone will not be drawn, while Citrus Exchange commercial manager Raymond Hauptsleisch tells the FM that it has only been this year that they have exported to West Germany.

Adds Hauptsleisch: "We don't know what effect this fruit boycott will have on our product."

The Cape Town-based Deciduous Fruit Board tells the FM: "We are not aware of any boycott of SA fruit in West Germany."

Financial Mail June 22 1979

in pottery styles and not a gradual divergent evolution. This suggestion should also be tested against the archaeological record.

The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the flutted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialized activity area (Evers, 1975). Kwale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of

essary.

ed in the present study were derived from only one tradition, bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be dity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction.

ue, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the read model would seem to indicate that this is the most of dispersal.

.e to thank Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting drafts of the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the Mrs J. Howard-Tripp typed the final drafts.
ke to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who o evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

Britain lifts oil ban against SA

280
STAR
29/6/79

Britain lifts oil ban on SA

29/6/79 Star 280

From page 1

ability to negotiate favourable prices."

The oil men point out that since South Africa's present consumption of imported crude is "peanuts" in comparison with the majority of industrial nations, North Sea oil could provide the majority of local supplies — "without it really hurting other markets."

South African oil men believe the country should also benefit from the fact that the world may be heading towards a temporary surplus of crude sometime next year.

They say the Economic Summit of the world's top seven industrialised nations in Tokyo, where a communique is expected confirming an agreement to hold oil imports to present levels coupled with higher Opec prices, will mean a reduction in world demand.

This will depress the already falling spot market prices.

The Star's Geneva correspondent reports that increases in North Sea oil prices made earlier this year by British Petroleum and the British National Oil Corporation directly contributed to the decision by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting countries to increase their own prices at their meeting there.

The rises, which put North Sea oil level with the highest prices being charged by Opec members under their new two-tier system "Definitely contributed to the pressure," Sheikh Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, said after yesterday's meeting.

"You are not always neutral and objective about prices," Sheikh Yamani said

"You talk of Opec forcing up the price — then it becomes the Arabs — you never mention our efforts to hold back prices."

Pegged

The price motorists pay at the pumps is pegged to South Africa paying a spot price of 35 dollars a barrel.

● **British Oil will reduce our dependence on the spot markets, perhaps almost completely if supplies are adequate.**

"It will also give this country a far stronger power base for securing crude from other sources as well as improving our

To Page 3, Col 1

The Star Bureau

London

Britain's Tory Government has brought oil relief to South Africa. It has quietly ended the British ban on the export — "direct or indirect" — to this country of its prized North Sea oil.

The decision — a total reversal of the former Labour Government policy — means that Britain will help South Africa's efforts to beat the Iranian oil embargo imposed after the Shah's overthrow.

Dr Schalk van der Merwe, Minister of Industrial Affairs, today welcomed Britain's new approach but said it was still early to gauge the effect. He said the decision was not a complete surprise.

The South African Government had been investigating various possible lines of crude oil supply and North Sea oil was one of the possibilities.

His department would have to study the situation before he could comment on the effects, Dr van der Merwe said.

John Torode of The Guardian reports that the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, has told British Petro[illegible] that it is free to enter into "swap" arrangements under which North Sea oil can be sold to EEC companies.

Those companies will, in turn, be free to divert Third-World oil — otherwise destined for Europe — for sale in South Africa

Condemned

The Conservative Party's move will effectively help to:

● Reduce the overall supply of oil to the EEC — including British markets.

● Aid South Africa, which is feeling the squeeze from the Iran cut-off and Indonesia's refusal to supply it with oil.

● Aid the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Government, which has always benefited from sanctions-busting supplies from South Africa.

The former Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, said last night the decision made Britain "part of the link in supplying South Africa."

He said: "This puts Britain in the firing line . . . at a time when South Africa is still flouting UN oil-sanctions resolutions.

"The decision is to be condemned both on the grounds of domestic energy supplies and overall foreign policy."

The fuel crisis in South Africa may ease and petrol prices stabilise say local oil experts, Harvey Thomas, The Star's Motor Editor, reports.

They add:

● While it's unlikely that the price of petrol and diesel will go down, it's also unlikely that there will be further big increases. The cost of North Sea oil (23,50 dollars a barrel) will balance any upward movement in the Rotterdam spot market.

The Natal Mercury, Wednesday, July 4, 1979

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Sanctions 'prelude to war' speech

JOHANNESBURG — Widespread sanctions against South Africa would "lift the curtain on war in southern Africa," Irish politician and journalist Conor Cruise O'Brien said here yesterday.

Dr. O'Brien, who was speaking at an Institute of Race Relations conference, said he believed sanctions in themselves would not work, but would lead to subsequent military action.

He was in favour of there being a threat of general mandatory sanctions, but he hoped they would never come.

He believed they were likely to come if South Africa did not proceed seriously on the road to dismantling its present system.

Dr. O'Brien said he did not regard the scrapping of so-called petty apartheid as being altogether negligible.

"It has symbolic importance."

Dr. O'Brien — editor-in-chief of the Observer in Britain, who was involved in United Nations action in the Congo crisis — said he believed UN administrative bodies could ensure that elections in South West Africa were fair.

He referred to some proceedings of the UN General Assembly as taking place roughly "in the spirit of a football match."

— (Sapa.)

Britse olie-dilemma SA

Van GIELIE DE KOCK, LONDEN

DIE besluit van die nuwe Britse regering om die „geheime verbod" op die verskaffing van Noordsee-olie aan Suid-Afrika op te hef, gaan opslae maak van Westminster tot by die Statebondsberaad in Lusaka, is gister hier voorspel.

Nigerië, wat verlede jaar Britse goedere ter waarde van £1 018 miljoen ingevoer het, gaan veral sterk kapsie maak by aanstaande maand se Statebondsberaad.

Aan die ander kant moet Brittanje geld verdien met olieuitvoer. Suid-Afrika is 'n goeie klant.

Mev. Thatcher en haar minister van buitelandse sake, lord Carrington, kan groot probleme hieroor kry, sê die Britse liberale dagblad The Guardian, gister in 'n hoofberig.

Die koerant sê dat die Arbeidersparty in die laaste maande van sy bewind 'n geheime verbod geplaas het op die verskaffing van olie aan Suid-Afrika.

Hierdie nie-amptelike rigtingwyser het verhinder dat B.P., wat hoofsaaklik deur die Britse regering beheer word, 'n transaksie kon aangaan om die olie onregstreeks aan Suid-Afrika te verkoop.

Dr. David Owen, voorganger van lord Carrington, en nou skadu-minister van energie, het in 'n brief aan lord Carrington onthul dat B.P. verlof gevra het om 'n ruil-ooreenkoms met die Conoco-maatskappy aan te gaan. Só sou Suid-Afrika die olie onregstreeks deur Brittanje kry, want volgens die ooreenkoms sou die Amerikaanse maatskappy ru-olie van die Derde Wêreld aan Suid-Afrika kan aanstuur.

Die versoek is deur die Arbeidersregering geweier. Maar nou het die Tories hierdie „geheime verbod" stil-stil en „vertroulik" opgehef.

Dr. Owen sê dit is 'n besluit wat Brittanje in die politieke vuurlinie plaas. Hy beklemtoon dat die Arbeiders nie 'n internasionale olieverbod teen Suid-Afrika vra nie, nou en ook nie toe hy aan die bewind was nie. „Maar in tye van skaarste moet Suid-Afrika nie die voorkeur kry bo die Britse verbruiker en ons vennote en vriende nie."

* Vir Suid-Afrika kan die Britse besluit baie hoofpyne verlig, skryf Willem Laubscher. RAPPORT se finansiële redakteur.

Mnr. Colin Adcock, bestuurende direkteur van Toyota, het Donderdagaand op 'n private byeenkoms gesê een van die min totaal veilige oliebronne (vir ons) is dié in die Noordsee. Daarom moet ons sorg dat ons vriende bly

met Brittan

Sekere k

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wat gekno

WAAR

Hy is Voorsitter van d
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(Quakers), wat gemeens
en in die stadsgebiede

Die Direkteur is gekie
Vereniging vir Sosiolo
ook 'n lid van die Suid
en van die Internasion
is aangestel as die Su
Raad van die Internasi
die tydperk 1978-1982.

Die Direkteur het akti
Instituut vir Rasse-ve
Distriksskomitee, die A
die Raad.

(c) Deelname aan welsyns-
organisasies

konferensie van die
Potchefstroom (Ok

Verenigde Sentrum vir Internasionale Sosiologie

Mnr C.S. Corder
Professor J.F. Broeck
Professor J.F. Beukman
Professor E.V. Axelson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (× dui stigters-lede aan):

Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

a) Drie stigtersiede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

Verenigde Sentrum se raad het aansienlik tot die sentrum se program bydra. Dr Shaila T. van der Horst, afgetrede vice-professor van Ekonomie, d.k. , en professor J.L. Cloete, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Voor vooraan-stellings het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weski Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die K die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platte en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

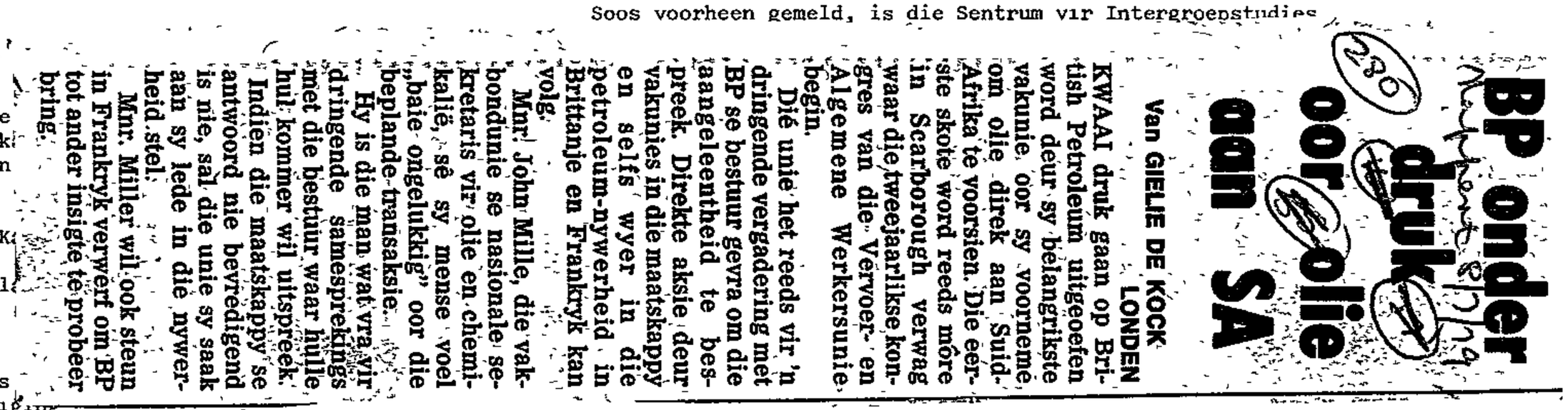
Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies



BP onder druk oor olie aan SA

Van GIELIE DE KOCK
LONDEN

KWAAI druk gaan op Britisch Petroleum uitgeoefen word deur sy belangrikste vakunie oor sy voorneme om olie direk aan Suid-Afrika te voorsien. Die eerste skote word reeds móre in Scarborough verwag waar die tweejaarlikse kongres van die Vervoer- en Algemene Werkersunie begin.

Dié unie het reeds vir 'n dringende vergadering met BP se bestuur gevra om die aangeleentheid te bespreek. Direkte aksie deur vakunies in die maatskappy en selfs wyer in die petroleum-nywerheid in Brittanje en Frankryk kan volg.

Mnr. John Mille, die vakbondunie se nasionale sekretaris vir olie en chemikalië, sê sy mense voel „baie ongelukkig" oor die beplande transaksie. Hy is die man wat vra vir dringende samesprekings met die bestuur waar hulle hul kommer wil uitspreek.

Indien die maatskappy se antwoord nie bevredigend is nie, sal die unie sy saak aan sy lede in die nywerheid stel.

Mnr. Miller wil ook steun in Frankryk verwerf om BP tot ander insigte te probeer bring.

Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Dumíny*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Disinvestment call denounced

JOHANNESBURG — The American civil rights leader, the Rev Jesse Jackson, was criticised by South Africans yesterday for his attempts to end new investments in South Africa and to stop the world heavyweight boxing match between Gerrie Coetzee and John Tate.

Landman en mnr G.K
versiteit van Kaaps
professor G.F R. El
Bisl op A.W Habelga
Raatskappy

Terwyl professor G.F
verlof is, dien dr R
op die Akademiese Ad

Die vaste personeel b
Hendrik W. van der Me
(Kalifornie), die Adm
Albertyn en 'n deeltyd

Gedurende die jaar is
ford as tydelike klerk
Cornell, B.A. (Univer
navorsingsassistente

The Minister of Sport and Recreation, Mr Punt Janson said various black leaders had criticised Mr Jackson.

Mr Janson said his department would do everything possible to ensure the Coetzee-Tate fight took place in Pretoria on October 20.

Mr Janson said he believed he was speaking for all South Africans when he said the Republic did not need Mr Jackson's advice.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the chairman of the executive committee of the Indian Council, Mr J N Reddy, criticised Mr Jackson for his anti-investment statements.

Chief Buthelezi said he appreciated Mr Jackson's concern about the need for changes in South Africa. He agreed fully with the American that pressure had to be exerted on the South African Government.

But advocating disinvestment in South

people. One only has to visit the Johannesburg labour bureau and see what hardships disinvestment will bring.

He said he respected Mr Jackson and felt Mr Jackson had done the right thing by insisting on meeting a cross section of the South African population.

Mr Reddy said only sustained economic growth could lead to speedy change in South Africa. American companies operating in South Africa had been given guidelines to play a positive [illegible] the upliftment of [illegible] workers.

The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, said change in South Africa could not be brought about by economic collapse but through economic development.

"If you want to help me why do you want me to suffer first and deny me the right to feed my children?"

He said Mr Jackson had been talking to the wrong

Jackson: there is hope for SA

JOHANNESBURG — The Rev Jesse Jackson is to tell President Carter of the hopes he sees for South Africa and will ask him to focus on [illegible] peace to the Republic as he did for the Middle East.

Mr Jackson who leaves South Africa today after his controversial fortnight's visit said last night he would be meeting the President on Friday.

Speaking at a farewell dinner organised by his hosts, the United Congregational Church, he said he would try to impress on President Carter that if the President used

[illegible] Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik
om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder
at in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belang-

[illegible] te is dit met innige genoegdaad ek my verpligtings
die ere-navorsingsbeamptes van die Sentrum vir
draes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en
die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle
gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

1978

DDispatch 280

1/8/79

"But advocating disinvestment in South Africa was "detrimental" because the effects would be felt by blacks more than whites

"Disinvestment would mean fewer jobs for our

He said Mr Jackson had been talking to the wrong people — people who did not have the understanding or sympathy for a place like Soweto

Meanwhile yesterday, a leading black consciousness figure, Mr Tom Manthata, delivered a scathing attack on Mr Jackson over his role in engineering a get-together of South Africa's three most influential black leaders

Chances of further talks between Dr Nthato Motlana, Chief Buthelezi and Bishop Desmond Tutu began to flouder as black consciousness proponents rejected any accommodation of people working in government - created institutions

Mr Manthata, who is a member of Dr Motlana's Soweto Committee of Ten, accused Mr Jackson of being "a diabolical Western agent" who had his eye on election to the United States Congress

Mr Manthata, a former Terrorism Act detainee who works in the SA Council of Churches' justice and conciliation group, said Dr Motalana would also realise Mr Jackson's motives were "to be viewed as the man who got black South African leaders together so that he can get international credibility." — SAPA-DDC

press on President Carter that if the President used the same kind of energy he used with Israel's Mr Menachim Begin and Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, there might be a breakthrough in South Africa

The civil rights campaigner said he would ask President Carter to share his human rights concern with the Republic

Referring to his success in getting three influential rival black leaders around the conference table, he said "The leadership must not be divided on mission It must be united on method

Mr Jackson also referred to the strong criticism levelled at him by a member of the Committee of Ten, Mr Tom Manthata "The fact that we met, that we overcame petty hostility and that there will be another meeting is a victory," he said. — DDC

Thebehali in save SA move

GERMAN church groups are planning an anti-South Africa campaign starting on October 19 — the anniversary of the 1977 clampdown on 18 black organisations and two newspapers.

And yesterday a counter campaign was launched in Johannesburg, with pledges of support from Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Community Council, and Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers.



David Thebehali . . signs the petition to be sent to the World Council of Churches

The campaign started with students of the Rand Afrikaanse Universiteit collecting signatures to a petition to be sent to the secretary-general of the World Council of Churches

The signatures will be collected between now and November 15

The campaign for peace and work in Southern Africa is the brainchild of the Association of German Church Communities in Southern Africa which has a membership of 1 500

Campaign

The chief executive of the association Mr Horst Hohl recently told a press conference in the Federal Republic of Germany that South Africa

● Since 1976 Norway has gradually regulated its investment in South Africa and since 1977 many Norwegian retailers have stopped buying South African products

● In May this year Sweden

Story by Joe Thloloe
Pics by Len Kumalo

in South Africa and Volvo withdrew from the South African market.

● The United Nations and its special commissions have called for boycotts against South Africa

● Last year the churches in the Netherlands asked for withdrawal of the investments by Netherlands companies in South Africa, for additional tax on trade with South Africa and the boycott of South African products.

● In 1978 France took an anti-apartheid stand.

● In April last year the New York City Bank the second largest in the United States and seven others there decided not to give new credit to South Africa

● The Coop London one of the largest retail groups in the world, has decided to stop buying South African products

● In March this year the Evangelical Women's Work Group in Germany had a countrywide boycott week.

PTO

Soweto 'mayor' in bid to save SA

● From Page 1

● A new German boycott campaign starts on October 19 and the secretary of the women's group, Mrs Hildegard Zumach, has announced that various other organisations have pledged support.

Mr Jaeckel told the conference: "There cannot be any doubt that successful boycott action will hit every group, whatever their colour or political outlook."

Mr Jaeckel called for support from all organisations, industry and agriculture.

"Signature lists in industrial concerns are of immense value, as people of different race groups are employed there," he said.

"All farmers are affected by boycotts of South African agricultural products."



Some of the people who pledged their support to the campaign at a Press conference in the city.

Pledging his support, Mr Thebehali said he was speaking for Mr Average, not people who can afford three meals and call for boycotts.

Mrs Mvubelo said: "We detest apartheid, but we still need our piece of bread.

"Those who call for disinvestment are advocating revolution."

She pledged the support of the 20 000 members of her union.

Among the people who pledged support for the campaign yesterday were: Mr J Wassermann, chairman of the Students' Representative Council, Dr Luis Leal, a lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr D F P van der Merwe, assistant chief secretary of the SA Typographical Union.

Pater Wolf, of the German Catholic Church, Mr L Rencken, the Benoni National Party MP, Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, Mrs H P Pfannkuch, of Christian Fur Partnerschaft.

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, National Union of Clothing Workers, Mr A Widman, PFP MP for Hillbrow, Dr J Kruger, lecturer at the University of South Africa, and Mr R S Schmidt.

...rth 000 to the South Afri- a statement...

Wide reaction to coal boycott call

ABOUT 40 000 black workers on 27 mines would suffer if overseas countries stopped importing coal from South Africa, the managing director of the Transvaal Coal Owners' Association, Mr R C E Bird, said in Johannesburg yesterday

He was commenting on a statement by the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, at a Press conference in Copenhagen this week in which he urged all countries to halve imports of South African coal "even if it meant black workers would lose their jobs".

"Bishop Tutu has probably never been to a coal mine He should visit one of the new coal mines and see what has been done to benefit the workers," Mr Bird said.

The chairman of the Christian League of Southern Africa, the Rev Fred Shaw, accused the bishop of "sentencing" blacks to starvation and unemployment.

Mr Shaw challenged Bishop Tutu to be sincere in his call by accepting a 90% cut on his salary and that "the South African Council of Churches, which Bishop Tutu represents, reject all foreign subsidies".

"Bishop Tutu has shed all pretensions regarding his true desires for South Africa which is not the ending of apartheid, but turning South Africa into a socialist state."

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said he found Bishop Tutu's reported remarks "surprising and puzzling", but said the bishop might have been misquoted and declined to comment before speaking to him

The acting secretary-general of the SACC, Dr Wolfram Kistner, said he thought the bishop's remarks probably had the backing of many politically aware blacks.

The general director of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Peter Sorour, said economic pressure of the kind advocated by Bishop Tutu would not bring about political change in the short term.

The Minister of Justice and the Interior, Mr A L Schlebusch, yesterday expressed disgust at the bishop's boycott demand. — Sapa.

longer. Send it to the table with a good gravy. It may be glazed or not as preferred.

---oOo---

+DEVILLED LOBSTER - 1890 Average cost, 2s 6d

1 medium size lobster
some salad dressing
finely grated breadcrumbs
cayenne

Make a salad dressing, using butter in place of oil, season well with cayenne and add it to the lobster, chopped fine, and a small teacup of breadcrumbs. Clean the shell and put the mixture in, putting breadcrumbs and a small piece of butter on the top; then bake for about 10 minutes till the crumbs are brown.

---oOo---

+CHAMPAGNE CUP - 1890 Average cost, 6s

1 quart bottle champagne
2 bottles Schweppe's soda water
1 lb pounded ice
1 liqueur glass of brandy or curacoa
2 T powdered sugar
a sprig of green borage

Put all ingredients into a Silver Cup or bowl; stir them together, and serve the same as Claret Cup. Increase the amount of sugar if desired. When borage is not obtainable, substitute for it a

HIS RECIPES FOR HER DAY OFF

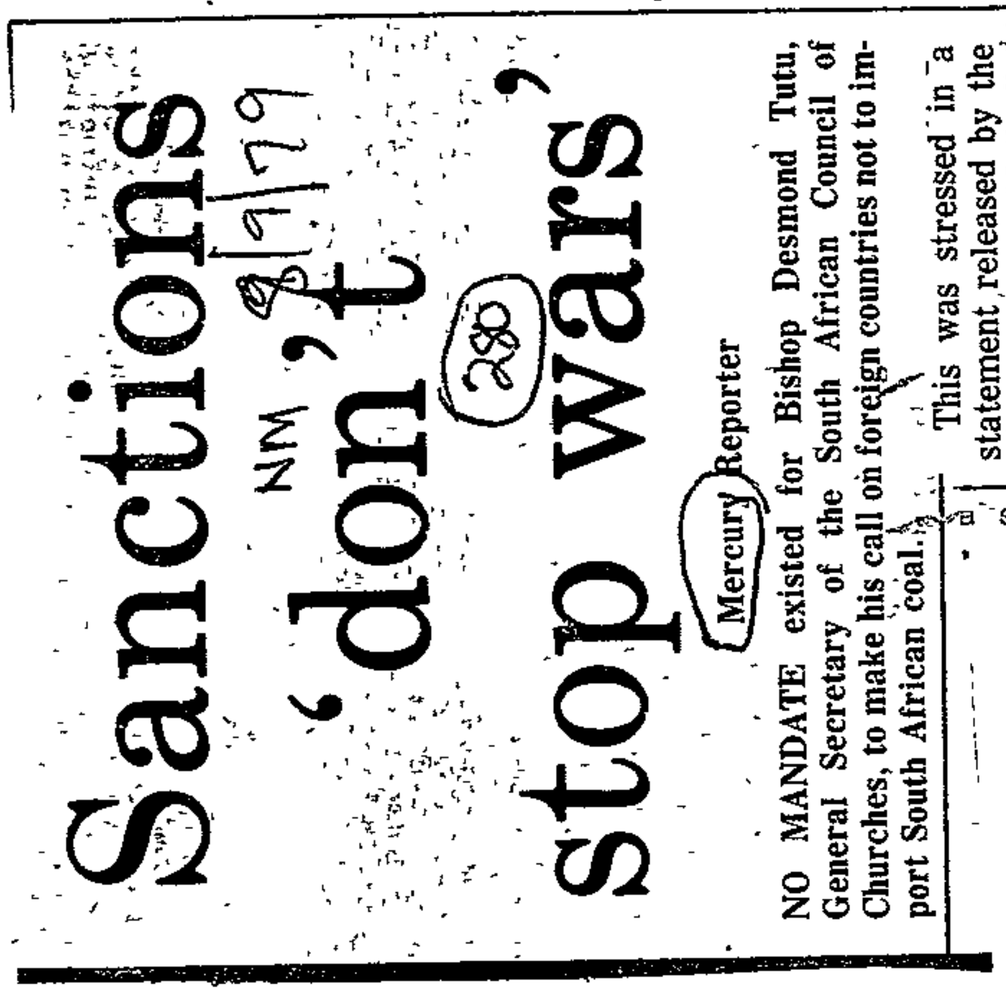
"Over the coppers of my kitchen flows
The frosted-silver dawn. Silence awhile
The god who sings within thee, Ragueneau!
Lay down the lute - the oven calls for thee!
Edmond Rostand



MIXED GRILL FOR DISC BRAAI John Bennett, Durbanville

chicken
rump steak
pork sausages
bacon
tabasco
onions
fresh mushro
tomatoes
white wine

Heat the Disc using a small quantity of oil. e sides. Cut the steak, into bite size pieces, the c ers and the sausages into 1" long pieces. When the d 125ml wine and a little Tabasco, and when the wine the pieces of steak, chicken and sausage. Turn so that it cooks evenly, and when nearly done add t , mushroo and bacon cut small, and lastly wedges of t n necess with a little more wine and a dash of Tabasc and pepper to taste. Serve with Summer Salad and Tangy Tabasco Dressing.



Sanctions 'don't stop wars'

Mercury Reporter

NO MANDATE existed for Bishop Desmond Tutu, General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, to make his call on foreign countries not to import South African coal.

This was stressed in a statement released by the president of the Methodist Conference, the Reverend Dr. Donald Veysie yesterday.

The Methodist Church, together with the Church of the Province of South Africa (of which Bishop Tutu is a member) are members of the South African Council of Churches.

Bishop Tutu made his statement for the boycott of South African coal at a Press conference during a World Council of Churches meeting in Copenhagen earlier this week.

No members of the CPSA were available for comment yesterday. The issue has been discussed by the Durban Council of Churches but no statement has been released.

Civil war

Dr. Veysie said that while no mandate existed for Bishop Tutu he was aware that individual members of the Methodist Church would be sympathetic to his stand.

"One must be aware that the implementation of economic sanctions against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia did not prevent a brutal and bloody civil war developing there," he said.

He added that what would have solved the conflict would have been an earlier appreciation by the then Rhodesian Government that power had to be shared, as well as the need for meaningful negotiation.

"The situation is not dissimilar in South Africa. We need meaningful negotiation now — negotiation which will lead to a just

The Government needed to hear this appeal for reconciliation and to act on it without delay by calling a representative national convention, Dr. Veysie said.

a short crust, and let

1 lb beetroot
1 large carrot
1 medium size onion
small carton cream
tabasco
2 pts water
salt and pepper
juice of 1/2 lemon
1 t sugar

Cook grated beetroot, in water over slow heat, together with sugar, grated carrot, lemon juice, and salt and pepper to taste. Simmer till beetroot and carrot are cooked. Add cream and cool. Grate onion in, add a dash of tabasco, and chill in the refrigerator over night. Serve chilled.

---oOo---

(280)

Tutu will be condemned — Sebe

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The call by Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, for a boycott of South African coal exports would be condemned by generations to come, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday.

Interviewed here, he said Bishop Tutu's remarks had not surprised him, but were very annoying to people burdened with daily problems regarding employment.

Knowing that there were human problems in South Africa which had nothing to do with politics — the problems of people who did not have food or shelter — Bishop Tutu was selling out his own people by calling for a boycott of South African coal

Chief Sebe said the bishop made irresponsible comments and stirred up trouble among the Xhosa people without ever supplying any answers to these problems.

The president of the Methodist conference, the Rev Dr Donald Veysie said in Durban yesterday that no mandate existed for Bishop Tutu to make his call on foreign countries not to import South African coal

The Methodist Church is a member of the SACC.

Dr Veysie said he was nevertheless aware that individual members of the Methodist Church would sympathise with Bishop Tutu's stand.

The ahairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said he found Bishop Tutu's reported remarks "surprising and puzzling."

Dr Motlana said the bishop might have been misquoted and he declined to comment further before speaking to him.

The managing director of the Transvaal Coal Owners' Association, Mr R. C. E. Bird, said 40 000 black workers on 27 mines would suffer if overseas countries stopped importing coal from South Africa.

The chairman of the Christian League of Southern Africa, the Rev Fred Shaw, accused the bishop of "sentencing" blacks to starvation and unemployment.

Mr Shaw challenged Bishop Tutu to be sincere in his call by accepting a 90 per cent cut on his salary and that "the SACC reject all foreign subsidies.

The acting secretary-general of the SACC, Dr Wolfram Kistner, said he thought the bishop's remarks probably had the backing of many politically aware blacks.

The Minister of Justice and the Interior, Mr A. L. Schlebusch, expressed disgust at the bishop's demand.

The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, challenged the mandate of Bishop Tutu to speak for the black workers on South Africa's coal mines.

"We are tired of these South African 'Jesse Jacksons' who use our blacks as a political football. The vast majority of us, whatever our political leanings, have no comfortable overseas benefactors to support us when the chips are down." — SAPA.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

Wash and shred the lettuce, keep a few slices for garnish
Wash scallions and cut coarse green left on. Toss the lettuce, scallions together, salt and dressing and serve in a gla

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May Bennett, Ridgeworth

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

...age, leaving the outer leaves to ...op onion. Peel and cube the carrots ...es. Thi- -/ slice core of the inner ...g the -alks. Place the carrots, ... cabbage and the finely chopped onion ...rom the tomatoes, pineapple and add ...ste. Toss well, then pile the salad ...rnish with radish roses and a small ...e who like it. To make the radish ...in a double cross, then put them in ...s open up.

---oOo---

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

chopped onion
salt and pepper

...ll hot. Chop up the bacon, mix ...d mayonnaise. Season with a little ...r cold.

---oOo---

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

... a flat salad platter; cut side

---oOo---

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

...nuts and peas with French dressing. ...aise. Cover with greaseproof paper ... for use.

...1 and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

Cut the centre from the cabbage form a bowl. Wash well. Chop and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. leaves of the cabbage leaving pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cab in a bowl adding any juice from salt and black pepper to taste. into the cabbage "bowl". Carn ...l of mayonnaise for those wh ...ces, cut across the tops in a ...iced later until the radishes

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while still with the potatoes, onion and salt and pepper. Use hot or c

---oOo---

EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts Serve on lettuce with mayonnais and refridgerate until ready fo

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil an

---oOo---

HOT BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE

Mary Snelling, Ridgeworth

1 T syrup
2 T brown sugar
squeeze lemon juice
1/2 oz butter/margarine
1/2 pt warm water
1 d custard powder mixed with
1 T water

Put butter, sugar, syrup into a pan and cook to a rich brown toffee, draw aside, add water c
sauce and pour onto cus
Serve hot with ice-crea

TOMATO SAUCE

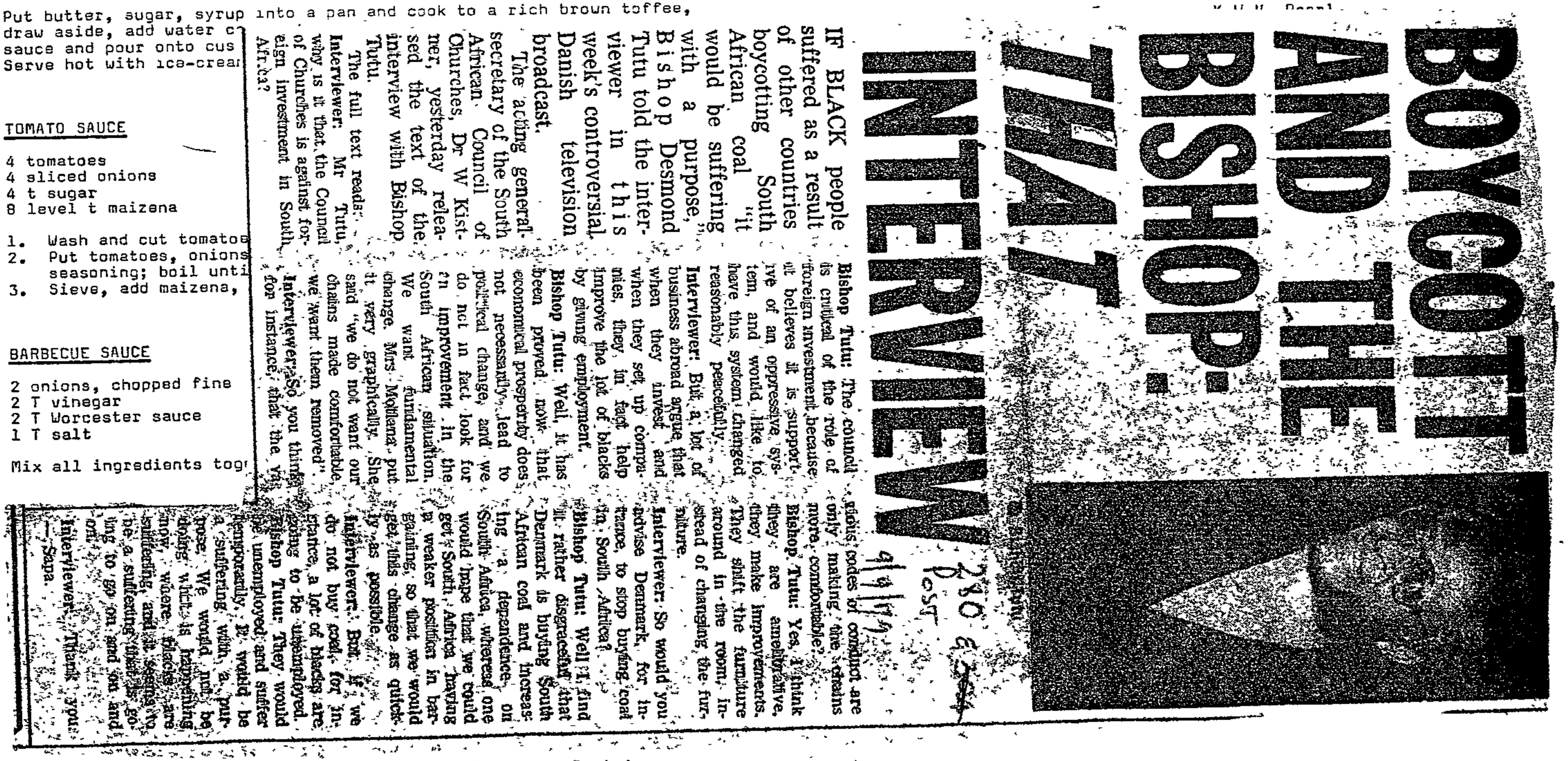
4 tomatoes
4 sliced onions
4 t sugar
8 level t maizena

1. Wash and cut tomatoe
2. Put tomatoes, onions seasoning; boil unti
3. Sieve, add maizena,

BARBECUE SAUCE

2 onions, chopped fine
2 T vinegar
2 T Worcester sauce
1 T salt

Mix all ingredients tog



BOYCOTT THE INTERVIEW

AND BISHOP TUTU

IF BLACK people suffered as a result of other countries boycotting South African coal "it would be suffering with a purpose," Bishop Desmond Tutu told the interviewer in this week's controversial Danish television broadcast.

The acting general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr W Kistner, yesterday released the text of the interview with Bishop Tutu.

The full text reads:

Interviewer: Mr Tutu, why is it that the Council of Churches is against foreign investment in South Africa?

Bishop Tutu: The council of the role of foreign investment because believes it is support of an oppressive system, and would like to see this system changed peacefully.

Interviewer: But a lot of people say that foreign investment and trade will help to improve the lot of blacks in South Africa?

Bishop Tutu: Well, it has been proved now that giving employment. The economical prosperity does necessarily lead to political change, and we do not in fact look for improvement in the South African situation. We want fundamental change. Mrs Moltlana put graphically. She said "we do not want our chains made comfortable, we want them removed".

Interviewer: So you think going to be unemployed. **Bishop Tutu:** They would be unemployed and suffer economically. It would be a purpose. We would rather be dying which is happening now where blacks are suffering and it seems to be a suffering that is going on and on and on.

Interviewer: Thank you.

—Sapa.

Melt butter in saucepan. Add flour; cook till brown. Beat in cream and wine. Whip very well. Boil for 5 minutes. Add salt and pepper to taste and chopped parsley.

---oOo---

BRANDY SAUCE
(For Steamed Puddings)

K.W.V. Paarl

Make a white sauce with 1/2 oz butter, 1 oz flour, 1/2 pt milk, add 1/2 oz sugar and 2 t brandy.

---oOo---

UK and Spain in SA arms embargo row

SUNDAY POST Correspondent

THE ANTI-APARTHEID Movement in London suspects that the civilians being trained in Britain on Plessey radar equipment are employees of Armscor, South Africa's arms manufacturing corporation

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington this week wrote to the AAM and said three South African Defence Force members were being trained in Britain But, he said, they had been working under the leadership of a "civilian expert".

He said the SADF men had left the United Kingdom and only civilians had been allowed to stay to continue their training.

Lord Carrington denied that the Plessy deal was a breach of the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa.

The controversy is likely to have developments in the United States because the Plessey system sold to South Africa is believed to incorporate hardware produced by the Digital Equipment Corporation, an American company with a plant in Ireland.

Meanwhile the Spanish engineering firm Barreiros Hermanos has vigorously denied allegations that it is supplying South Africa with arms through the back door.

"We are not in the arms business and never will be," a company spokesman said this week.

"We are being harassed in the world press for a few purely commercial deals we have had with South Africa involving commercial vehicles," he said.

But a spokesman for the Spanish Foreign Ministry confirmed that investigations into the dealing of Barreiros with several countries, including South Africa, were continuing.

It is believed the company is to be prosecuted for allegedly using false documents in several violations of the UN arms embargo against South African.

The South African Government has refused to comment on the allegations.

Sanctions: a monster threat to SA — Mvubelo

"WE have a monster coming — the monster of sanctions." This is the warning Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, deputy vice president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa), this week gave Tucsa delegates.

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

Mrs Mvubelo, speaking at Tucsa's annual conference in Cape Town, told delegates that bishops and ministers of religion were now advocating sanctions.

She called on the delegates to sign petitions against sanctions.

This is Mrs Mvubelo's second move to urge people to sign petitions against sanctions in South Africa.

About a month ago she, together with the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebehali, pledged support for a "campaign for peace and work in Southern Africa" — the brainchild of the Association of German companies in Southern Africa, which has a membership of 250.

The campaign started with students of the Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit collecting signatures to a petition to be sent to the general secretary of the World Council of Churches.

campaign which is due to start on October 19 — the anniversary of the 1977 clampdown on 18 black organisations and two newspapers.

Mrs Mvubelo also called on the Government to issue books of life — like for whites — to all blacks in urban areas. She was speaking in support of a motion adopted unanimously by Tucsa's conference.

The motion welcomed recommendations in the Riekert Commission's report designed to relax discriminatory legislation affecting manpower. But the motion expressed disappointment that the commission failed to recommend the repeal of all discriminatory legislation hindering economic growth.

Mrs Mvubelo said South Africa should relax influx control if it wanted to be accepted by the world.

Another speaker, Mr Barney Krynauw of the Garment Workers Union of SA, said unemployment was likely to become South Africa's main problem if it was not so already.

Mr Krynauw said unemployment was the greatest threat to national stability.

"We learnt this in 1976 and we cannot afford it again," he said



Lucy Mvubelo . . . sign petitions against sanctions.

---oOo---

SALAD S. Drury, East London

, diced 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
alnuts 1 cup cooked green peas
nnaise

cumber, nuts and peas with French dressing.
h mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper
il ready for use.

alad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Yields 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

Sanctions loom, Owen warns SA

Argus 13/9/79

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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The former British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr David Owen, warned last night that economic sanctions might soon be applied against South Africa.

Delivering the annual Feetham Memorial address at the University of the Witwatersrand, he said this could happen if South Africa blocked 'progress on Zimbabwe Rhodesia and Namibia,' or if there was no major change of policy over the next 10 years.

Dr Owen made it clear, too, that he supported economic sanctions.

Dr Owen disclosed that in 1977 and 1978, Britain, France, Germany and the US had come close to accepting a mandatory ban on all government support for promotion and new investment in South Africa.

'We hoped instead by persuasion and pressure for progress over negotiated settlements for Namibia and Rhodesia,' Dr Owen said.



DR DAVID OWEN . . . arms embargo influenced by death of Biko.

'We felt that progress in these neighbouring countries would help to achieve the dismantling of apartheid.'

Economic sanctions by the UN had been avoided because of the veto power of the three permanent Western members of the Security Council.

MOBILISATION

He said none of the Western countries who traded 'to any sizeable extent' with South Africa would wish to take action which would reduce their own exports or reduce the return on foreign investment.

'Yet political and economic international pressures are now being mobilised by African and other Third World countries against Western interests. The balance of economic argument is tilting.

'What happens inside South Africa as well as Namibia or Rhodesia could be the flashpoint.

'The passing of the mandatory arms embargo in November 1977 was strongly influenced by the circumstances surrounding the death of Steve Biko,' he said.

THEIR LINKS

Both France and West Germany had extended economic links with black Africa.

He said that if the Government were to restrict further Press freedoms the three Western powers would find it impossible to block UN resolutions 'in order to promote a course calculated to encourage reform.'

Sanctions are still possible —Owen

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STAR
13/9/79

The former British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, warned last night that economic sanctions could soon be applied against South Africa.

He said this could happen should South Africa block "progress on Zimbabwe Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia" or if there were no major change of policy in South Africa in the next 10 years.

Dr Owen made it clear he supported economic sanctions as a method of peaceful pressure.

PRESSURE

Delivering the 14th annual Richard Feetham Memorial Lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand, Dr Owen said in spite of all the obvious weaknesses, he believed economic sanctions had been, and still were, a pressure in bringing about majority rule in Rhodesia and had not themselves stimulated the groweh of violence.

He said when he was foreign Secretary during 1977 and 1978, Britain, France, Germany and the US had come close to accepting a mandatory ban on all government support for promotion and new investment in South Africa.

But they resisted attempts for mandatory economic measures, mainly in relation to SWA/Namibia and Rhodesia.

"We hoped instead, by persuasion and pressure, for progress over what we saw as the two priority issues, negotiated settlements for Namibia and Rhodesia.

"The passing of the madatory arms embargo in November 1977 was strongly influenced by the circumstances surrounding the death of Steve Biko," he said.

"Such is the strength of feeling about apartheid that if a South African Government were to restrict further press freedoms then the three Western Security Council powers would find it impossible to modify or block UN resolutions in order to promote a course calculated to encourage reform," he said.

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Owen warns over sanctions

JOHANNESBURG — The world would exert growing pressure on South Africa in the form of economic sanctions unless it saw evidence of a real change of heart on apartheid, the former British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, warned last night.

Tinkering around with apartheid, delaying radical action to dismantle its institutions and resisting the minimum need which was the ending of minority rule was a recipe for violence, he said.

Delivering the Richard Feetham Memorial lecture to a capacity audience at the University of the Witwatersrand last night, Dr Owen urged that the groundwork be laid for negotiations with black leaders, including those in exile and in prison like Nelson Mandela.

He said that, so far, economic sanctions by mandatory UN decision had been avoided by the veto power of the three Western Security Council permanent members.

"Yet, political, and what is far more important, economic international pressures are now being mobilised by African and other Third World countries against Western interests," he said.

The balance of economic argument was all the time tilting against South Africa.

"From now on no wise American or French President or British Prime Minister will ever rule out in principle, in some circumstances, agreeing to mandatory economic sanctions."

France's important political and economic dialogue with many African countries was re-emphasised by the recent French refusal to allow visas for the Springbok rugby team.

"Federal Germany under the liberal Foreign Minister, Herr Genscher, has also deepened its economic links with black Africa and does not wish to be outflanked politically by the DDR (East Germany), now as active in Africa as Cuba."

France and Germany were less dependent than Britain on South African trade and were less at risk in supporting a UN sanction call.

Nigeria was now a very important oil supplier to the United States. The US Senate, traditionally sympathetic to South Africa, would be under pressure from the US president for economic realism in the country's trade with South Africa.

"It would be economic suicide for Britain to veto alone and it would lead to a savage political and moral isolation," he said.

The government's reported readiness to review the security laws, some of Dr Piet Koornhof's recent statements and the Prime Minister's visit to Soweto were signs of potential movement. However, it was in actions and not words that blacks would judge whether apartheid was being dismantled or merely adapted, Dr Owen said. — DDC.

SAA faces new ban worry

By Kevin Murray,
Air Correspondent

South African Airways faces another ban on airspace on its international flights.

China is poised to seal one of Asia's busiest air corridors, which could force SAA to reroute its flights to Hong Kong.

The international route known as Amber One — a jet highway used by at least 24 aircraft every day — is threatened by Chinese moves to impose overflight bans from October 23.

A spokesman for SAA said today: "We use this route, but so far we have heard nothing about this ban."

The air corridor links tourist meccas Bangkok and Hong Kong via Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and the South China Sea.

SAA flies over the South China Sea to Hong Kong twice a week from Johannesburg, and pool partner British Airways flies the same route once a week.

The SAA spokesman said: "We will have to look at alternative arrangements once we receive official notification of the ban."

All the airlines which use this air corridor will probably have to reroute flights to avoid the banned overflight areas, adding extra time and increased fuel consumption to each flight. It could force the airlines to carry out some complicated flight rescheduling.

UN teams warn against SA oil sanctions

18/9/79

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Two United Nations economic study teams have emphasised the potentially disastrous effect that UN mandated oil sanctions against South Africa would have on Lesotho and Botswana

Without referring to their dependence on South African supplies, the UN missions have reported on the ripple effect ofthe cut-off of Iraby the two black states to establish strategic oil reserves.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, sent the study teams to the two countries after a request by the General Assembly last year

Their reports to Dr Waldheim say that Botswana has begun work on a storage facility paid for by the West German Government, who have also pledged to provide a third of the oil needed Negotiations are under way with other suppliers for the rest

But, says the report, "the Government is encountering some difficulty in procuring these supplies from the South African market, since the authorities there are reluctant to allow in Botswana what they consider to be stockpiles"

The Botswana Government is concerned at future restrictions of crude oil supplies to South Africa, and the ever-present danger of disruption to the Rhodesian Zimbabwe-owned rail service through the country.

The R7 500 000 project, of which more than a third is being paid by the West German Government, will provide storage depots at Gaborone and Francistown to ensure a three to four-month supply of oil.

Lesotho has been less fortunate, according to the UN report. The ripple effect of higher prices charged by South Africa for all petroleum products has had "a particularly grave impact" on rural communities.

Lesotho has also been asked to contribute to a fund to help finance the Sasol 3 project. The government wants to establish an oil reserve similar to the Botswana project — but no donors have been found, says the UN report.

Trouble for SA in coal protest

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Argus Correspondent

PARIS. — Militant coal miners who took over a huge ore carrier loaded with 120 000 tons of South African coal have provided a foretaste of problems ahead for South Africa.

The 200 men from the communist-led CGT trade union took over the 123 000 ton vessel Penchateau after it had docked at Le Havre, France's second biggest port, with its huge cargo from Richards Bay.

Businessmen here warned yesterday that it is South Africa's very success in exporting to France that is likely to bring increasing strife and militant disruptive action which could undermine future sales.

This incident was the first of its type. But it comes against a drop in French coal output — down by 5,8 percent last year — and increased imports, particularly from Africa and West Germany. Imports of coal last year, for the first time, totalled more than the whole of France's domestic output.

Union members demanded to know why the country should import coal from South Africa when it has ample reserves and when 1,3-million were unemployed in France.

It is not an argument likely to go down well with the Prime Minister Mr Raymond Barre. Official figures show that France can import coal 60 percent cheaper than mining it at home.

France produced 22,4-million tons of coal last year, and the drop in production followed statements by the Government that it intended to boost coal imports even further.

US 'could wipe SA off the travel map'

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STAR
24/9/79

By Kevin Murray,
Air Correspondent

South Africa would be wiped off the world travel map if America succeeds in its present efforts to de-control international air transport, the Margo Commission of Inquiry into civil aviation has been told.

Dr Umberto Nordio, executive chairman of the board of Alitalia, Italy's world airline, told this to the five-man commission last week.

Dr Nordio is also a member of a task force set up to reshape the International Air Transport Association, following American efforts to scrap intertional air regulations.

CHALLENGE

The American Civil Aviation Board (CAB) has challenged regulations laid down by IATA, which controls international air fares, traffic rights and general airline policies.

South African Airways is a member of the association.

The CAB claims that any airline should be allowed to operate on any route, fixing its own prices.

Dr Nordio, who visited South Africa to make contact with officials of SAA, was asked by the commission to explain general air transport matters in his capacity as one of the "wise men" of IATA.

FALL OUT

He said one of the effects of deregulation would be that South Africa would fall out of the mainstream of world air travel, as had happened to small communities in America.

Dr Nordio said after deregulation in America, airlines had dropped their services to these smaller communities to concentrate on price battles on the major routes.

Smaller communities had, suffered, as feeder airlines moved in offering travel at higher prices and with longer journey times.

PERIPHERAL

"This would also happen here, with South Africa being a peripheral country in the industrialised world," he told a Press conference in Johannesburg.

Dr Nordio has come to South Africa to negotiate amendments to the pool agreement Alitalia has with South African Airways.

He said his airline was planning to replace the DC-10 aircraft on its South Africa route with Boeing 747s from about 1981.

The Italian Government refused to approve an Alitalia purchase of DC-10s after the uncertainty surrounding the Chicago Airport disaster, in which a DC-10 crashed, killing 273 people.

'Danger paths in minefield of sanctions'

Pretoria Bureau

A FOREIGN affairs expert said yesterday that the sanctions threat to South Africa appeared to have cooled off — but he warned on six areas of action which he said could lead to wide-ranging economic sanctions

Dr D J Geldenhuys of the SA Institute of International Affairs told the Political Science Association Congress in Pretoria that in the meantime the country could expect an extended range of limited, selective sanctions.

He said the Government was patently anxious to try and convince black South Africans, and the world, that sanctions would hurt both blacks and whites, but blacks more so

"The problem, however, is that there is good reason to believe that a large number of blacks see sanctions as aimed at the system' and thus at a group, and that even if it hurts the 'innocents' it is a cost to be borne for the sake of the objective sought," he said.

According to Dr Geldenhuys past trends showed six possible courses which could lead to wide-ranging sanctions They were.

- Another "October 1977-style" security clampdown or another "Soweto"
- "Foreign military adventures", although not necessarily on the scale of the Angolan action
- Actual or perhaps even suspected, procurement of nuclear arms.
- The alleged denial of human rights to South African blacks — arguments advanced by other countries suggested that even the perpetuation of the status quo could provide grounds
- A unilateral withdrawal by South Africa from the United Nations plan for South West African independence, and recourse to an internal settlement
- The fact that although South Africa did not appear as vulnerable over its stand on Zimbabwe-Rhodesia now as it had before black rule, it was still seen as the one country able to persuade or coerce the Rhodesian government to reach settlement with the Patriotic Front and Britain

Dr Geldenhuys said that while it could be argued that South Africa should narrow the field, elimination of factors such as the SWA and Rhodesian questions could lead to intensified actions on the "major and toughest of Southern Africa's problems — apartheid in South Africa"

But solutions to these problems could mean a respite from the Western powers, depending on the nature of settlements reached.

Without participation by the major trading partners — three of which had veto rights in the United Nations Security Council — there was little chance of economic sanctions being applied with any considerable measure of success, he said

Although it appeared that the situation had cooled off significantly, this did not mean that the country was now free of sanction threats, Dr Geldenhuys said

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

   Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

   b) deferral method

   Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Dutch Leftwing to demand sanctions

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — Sanctions against South Africa are high on the agenda for next week's budget debate in the Dutch parliament — but the political conflict which has erupted around this issue makes firm action unlikely.

Sanctions legislation is one of three issues which spotlight the gulf between the centre and Rightwing partners in the Netherlands' shaky coalition government. Some observers are even predicting the collapse of Prime Minister Dries van Agt's government over the issue.

The Christian Democrat Appeal (CDA) and the Rightwing Liberal Party (VVD) govern with a four-seat majority over the combined opposition

Though it is the stronger partner with 49 of the 77 government seats, the CDA is, nevertheless, weaker than the opposition Labour Party, which has 53 seats. Just to survive, the CDA has had to make considerable concessions to the VVD's conservative influence

And the budget debate will draw attention to the VVD's demands concerning the policy of reduced government spending, nuclear power and sanctions against South Africa

The sanctions Bill was introduced in 1976 under Mr Joop den Uyl's Labour Party government to force Dutch companies and their subsidiaries abroad to honour national sanctions against any country The Bill does not name any country, but it is chiefly intended as a weapon to be used against South Africa

The Bill passed the Lower House in 1977 after fierce VVD opposition One of its most ardent critics then was a VVD backbencher, Mr Gijs van Aardenne — now Minister for Economic Affairs

He argued the Bill could prove a dangerous handicap to Dutch business because it allowed for unilateral Dutch sanctions as well as for support of United Nations measures

This view is backed now by Foreign Minister Dr Chris van der Klaauw (a VVD member), who maintains that the Netherlands cannot afford independent economic measures against South Africa.

Mr Van Aardenne's second argument was that Dutch money should be poured into South Africa to give the Dutch Government a lever to force the changes in South Africa

His pleas were rejected in the Lower House, but found support in the more conservative Senate, where the sanctions Bill has been stalled for almost two years

Legislative procedure does not permit the Senate to reject the sanctions Bill entirely, but the process does allow considerable scope for delaying tactics — which Mr Van Aardenne has been employing

Last month, a Labour Party Senator, Mrs Ien van den Heuvel, resigned in protest against the delay of the Bill

All that is required is Mr Van Aardenne's signature to restart the legislative process

This week, Labour Party and CDA MPs combined to demand action on the sanctions Bill, and CDA parliamentary leader, Mr Ruud Lubbers, has been given the job of whipping Mr Van Aardenne into line

The question next week will be whether Mr Van Aardenne feels strongly enough on the issue to make it a crisis point

Mr Van Aardenne knows that his resignation on this issue would almost certainly topple the rickety coalition in an explosion of old animosities

Since current trends do not suggest a second Cabinet involving his Liberal Party, Mr Van Aardenne is likely to opt for compromise rather than crisis.

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the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

a) deferral method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

280

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4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

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   Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

   b) deferral method

   Assume the tax rate remains 42%

SOUTHERN AFRICA

(240)

Sanctions silos FM 5/10/79

Following UN investigations, "strategic food storage depots" are being established in various African countries to cushion them should supplies from South Africa be disrupted One cause for disruption could be an international boycott against SA.

In Lesotho — heavily dependent on SA for its food supplies — a R3,5m grain mill, along with huge strategic grain storage silos and a warehouse, have been built for the purpose of milling and storing staple food The large milling plant, managed and run by one of Britain's largest milling concerns, Spillers Milling, is worked by a team of British technicians and administrative staff sent to Lesotho on two-year renewable contracts.

Financing of the mill was arranged by a conglomerate of Opec countries, who footed the bill for the installation of al



Gathering the wheat . . . ready for storage?

machinery and the construction of the building The food silos were financed exclusively by the British government to the tune of R977 000, and Lesotho itself put up the main warehouse adjacent to the mill plant

This was confirmed to the *FM* by both the Commercial Secretary for the British High Commission in Lesotho, William Cornford, and the general manager of Spillers Milling in Lesotho, Paul Brown.

Commenting on the extent of British involvement, Cornford said: "We are also helping to defray the costs of the mill operation, and therefore the British government is paying the full salaries for the contract team of technical and administrative staff who came out from Britain.

"In fact, it was the British government who contracted the team to work for two years in Lesotho "

Regarding the UN role, Cornford added: "All we have done is pay for the storage silos and for the management and technicians. We have not been involved in the planning or reasoning at all."

Asked to comment on wheat shipments to Lesotho, mill general manager Paul Brown said. "When we first put the mill into operation we were sent a shipment of 15 000 t of French wheat by the EEC. And we are expecting a further 7 000 t of wheat from Canada The wheat has been promised to us by the Canadian government as a donation through the World Food Association (WFA) and it will be part of Lesotho's strategic reserve should there be any cut-off in supply " Grain exported via the EEC to Lesotho apparently arrived in bags marked "A gift from the EEC to the Kingdom of Lesotho."

In Botswana, Swaziland, and even Malawi, similar strategic food storage planning is underway.

Botswana now has a huge 20 000 t silo situated between Lobatsi and Mafeking, close to the main rail line and construction work on another three is under way. Furthermore, at Francistown, a huge oil reserve depot now flanks one of Botswana's settlement camps for refugees from Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

At the end of June this year, a top-ranking UN official spent 30 days in Botswana holding discussions with members of government, representatives of the UN High Commission for Refugees, and members of the UN Development Programme. His brief, according to well-informed sources, was to study the food and economic position of Botswana should the country be overburdened by a mass exodus of refugees from SWA/Namibia, a further increase in the number of Zimbabwe Rhodesian refugees, as well as an increase in the number of South African exiles

Currently Botswana has an influx of 100 refugees a day from Zimbabwe Rhodesia. The estimated number of refugees from the war-torn territory is now over 40 000, while close on 4 000 South African refugees are being accommodated in settlement camps.

In Swaziland too, UN officials have discussed the construction of a large milling plant and storage silos with the government And relatively self-sufficient and economically stable Malawi is also busy with the construction of a strategic silo at Lilongwe — believed to have a storage capacity larger than any of its type in Africa

According to one milling plant planning engineer, the silos in Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland will house enough grain to last these countries for periods of up to nine months

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Total
Circulatory Diseases

Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	2
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	3
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

Black states plan food stockpile

280 ST Times 7/10/79

Sunday Times Reporters

INTERNATIONAL agencies are planning to cushion neighbouring black states from South African economic retaliation in the event of sanctions or economic boycotts against this country.

The measures, which seem to be under United Nations direction, are being partly financed by oil-producing countries and individual western governments and draw on expertise from the European Economic Community

Basically they consist of building strategic storage facilities for food, and possibly oil, in countries like Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and even Malawi, the reasoning being that international action against South Africa could cause South Africa to cut off supplies to its neighbours

However, a diplomatic source emphasised the facilities should be seen as insurance against a possibility, not as precautions in advance of expected trouble

They were also necessary insurance against drought and famine

Huge silos

Among the known facilities so far provided or planned are.

- A R3,5-million grain mill in Lesotho financed by Opec countries, plus huge grain storage silos capable of holding a nine-month strategic reserve of grain for the country

The silos were financed by the British government to the extent of almost R1-million, while the mill is being run by the British giant, Spillers Milling Company, on a two-year renewable contract financed by Britain

The European Economic Community has donated 15 000 tons of wheat and a further 7 000 tons is expected. The wheat arrived labelled "A Gift from the EEC to the Kingdom of Lesotho"

The Commercial Secretary of the British High Commission in Lesotho, Mr W V B Cornford, confirmed that the storage silos were built as insurance against Lesotho being cut off from South African grain supplies

But he denied the British Government was involved in planning the project

Commenting on the United Nations connection, he said

"All we have done is to pay for the storage silos and for management and technicians

"But we have not been involved in the planning or reasoning at all We were merely asked to help find funds to pay for the silos.

"The strategic storage facilities" are considerably bigger than necessary in terms of what the mill can produce, but they have been constructed as a strategic reserve should a situation arise where food is not forthcoming from suppliers.

"I would rather say they have been built more as an insurance than an expectation."

The biggest

United Nations officials have also held talks with the Swazi government about the possibility of building strategic food storage facilities while Malawi is building Africa's largest grain silo at Lilongwe

However, a spokesman for the United Nations Development Programme pointed out that Botswana was classified as a drought-stricken area and the UN was doing all it could to alleviate the situation

Large food reserves were logical and necessary in a country subject to drought and famine.

Diplomatic sources agreed that construction of the various storage facilities might be partly motivated by fear of what would happen in the event of international action against South Africa

"But all countries maintain strategic reserves of some kind," one source said, "and it makes every kind of sense to plan for as many contingencies as possible.

"Even if the South African situation was different these countries would probably still feel a need for strategic reserves and would probably ask for international aid to obtain them

"Most of them have suffered famine in the past, and that sort of experience leaves scars"

- The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, refused to comment on the issue.



PIK BOTHA
No comment

...just in case a ban falls on SA

The 7 000 tons of wheat expected to arrive soon is being donated by the Canadian Government and will form part of Lesotho's strategic food reserve.

This was confirmed by the general manager of Spillers Milling, Mr Paul Brown

"The wheat which has been promised to us by the Canadian government through the World Food Association will be part of the country's strategic reserve should there be any cut-off in supply," he said

Similar United Nations-sponsored strategic storage facilities are under construction in Botswana, Swaziland and (possibly) Malawi, although in these cases sources of finance are not known.

Botswana has a 20 000-ton silo situated near Lobatsi close to the main railway line, and work is under way on three identical silos.

And at Francistown a large oil-storage depot has been constructed.

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acquired an item of new plant on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is provided at straight line. A 25% initial allowance is tax purposes wear and tear being 20% on the

b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed income statement for the year ended 31 Dec assuming

) deferral method

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

280

- 86 -

STUFFED TOSSED SALAD — Mrs Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 firm green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then cut them in ice cold water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Etone Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely crushed walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

Sanctions or War Labour Party told

HUMAN RIGHTS in South Africa and the question of economic sanctions against the Republic were high on the agenda when the British Labour Party met for its annual conference at Brighton this week.

And when ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo addressed the conference he met with a standing ovation from the hundreds of delegates.

The conference adopted a statement by the party's national executive committee urging the British Government to seek mandatory United Nations sanctions against South Africa.

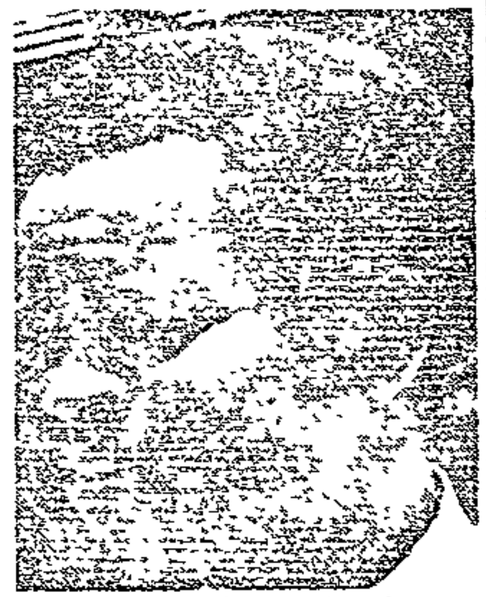
It condemned the execution of political prisoners in the Republic and the "persistent denial of human rights to the African majority within South Africa".

The government was urged to use British law to stop new investment in South Africa and "generally to discourage economic, social, cultural and sporting ties with the minority regime in South Africa."

Former Foreign Office Junior Minister and member of the party's national executive committee Miss Joan Lestor told delegates that economic sanctions were the only alternative to a large scale war in the Republic.

But while delegates agreed on South African issues, splits were appearing in the party itself as left wing socialists locked horns with moderate social democrats to decide on the shape of the party in the '80s.

It was anticipated that if the socialists led by Mr Tony Benn managed to draw enough of the trade union block vote,



ANC's Oliver Tambo.

they would force radical constitutional changes on the party that would drive it far to the left.

The party's leader Mr James Callaghan is fighting what appears to be a losing battle against such changes.

He and his supporters have held that the "Bennites" would rob the party of broad electoral appeal and would keep it out of power for a generation.

---oOo---

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acquired an item of new plant for R60 000 on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is provided at 12½% p.a. straight line. A 25% initial allowance is granted for tax purposes, wear and tear being 20% on the reducing balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, and taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

1. What
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No stooge — Mrs M proved it

Lucy is champ in SA fight

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — When Mr Vere Stock, the South African Consul General here, introduced his guest speaker at a seminar for bankers and business people, he said she was no stooge for the Government. Little did he know she would prove it.

"The system stinks," Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, Secretary General of the Union of Clothing Workers told the audience.

A businessman said he gathered that she accepted the principle of Bantustans. "Who could ever accept that kind of policy," Mrs Mvubelo replied. "We were not asked. We wish we could eliminate the system. It stinks. It is the worst system any government could think up."

Mr Stock — visibly embarrassed — argued with her for a few minutes, then closed the seminar.

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, head of South Africa's largest black trade union, has emerged as one of the most successful opponents of disinvestment in South Africa to visit the US.

"In fact," said Mr John Chettle, director of the South Africa Foundation, "she is the most effective speaker we have ever brought to this country."

Mrs Mvubelo, secretary-general of the Union of Clothing Workers, is touring American cities as a guest of the South Africa Foundation, to express her opposition to American disinvestment in South Africa.

At a seminar held by the South African Consul-General for Mrs Mvubelo to speak to New York bankers and business people, Dr Chettle said the trade union leader had had a tremendous impact on black civil rights, congressional groups and the media.

Her impact had been partly because she was black and partly because she was such a formidable personality, he said.

Mrs Mvubelo said she herself was reluctant to be too optimistic.

Addressing the seminar, she said proponents of disinvestment were either intellectuals "like doctors and journalists" who had nothing to lose, or they were exiles who would not suffer directly themselves.

"They are not my people, the workers," she said.

Asked by an official from Citibank whether the recent changes in labour legislation were matched by parallel improvements in the political situation of black South Africans, Mrs Mvubelo answered "not this year, or next year . . . but in future. You must allow time."

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into a
The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with
native methods of provision, but there are additional costs in
raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incent.
of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any
project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the h
budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kin
sources in different proportions, the decision-making can be s.
by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices c
usually be presented in the simplified way required by this met

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a
objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of
ives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the
to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to al
more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in s
way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentiall
problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives ach
to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them requir
expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

GENERAL NEWS

SA fruit juice packed in Mozambique?

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

CAPE TOWN — South Africa is exporting apple juice to the Middle East — in tin cans marked in Arabic and labelled "packed in Mozambique".

This emerged when a number of the cans became available in a Cape Town cafe this week.

"They were not meant for sale in South Africa," Mr A M Ballenden, of Appletiser Pure Fruit Juices (Pty) Ltd, in Elim, said.

A number of the cans were sold by a cib cafe, the Mini Snack Bar, inBarrack Street.

The Cape Times was told at the cafe that the 355g cans of fizzy apple juice had been obtained from Wynberg Produce Store (Pty) Ltd. "We haven't many cans left. They are hopelessly underpriced."

The cans were on sale for 21c while a 340ml bottle of Appletiser cost 34c.

Mr Ivan Atlas, of Wynberg Produce, a branch of Metro Cash and Carry, told the Cape Times that the cans had been bought from Appletiser. The cans had also been packed by Appletiser.

He said everyone had "gone mad" over the low prices and then referred the Cape Times to Appletiser.

When first asked about the cans, Mr Ballenden said the cans "shouldn't be on sale in Cape Town".

"They were manufactured for our Middle East market and the cans are normally shipped by container."

Sometimes, too many cans were manufactured for the container and the surplus was sold off to "the Defence Force up in South West Africa at a special price".

He said the reason for the local sales was probably because "some smart aleck" had sold the cans on returning from the border.

He asked for no publicity as the matter was "classified".

Asked if this was to do with the label on the can which read "packed in Mozambique", he said that this would be exposing "the fact we're using special documentation".

Later he contacted the Cape Times and said he had made inquiries into the sales. They were part of a 3 000 case sale to Metro Cash and Carry.

"They were sold on the strict understanding that they would not be sold in South Africa," Mr Ballenden said.

Contacted again, Mr Atlas said, "Where did they expect us to sell them — in Mozambique?"

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political



Farm labourers at work. Methodists have been told that in some areas they still suffer brutality and assault "and even murder."

Conference a test of boycott opinions

Religion Reporter

CAPE TOWN — The annual conference of the Methodist Church is likely to be an important test of multiracial church opinion on calls for economic boycotts of South Africa.

This prospect was raised yesterday when a white lay representative from East London, Mr Robin Midlane, announced he would appeal to the conference to distance itself from Bishop Desmond Tutu's recent "coal boycott" statement in Denmark

Last weekend the secretary of the Christian Citizenship Department of the church, the Rev Austen Massey, gave notice that he would ask the conference to "reaffirm its support for the prophetic role and leadership" of Bishop Tutu in the SA Council of Churches.

Mr Midlane contended that in an address to the conference on Monday night Bishop Tutu had repeated what he had said in Denmark. Mr Midlane tabled a motion calling on the conference to "view with alarm the recent call (by Bishop Tutu) to overseas companies to disinvest in South Africa."

(Bishop Tutu implied in his Danish statement that Denmark should end coal imports from South Africa).

The motion said the policy Bishop Tutu advocated "must inevitably lead to increased unemployment among all sectors of the population, resulting in hardship and malnutrition. This is clearly incompatible with our policy of being a caring church."

It added that the church should "dissociate" itself from Bishop Tutu's remarks.

The church, like other multiracial churches in the country, includes ministers and leaders ranging from those who support the term "freedom fighters" for forces fighting the Government to those who call them "terrorists."

Leaders in the major multiracial churches, which have millions of South Africans as members, are divided on the question of boycotts.

Acknowledging this in a statement after their recent special meeting in Johannesburg, the leaders said a "significant constituency" supported the contents of Bishop Tutu's call. But others differed, they said.

Their statement amounted to support of Bishop Tutu's right to express his views and recognition that he was "wholeheartedly committed" to working for non-violent, radical change.

Mr Massey's motion of support for Bishop Tutu offers the same backing as that given by the church leaders

Tutu stands firm on sanctions for change

BISHOP DESMOND TUTU sees economic pressures against South Africa as the last means of achieving peaceful change. Those who condemn him for advocating economic pressures are stating there are no peaceful means, he believes.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches made this point in an interview this week, as clouds of Government wrath gather about him

He has criticised Denmark for buying South African coal, and said this week that foreign investment helped support a system which led a tribesman, forcibly removed from his home, to hang himself

Bishop Tutu was recently called to a meeting with Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, the Minister of the Interior and of Justice, and Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development He has been criticised, by implication, by Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Police.

But while the controversy rages, Bishop Tutu stands steadfastly to his views.

"We need the help of the international community to persuade us to come to the conference table. We require this to be done by political, diplomatic, and above all by economic pressure," he said.

Bishop Tutu sees these as peaceful means, with economic pressure being the most severe of the peaceful means

"If we cannot consider all peaceful means, then people are in effect saying there are no peaceful means," he said.

Bishop Tutu stressed that actual economic boycotts did not have to take place.

"If even the threat of economic sanctions could bring us to the negotiating table, that is all one requires," he said.

"Can people tell me what other peaceful means are available?" he asked.

Bishop Tutu said he acted as a Christian and not as a politician.

"My deepest concern is for my country. I am committed to peaceful and fundamental change," he added.

Bishop Tutu said that despite attacks on him by those committed to violent change, he remained committed to peaceful means

He mentioned two occasions when he advocated peaceful means in the face of those who wanted violence. Both times he was badly received, but his views did not change.

Two years ago in Vancouver, he advocated peaceful change while members of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Zanu and Zapu called for violence in Southern Africa. "My thesis had the floating properties of lead, and was accepted with stony silence," he said

Last year, when still Bishop of Lesotho, he pleaded at a meeting at the University at Roma, for peaceful change. "I have never had such a rough passage," he said.

But despite such experience, he still believed in peaceful change.

"I will still be committed till the end," he said.

Turning to commentary on himself, he noted that the main criticism against him was that economic pressures would increase black unemployment and lead to more suffering

"I am very disturbed to note that sudden altruism has emerged from the white community — possible suffering of people who may be underprivileged.

"Why has there been no outcry about the untold sufferang of those who have been moved from places where they have jobs and adequate accommodation, to camps where most have no jobs?

"Why has there been no outcry when the economy of the country is based on cheap black labour?

"Why is there no altruism about migrant labour?"

Bishop Tutu said it was better to suffer knowing there was a goal, than to suffer without any prospect of end.

Bishop Tutu said about 1-million blacks were unemployed. Some of this was "structural unemployment" and was artificially created to ensure blacks would not be "too fussy" about their jobs.

"Why is foreign investment made in capital intensive spheres and not labour intensive?" he asked.

Turning to the issue of South African exports of coal, he said South Africa needed its coal internally for projects such as Sasol II.

He commended moves by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, towards change, but said that the constellation of states policy appeared to entrench "Bantustans" even further.

"Bantustans" were at the heart of the apartheid policy, he said

He said that if Mr Botha managed to abolish pass laws, "Bantu Education" and forced resettlement, he might buy time, as black leaders would be able to say: "Hold it, there is real change

But he said Mr Botha was creating expectations of change. Perhaps the Prime Minister hoped to persuade voters to accept the dismantling of apartheid, Bishop Tutu said. But this would only work "if we have time."

On the recent decisions by the Ned Geref Kerk synod to move away from discrimination, Bishop Tutu said: "We have been hoping for this kind of thing for a very long time They are now moving in the right direction."

He predicted the Ned Geref Kerk would take the Afrakaans people with it, as the nation was wedded to the Church. Only a minority would drop by the wayside, he added.

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The Star

Wednesday October 24 1979

The way to avoid civil disobedience

BISHOP TUTU has reiterated, in defiant terms, his stand on disinvestment. Speaking at the Methodist Church's conference in Cape Town on Monday, he spoke of the tragic consequences of a forced population removal, a system supported by foreign investment in South Africa, he said. Bishop Tutu emotionally overstated his case; foreign investment can be used as a lever to bring about change, whereas economic chaos, if it could be achieved, would cause incalculable suffering to the black people for a long time to come, whoever ruled. Chief Buthelezi made that point in a speech at the weekend.

In the area of civil rights and civil disobedience, though, which the Methodist conference also debated, white South Africans have a real moral case to meet. Unless there is a miracle and discrimination is outlawed—and in practical terms that hardly seems feasible in South Africa—this country can expect developments along the lines of the successful US Civil Rights campaign of the 1960s. If that were to happen here, South Africans should judge their reactions very carefully.

The country must adjust. Providing separate but equal services is not adjusting: in practice the concept does not work. Neither equal facilities nor a moral case exists for petty apartheid. We cannot continue debating solutions in this framework because there are no options. There cannot be an option if a man considers the alternative (a separate entrance or a separate area) an insult. The United States had to adjust, often painfully. We shall have to learn to bear the pain as well. Already there has been change in sport, labour and schools because some people took a short cut ahead of the law. Only the conservatives felt pain. They will have to learn to adjust with the rest of us because unless we accept the challenge, we must be prepared to face civil disobedience. The alternative could be far worse than a few "sit-ins" and "demos."

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken
The funds themselves are already justified by comparison
native methods of provision, but there are additional cos
raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and i
of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant f
project, but may affect the overall amounts available for
budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same
sources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

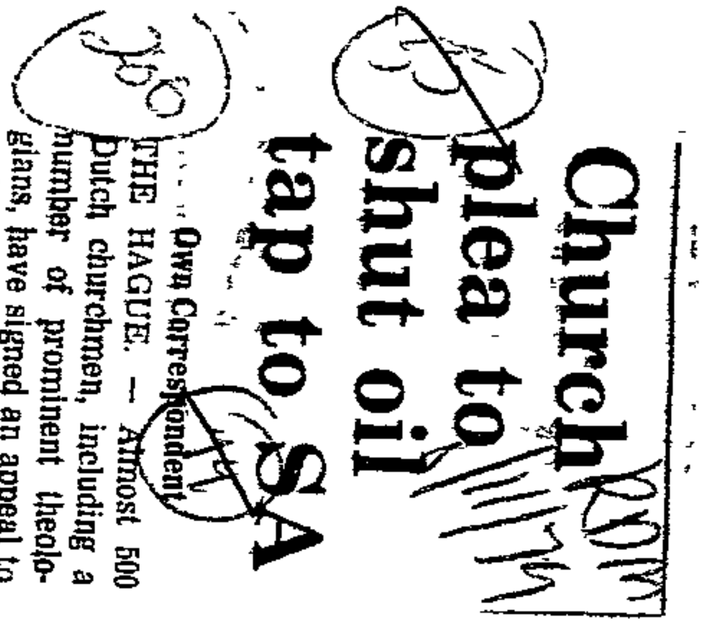
2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which



Church plea to shut oil tap to SA

Own Correspondent

THE HAGUE. — Almost 500 Dutch churchmen, including a number of prominent theologians, have signed an appeal to parliament to "close the oil tap to South Africa".

A half-page newspaper advertisement which was placed yesterday by the Kairos Action Group of Christians Against Apartheid lists the churchmen's names in seven columns of fine print

The appeal, directed at Members of Parliament, is clearly timed to increase the pro-sanctions pressure in time for next week's oil sanctions debate in The Hague.

The message which the churchmen have signed says that pressure from outside has changed the face of apartheid in South Africa.

"But the system will not change so long as the West rates profits above injustice. Attempts to bring changes through peaceful means have failed

"We have knocked at a closed door for more than half a century," the message says.

The advert claims it is Holland's responsibility to set an international example by cutting off its supply of oil and oil products to South Africa

cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

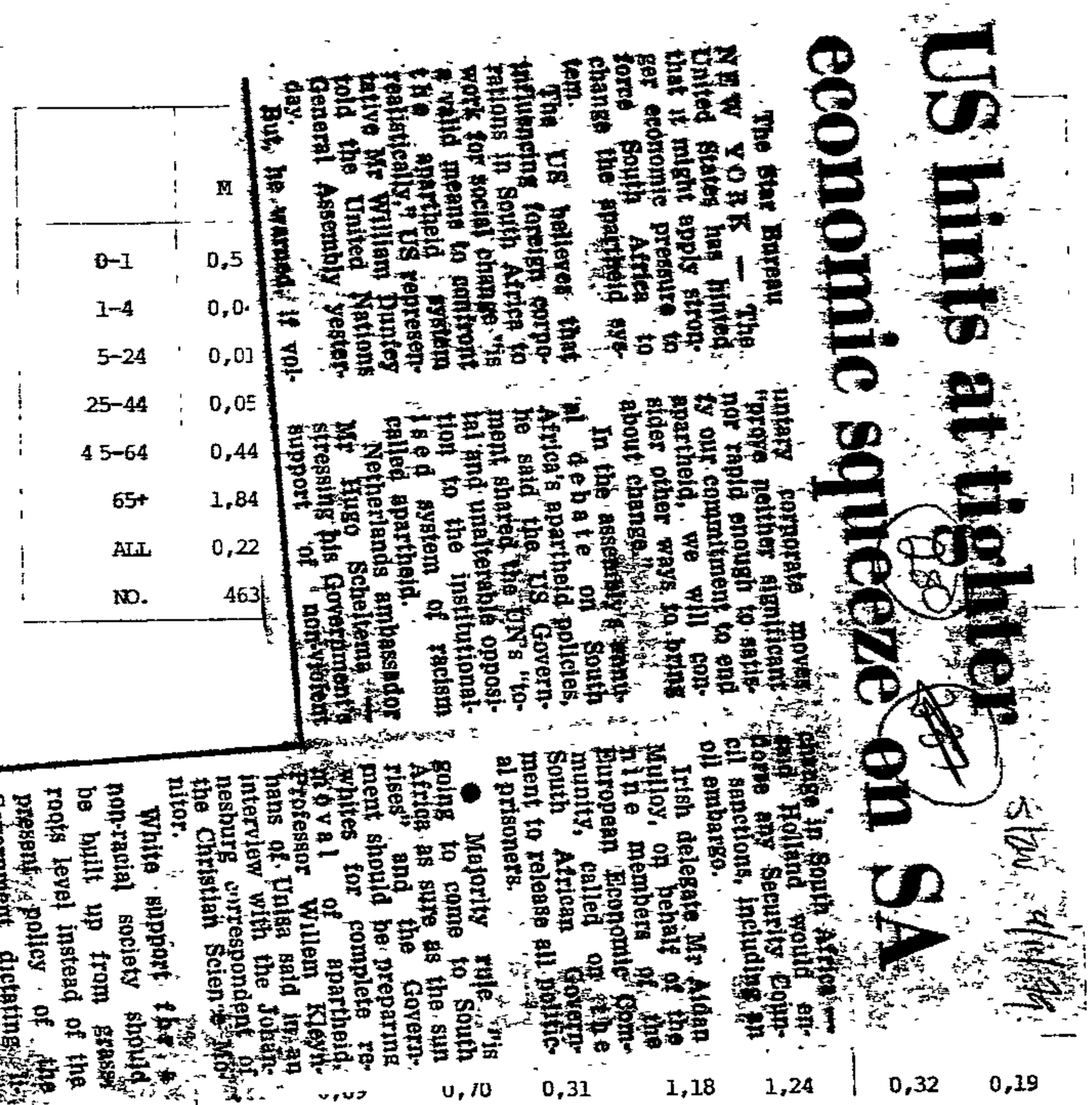
> "Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

> "In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and thos

Star 4/11/79



US hints at tighter economic squeeze on SA

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United States has hinted that it might apply stronger economic pressure to force South Africa to change the apartheid system.

The US believes that influencing foreign corporations in South Africa to work for social change "is a valid means to confront the apartheid system realistically," US representative Mr William Dunfey told the United Nations General Assembly yesterday.

But, he warned, if voluntary corporate moves "prove neither significant nor rapid enough to satisfy our commitment to end apartheid, we will consider other ways to bring about change."

In the assembly's annual debate on South Africa's apartheid policies, he said the US Government shared the UN's "total and unalterable opposition to the institutionalised system of racism called apartheid.

Netherlands ambassador Mr Hugo Scheltema — stressing his Government's support of non-violent change in South Africa — said Holland would endorse any Security Council sanctions, including an oil embargo.

Irish delegate Mr Aidan Mulloy, on behalf of the nine members of the European Economic Community, called on the South African Government to release all political prisoners.

● Majority rule "is going to come to South Africa as sure as the sun rises" and the Government should be preparing whites for complete removal of apartheid, Professor Willem Kleynhans of Unisa said in an interview with the Johannesburg correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor.

White support for a non-racial society should be built up from grass roots level instead of the present policy of the Government dictating limited changes, the professor said.

	M							
0-1	0,5							
1-4	0,0							
5-24	0,01							
25-44	0,05							
45-64	0,44							
65+	1,84							
ALL	0,22							
NO.	463							

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
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5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1.64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

280

Sanctions close, says Suzman



MRS HELEN SUZMAN
Not easy

By MELANIE YAP

SOUTH Africa was "uncomfortably close to sanctions moves" which only fundamental steps towards dismantling apartheid would avert, Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, said this week.

Returning home from a two-month visit to the United States, she said that if Senator Edward Kennedy became the next American president there would be no change in policy towards South Africa.

"I was not able to meet Senator Kennedy, but in other talks with Democratic Party politicians it is clear the attitude is the same.

□□□

"There is a strong phalanx in the party, dictated to by the fact that human rights is the major issue of the last quarter of a century and no doubt self-interest plays a part, too.

"But whichever party comes in, they have to take note of the black constituency at home and American interests in Africa," she said.

Mrs Suzman said in all her talks with prominent Americans, it became clear that decision-makers were close to taking punitive action against South Africa.

"It would be a disaster if we had another Soweto or anything similar. There appears to be a growing exasperation with the thoroughly pig-headed attitude of the South African Government.

"I am firmly convinced that we not only have to take positive and clearly-defined steps, but South Africa must also refrain from any provocative actions, because I believe we are uncomfortably close to sanctions moves against South Africa.

"I have no doubt we will have to take actions that go well beyond contemporary moves by P W Botha to make an impression abroad. What white South Africans consider to be far-reaching changes in policy are often considered cosmetic abroad.

"There has to be a move towards dismantling apartheid in the most fundamental way, and a move towards power-sharing with blacks before the slightest impression will be created that South Africa is moving in another direction."

Mrs Suzman lectured to students at Smith College and gave public lectures on other campuses.

She said the campaign for di-vestment (getting rid of shares in South African companies), as well as disinvestment was strong on American university campuses.

□□□

"My line on this issue is the same as it has always been. It is better for American companies to stay and exercise influence to improve employment practices and undermine the apartheid system, rather than remove themselves and lose influence," she said.

"I was at pains to say that some of the changes were more than cosmetic, for example the 99-year leasehold and the extension of trade union rights. But since the implementation cannot yet be seen, it is not easy to put across that idea in open societies."

S. Times 11/11/79

Holland is set to halt oil flow to South Africa

280

Europe would follow Dutch action — MP

THE Dutch Parliament is poised to vote this week in favour of oil sanctions against South Africa.

At the same time, the Government — which rules by a small majority — will be forced to make a final decision on a sanctions Bill which has been held up in the Senate for the past two years and which will allow the Netherlands to enforce sweeping economic measures against any country.

By SUZANNE VOS: AMSTERDAM

Sanctions against South Africa have become a serious political issue here, and on Tuesday and Wednesday a significant number of members of the coalition Government are expected to back the oil sanctions motion proposed by the opposition

The motion will be introduced by Mr Relus Ter Beek of the majority Labour Party, which also has the backing of Dutch trade unions and church leaders

This week, in an interview in Parliament in The Hague, Mr Ter Beek predicted that a Dutch "yes" to sanctions would have a ripple effect throughout Western Europe

Mr Ter Beek, who is chairman of the Dutch Parliament commission on foreign affairs and Labour Party spokesman on foreign affairs, added that a successful outcome to his sanctions motion would be "just the beginning" of growing economic pressure from Europe in an attempt to force the South African Government to make "fundamental" political changes

"All of us really want to see peaceful change in South Africa — not violent revolution," he said "We will use the best peaceful weapon we have — economic sanctions"

Another powerful figure in the debate will be MP Jan Nico Scholten, a foreign affairs spokesman of Prime Minister Dries van Agt's ruling coalition Christian Democrat Appeal Party (CDA)

Caucus

The CDA holds a slender lead in Parliament in coalition with the Liberal Party

Mr Scholten told me that although his party will only hold a caucus meeting on the oil sanctions issue tomorrow, he felt it would be supported by the majority of Dutch MPs — in spite of the fact that his own Foreign Minister was against Holland making a unilateral decision

"Most of us support the United Nations call for a boycott against South Africa," he said

"Holland is also in the mood to give extra emphasis and backing to the Opec countries' efforts to dry up South Africa's oil supplies And as a result you will find that in six months' time we will have encouraged other members of the European community to follow suit.

"South Africa must realise that we are serious."

In a bid to oppose the motion, the Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr C A van der Klaauw, this week handed in a letter to Parliament saying that a unilateral Dutch oil boycott against South Africa would be pointless

South Africa, he said, would simply buy — as it did now — what it needed on the spot market based in Rotterdam if the Netherlands cut off its supply of oil and oil products.

The spot market, he said, was no more than a system of telephone and telex connections by brokers and could not be controlled by the Government.

Control

Mr Van der Klaauw said the only means to control oil and oil products sales to South Africa was through the country's vaguely formulated import-export law.

This would not allow Holland to control deliveries to South Africa through third parties and would not be able to prevent transportation of oil to South Africa in Dutch tankers. Holland only exported about $4-million (R3,4-million) worth of oil and oil products to South Africa every year, he argued.

However, his opponents plan to go even further than oil.

They also plan to step up efforts to ban the imports to Holland and the rest of Europe of South African coal through South African multinational subsidiaries.

Dutch MPs told me this week that Holland's links with South Africa were "disintegrating" rapidly

As an example, they cite the action this week of about 500 Dutch churchmen, including a number of prominent theologians, who signed an appeal to Parliament to close what they termed "the oil tap" to South Africa.

The churchmen placed a half-page avertisement in a widely circulated newspaper. It was timed to increase the pro-sanctions pressure before this week's oil sanctions debate in The Hague

Responsibility

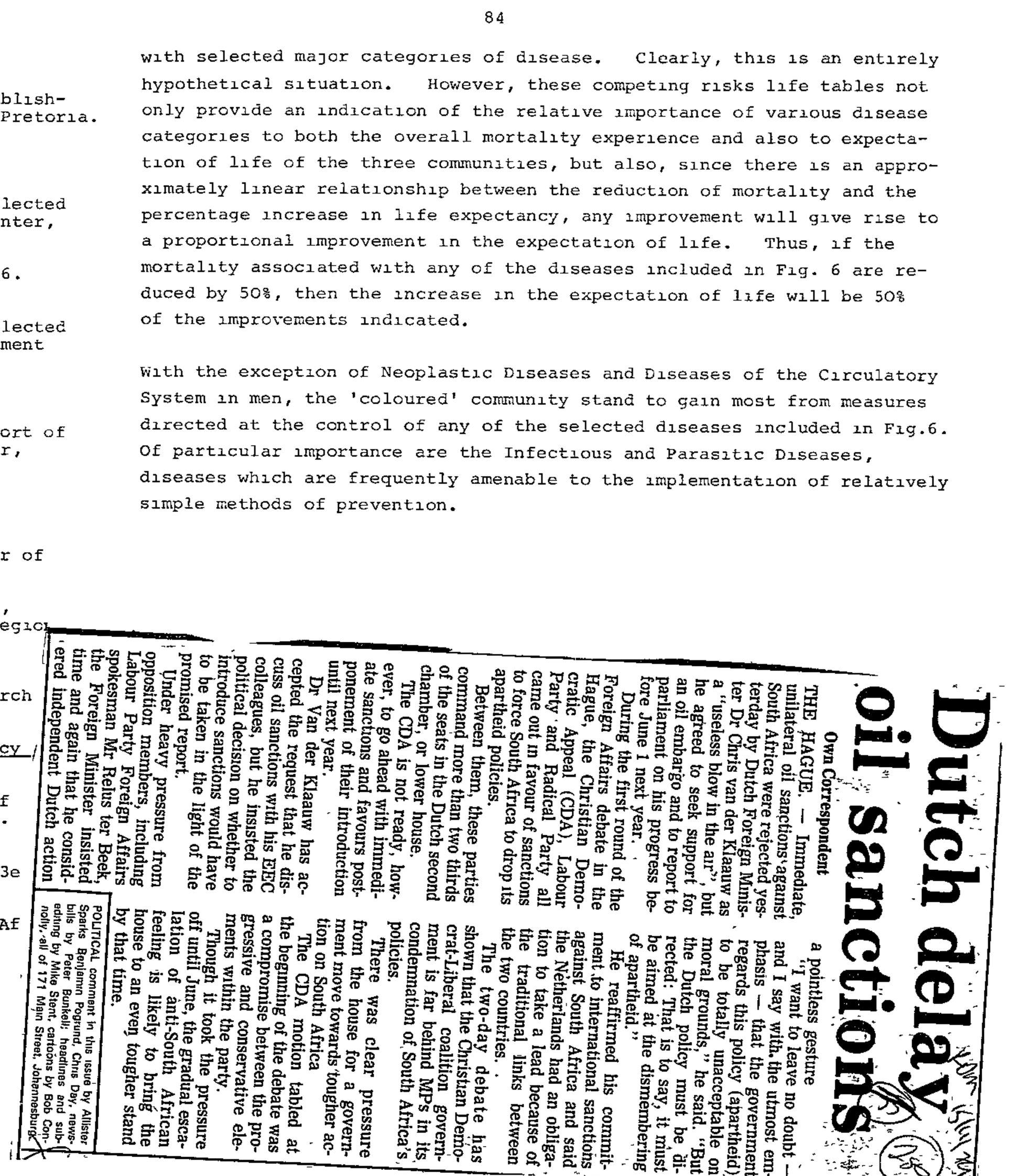
The advert claimed that it was Holland's responsibility to set an international example.

Mr Jan de Jong, of the Holland Committee on Southern Africa, the main movement in Holland which prepared the ground for this week's sanctions motion, told the Sunday Times that this was only the beginning

"We have the support of 40 national organisations and hundreds of local groups. All over Holland we have the groundswell of a mass campaign against South Africa," he said.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.



Dutch delay oil sanctions

Own Correspondent

THE HAGUE. — Immediate, unilateral oil sanctions against South Africa were rejected yesterday by Dutch Foreign Minister Dr Chris van der Klaauw as a "useless blow in the air", but he agreed to seek support for an oil embargo and to report to parliament on his progress before June 1 next year.

During the first round of the Foreign Affairs debate in the Hague, the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), Labour Party and Radical Party all came out in favour of sanctions to force South Africa to drop its apartheid policies.

Between them, these parties command more than two thirds of the seats in the Dutch second chamber, or lower house.

The CDA is not ready, however, to go ahead with immediate sanctions and favours postponement of their introduction until next year.

Dr Van der Klaauw has accepted the request that he discuss oil sanctions with his EEC colleagues, but he insisted the political decision on whether to introduce sanctions would have to be taken in the light of the promised report.

Under heavy pressure from opposition members, including Labour Party Foreign Affairs spokesman Mr Relus ter Beek, the Foreign Minister insisted time and again that he considered independent Dutch action a pointless gesture

"I want to leave no doubt — and I say with the utmost emphasis — that the government regards this policy (apartheid) to be totally unacceptable on moral grounds," he said. "But the Dutch policy must be directed: That is to say, it must be aimed at the dismembering of apartheid."

He reaffirmed his commitment to international sanctions against South Africa and said the Netherlands had an obligation to take a lead because of the traditional links between the two countries.

The two-day debate has shown that the Christian Democrat-Liberal coalition government is far behind MPs in its condemnation of South Africa's policies.

There was clear pressure from the house for a government move towards tougher action on South Africa

The CDA motion tabled at the beginning of the debate was a compromise between the progressive and conservative elements within the party.

Though it took the pressure off until June, the gradual escalation of anti-South African feeling is likely to bring the house to an even tougher stand by that time.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks, Benjamin Pogrund, Chris Day, news-editing by Peter Bunkell; headlines and sub-editing by Mike Stent, cartoons by Bob Connolly, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

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Dutch promote EEC oil sanctions on SA

Own Correspondent

THE HAGUE. — The Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr Chris van der Klaauw, plans to propose formally that the European Community co-operate in oil sanctions against South Africa when the Foreign Ministers of the nine meet in Brussels tomorrow.

Sources in The Hague report that he will propose a Community study group to investigate the effectiveness of oil sanctions and the degree of EEC support for such a move.

The move follows a debate in Parliament here last week in which MPs came out in strong support of a Dutch oil embargo against South Africa. As a compromise between the radical parliamentary view and the cabinet's own opposition to unilateral Dutch sanctions, Dr Van der Klaauw agreed to seek support for sanctions among Holland's EEC partners.

He agreed to report to Parliament on the success of his search before June 1 next year and it is said he will call for a report from the proposed EEC study group within three to four months.

Observers in The Hague see little likelihood that Britain, West Germany and France will go along with the sanctions proposal, but there could be support from smaller countries such as Denmark.

While MPs said last week that failure to find support for sanctions would mean the Netherlands should go ahead alone next year, the Foreign Minister is strongly opposed to an independent Dutch move.

Dr Van der Klaauw has said he will support oil sanctions only if all the Community countries agree to go along with the plan.

If the study group finds even limited support for sanctions, however, the pressure on Dr Van der Klaauw in the Dutch Parliament is likely to be increased. A decision cannot be expected before next June, when the issue of unilateral sanctions will come up again.

Dutch to press for SA oil sanctions

280
14/11/79

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	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
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5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
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ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
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5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

	W	
	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,0
1-4	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,0(
25-44	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02
65+	0,11	0,11
ALL	0,01	0,02
NO.	30	34

Dutch church in oil boycott call

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — The synod of the Hervormde Kerk in the Netherlands has written to the Prime Minister Mr Dries van Agt in support of an earlier Dutch Council of Churches call for an oil boycott against South Africa.

After a long debate last week in which a number of synod members questioned the effects of oil sanctions, members voted 26-18 to back the council's call.

Dr A H van den Heuvel, who visited South Africa earlier this year and who is secretary-general of the Hervormde Kerk, helped sway the vote when he said that all the recent moves to liberalise apartheid in South Africa were the result of foreign pressure which should therefore be maintained.

In answer to the argument that sanctions would hurt blacks more than the whites at which they would be aimed, Dr H Berkhof, chairman of the Dutch Council of Churches, said black churchmen had themselves rejected this view.

He had shared this objection to sanctions, he said, until a group of black South Africans told him they had suffered already for 300 years and they were prepared to make further sacrifices in the interest of change.

According to church guardian Mrs A Mulder, sanctions would cause only chaos. "If you want to do something to help South Africa, then you should organise prayer sessions or go there to offer direct assistance", she said.

Although there was some criticism earlier this year of the Dutch council's letter in which it proposed an oil boycott — members complained the letter was too businesslike and not sufficiently evangelical — the synod agreed eventually to support the council in a letter to Mr Van Agt.

There was some criticism, too, of the report by Dr Van den Heuvel on his visit to South Africa. "If you choose one-sidedly to back the blacks, as Dr Van den Heuvel has done, then you eliminate the possibility of reconciliation", one member complained.

Dr Van den heuvel said his report was "sweet" in relation to the stories he had heard from the parents of some of the children killed in Soweto.

	W	
	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18
1-4	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,03	0,01
25-44	0,03	0,01
45-64	0,07	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13
ALL	0,06	0,04
NO.	128	85

			0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
0,07	0,06		0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
26	23		289	164	366	187

The American anti-apartheid blockade hardens

The use of American-made arms and equipment to prop up the system of apartheid is an issue that is about to be raised again in the United States ... and this time perhaps more forcibly. ANTHONY RIDER reports from Washington.

LIBERALS in the United States are alarmed that loopholes in the American arms embargo against South Africa will not be plugged.

Their fears stem from the fact that all foreign policy export controls will expire on December 31 unless they are renewed under a new provision in the Export Administration Act passed by the US Congress in September.

For years US opponents of apartheid have been concerned about military and military-related sales which have slipped through loopholes in the arms embargo, and about the "dual purpose" goods sold to South Africa that can be used to strengthen her military capability.

Now there is a prospect of American controls on exports to South Africa either being ended or weakened.

As examples of what may happen, US opponents of apartheid envisage American computers being sold to the South African police and military and to the Department of Co-operation and Development to be used to enforce apartheid.

They also envisage General Motors being able to sell cars and trucks containing US parts to the SAP, and aircraft being sold to South African civilians who could fly them in the air commando units

The recent action by Congress does not affect all regulations covering exports to South Africa.

The UN Security Council mandatory arms embargo of November, 1977, still bars the sale to South Africa of items on the munitions list, and seven or eight other categories — including military vehicles, transport aircraft and small arms which are not licensed by the US Commerce Department. What will be affected are various regulations and policy guidelines under the jurisdiction of the Commerce Department.

Included are the regulations dated February 16, 1978, which bar the export of all US-origin commodities and technical data to the South African police or military.

Also included is a policy guideline which restricts the sale of aircraft if they are likely to be used in the air commandos.

Another ruling bars exports likely to be used for implementing apartheid.

Finally there are confidential guidelines revised in 1977 which control certain "dual purpose" goods sold to civilian buyers and Government departments other than the SAP and military.

One of the main reasons Congress revised the Export Administration Act was because American firms and industry association representatives were complaining that business was being hurt by too many federal controls.

Now if the president wants to keep any export control he must consider new criteria.

These are:

- The probability that controls will achieve their purposes, considering the availability of goods from other countries.
- The compatibility of controls with overall foreign policy, including efforts to counter international terrorism, and overall policy toward the country which is the target of the proposed controls.
- The reaction of other countries to the controls.
- The effect of controls on US export performance, competitive position, reputation as a reliable supplier, and on individual companies and their employees.
- The ability of the US to enforce controls, and the foreign policy consequences of not imposing controls.

The State Department is in the middle of an extensive review of export controls and is seeking views from its regional bureaus, its policy planning and human rights offices and the bureau which deals with terrorism.

When the Export Administration Act was being considered, State Department officials implied that at least some foreign policy export controls on South Africa might be kept.

One official, Douglas Bennet, said in a letter to Senator William Proxmire that "we may wish to distance ourselves from extreme acts of other governments, such as apartheid or the suspected development of a nuclear weapons capability, even if the only short-term trade effect of our controls might be to divert sales to our competitors".

South Africa's US critics do not expect all controls against South Africa to be dropped but envisage the possible exclusion of medicines and medical supplies.

This is provided for in the Export Administration Act which contains a section declaring a Congressional intention favouring exports of goods and technology which "helps meet basic human needs".

Such exclusions from the ban on export sales to the SAP and military are apparently already being considered.

There was also some debate in the State Department last year about altering the February, 1978, regulations barring exports to the SA police and military, to allow about 5% of the goods made in South Africa using US technical data to be sold to the military and police.

The definition was also considered of "insignificant quantities" of goods of US origin which a South African wholesaler would be able to resell to the military or police without preventing the entire export.

Another area looked at was certain "non-essential" items (like toilet paper) which could be sold to the military or police.

None of these steps to weaken export controls was taken at that time but some of them may be reconsidered as part of the current review by the Carter administration.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45-65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

PR firm drops SA account for 'health reasons'

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The public relations firm of Sydney S Baron has told the South African Government that it will not be able to continue representing South African interests in America after March.

This statement was made here yesterday by Mr Leq de Villiers, one-time Deputy Secretary of the former South African Department of Information and now deputy chairman of the Sydney S Baron board and president of its wholly owned South African subsidiary.

He said the head of the firm, Mr Baron, had recently had a most serious operation and that he had wanted to relinquish the South African contract because of health reasons.

As far as Mr De Villiers was concerned this made "absolutely no difference" to his position with the firm which had interests which were much wider than the South African Government's account.

$50 000 DOLLARS

But by any standards, the Baron firm will miss the South African account.

According to statements required by American law and filed with the United States Department of Justice, Baron received $50 000 dollars from the South African Government in 1978.

This was the biggest item on the schedule of the firm's earnings from foreign governments in that year — which included amounts of around 250 000 dollars from Japan and Taiwan.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,29	0,49	0,48					
1-4	0,10	0,05	0,05					
5-24	0,03	0,05	0,05					
25-44	0,19	0,23	0,22					
45-64	0,67	0,80	0,68					
65+	0,75	1,44	0,91					
ALL	0,17	0,25	0,20					
NO.	653	430	116	96	370	201	533	329

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

Dutch Govt accused of sanctions-busting

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — Union officials at the Philips headquarters in The Netherlands have accused the Dutch Government of sanctions-breaking and helping to build the South African defence and police forces to their present levels.

The industrial branch of the major Trade Union Federation said Philips subsidiaries had continued to deliver data processing, communications and nuclear reactor equipment to South Africa in spite of the 1977 United Nations arms embargo.

The charge involves an interpretation of the arms embargo that many companies and politicians do not share. The items involved — detailed earlier this year by the Dutch anti-apartheid movement — are generally considered not to be among those on the so-called strategic items list of goods not available to South Africa.

The union claims that fingerprinting equipment offered to the South African Police could be used to facilitate pass law controls. Data processors could be of strategic military value as well as of value to the police, the union said.

The union also charged that equipment provided by the Philips subsidiary in France — Sodern — for the nuclear power plant at Koeberg, was delivered in contravention of sanctions. The Dutch Government has placed certain nuclear reactor parts on the strategic list specifically to avoid their export from The Netherlands to South Africa.

Philips, which does not usually comment on allegations of this sort, said of this attack that it did not take earlier charges any further.

The union said it would hold the parent company in Holland responsible for the activities of its subsidiaries and announced the formation of a special commission to make contact with black unions at Philips subsidiaries in South Africa.

on (esp. Ch.6)

Community
. XIV)
pp.346-351)

Topic 2

T.S. Ashton	: The Industrial Revolution
Phyllis Deane	: The First Industrial Nation
P. Mantoux	: The Industrial Revolution
P. Mathias	: The First Industrial Nation
R.M. Hartwell	: Causes of the Industrial Revolution in England
M.W. Flynn	: Origins of the Industrial Revolution
E.J. Hobsbawm	: Industry and Empire
Clough & Cole	: Economic History of Europe (esp. Ch.XI)
Heaton	: Economic History of Europe (esp. Ch. XXI)
Dillard	: Economic Development of the N. Atlantic Community (esp. Ch.XIV)
Fay	: Great Britain from Adam Smith to the Present Day
Hunt	: Property and Prophets (esp. Ch.IV)
Dobb	: Studies in the Development of Capitalism (esp. Ch.VII, Part I)
R.M. Hartwell	: The Industrial Revolution and Economic Growth
Heilbroner	: The Making of Economic Society (Ch. V)
L.C.A. Knowles	: Industrial and Commercial Revolutions

Topic 3

T.S. Ashton	: The Industrial Revolution
Phyllis Deane	: The First Industrial Revolution
Peter Mathias	: The First Industrial Nation
M.W. Flynn	: Origins of the Industrial Revolution
R.M. Hartwell	: Causes of the Industrial Revolution in England
E.J. Hobsbawm	: Industry and Empire
R.M. Hartwell	: The Industrial Revolution and Economic Growth
Dillard	: Economic Development of the North Atlantic Community (Ch. 6, 7, 9, and 14 all have sections on capital)
Huberman	: Man's Worldly Goods (Ch. XIV)
Heilbroner	: The Making of Economic Society (Ch. V)
Dobb	: Studies in the Development of Capitalism (Ch. V)

(250 ?)

Argus 3/12/79

Ireland abhors SA's policies

Argus Correspondent

DUBLIN — The Irish are strong anti-apartheid campaigners, and miss few opportunities to remind the world how much they abhor South Africa's policies.

Even at the summit of European heads of Government here, where the EEC's weighty economic problems are in focus, and apartheid is furthest from the minds of those around the conference table, the Irish Ministry of Information managed to bring in the subject.

PRESS KIT

Included in every 'Press kit' handed to the 400 or more foreign correspondents assembled at Dublin Castle for the summit is a copy of a speech by the Irish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Michael O'Kennedy, earlier this year as part of International Anti-apartheid Year.

Mr O'Kennedy made the little publicised speech in January at the conference in Dublin on relations between the European Economic Community and South Africa.

In it he congratulated the Irish Anti-apartheid Movement for its achievements, and applauded the sentiments expressed at the meeting by the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo.

It was recorded then that the nine EEC countries had recognised the need to use their collective weight to bring pressure to bear on South Africa for change.

The EEC is continuing to study how best this can be done.

Mr O'Kennedy said Ireland could and did take a more active part than other European countries, adding that it would be considerably more effective if there was a collective campaign by the EEC countries.

Sasol: bank under fire

Post 6/12/76

LONDON — Barclays Bank, frequently under attack by anti-apartheid groups here, is again in the firing line over its investment in Sasol.

End Loans to South Africa (Eltsa) is demanding action against the bank and plans to picket the bank's headquarters in Lombard Street today.

Eltsa will also deliver a mock oil barrel to the bank with the slogan, "Barclays fuels apartheid military."

Labour MP Mr Alex Lyon is writing to Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington to protest over Barclays' involvement.

He is also taking up the involvement of Standard Chartered and Hill Samuel as well as that of the government's own Exports Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD).

The three British banks and the ECGD have between them invested about R70-million in Sasol.

Barclays alone subscribed for an estimated four-million shares in the recently heavily oversubscribed flotation of Sasol. — POST Bureau.

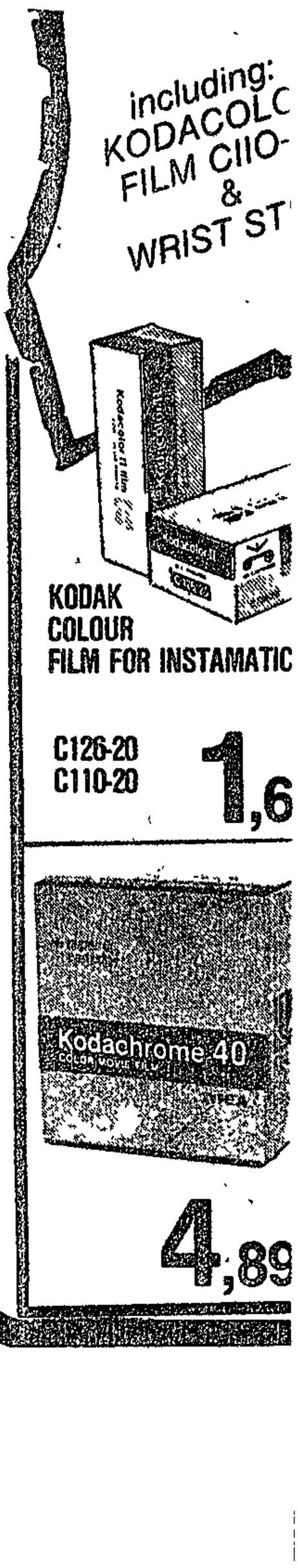
PARLEY OVER CAPTIVE ENVOY

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadorean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hector Daida Hirezi, has asked for a meeting with South Africa's diplomatic representatives in San Salvador and with kidnapped Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn's son, Robin.

Mr Dunn is ending his first week in captivity without any positive proof being provided either of his well-being or of the group which is holding him captive.

The only communication so far has been a communique at the weekend purporting to have come from the Popular Liberation Front — probably the most extreme and active of the El Salvadorean revolutionary movements — which claims that it has Mr Dunn lodged in a Salvadorean "revolutionary jail."

The PLF said precise conditions for Mr Dunn's release would be disclosed at a later stage. — POST Bureau.



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(280)

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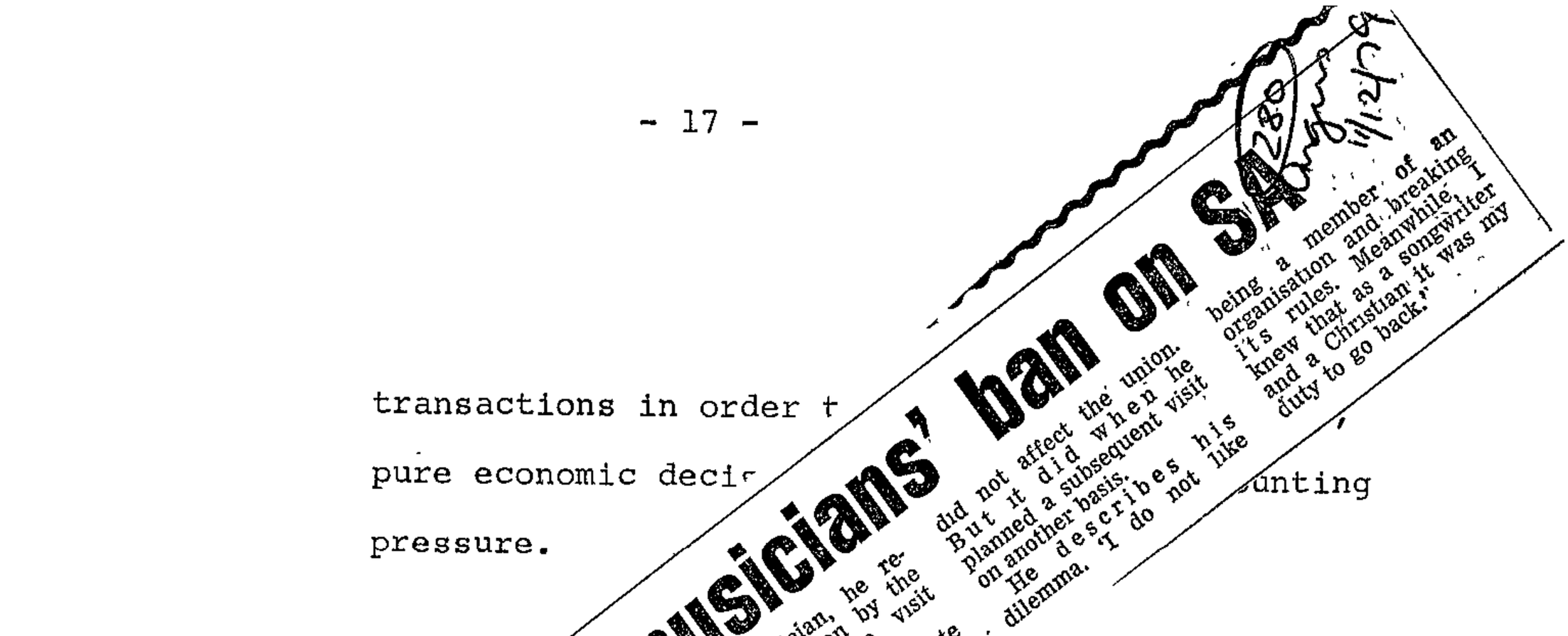

Musicians' ban on SA

did not affect the union. But it did when he planned a subsequent visit on another basis. He describes his dilemma. 'I do not like being a member of an organisation and breaking its rules. Meanwhile, I knew that as a songwriter and a Christian it was my duty to go back.'

journal, Musician, he calls an invitation by the Christian Trust to South Africa in 1974. This visit was private and non-commercial, so it

Plea to relax UK musi

total ban on performances in South Africa when members feel they have a conscientious duty to go there. Writing in the union's

Argus Bureau
LONDON. — The British composer-pianist Donald Swann has made a strong plea to the Musicians' Union here to relax the

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inventories are consistently

14 After the application of

y years, the inventory valuation,

a trend of rising prices, tends to become

ingless as it grossly misstates the current

inventory valuation.

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

GARLIC. A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour stews and sauces and with seafood. Mixes with butter for savoury bread.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

PEPPERCORNS. Used in pickles, and for boiling in brawns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

BOUQUET GARNI. This is a "Faggot of Savoury Herbs", or a bunch of herbs tied together. Usually parsley, bay leaf, and thyme are used, removed before serving.

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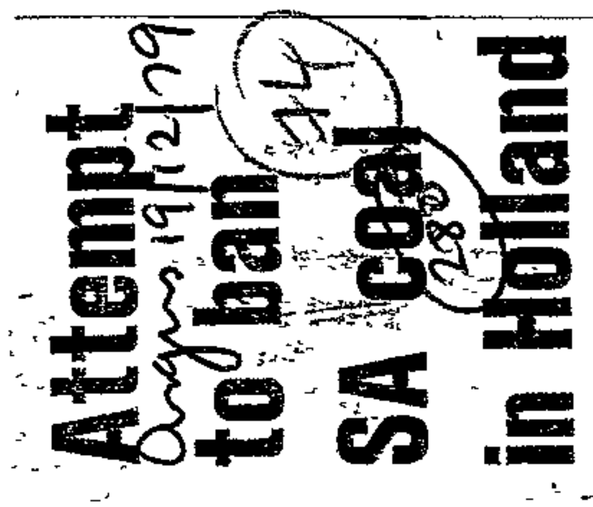

Attempt to ban SA coal in Holland

Argus Correspondent

THE HAGUE, — Holland's four anti-apartheid groups have called on the Dutch Government to ban the importation of South African coal, which, they say, is being used as a political weapon' to support apartheid.

Announcing the publication of a booklet called Black Diamonds from South Africa, the Dutch anti-apartheid movement, Kairos, the Southern Africa committee and the Boycott Outspan Action Group said on Monday South Africa was likely to become the world's largest exporter of coal in the 1980s.

ANTHRACITE

The booklet discloses that South Africa already supplies 75 percent of the Dutch market for anthracite and 20 percent of the steamcoal requirement. Plans for the introduction of coal gasification could push up the requirement dramatically, the groups claim.

But the demand for the ban is not likely to be met by the Government.

A labour-led Government, which many expect in power after the 1981 elections, might well consider such action.

K.W.V., P A A R L, T E L L S U S

That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.

Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wines in the lowest, coolest racks, then the white, then the red, and finally the dessert wines at the top.

Cool down white wines in the refrigerator but do not over chill them. This would ruin their delicate flavour and bouquet. About an hour in the refrigerator is enough. Rosé, the same treatment. Red wines should be served at room temperature, that is egrees, overseas. In South Africa however, it is l them in the hot summer. White wines should be before serving, and the red wines an hour before

hould always have a stem; and should be held by em when drinking in order that the colour may not r the temperature affected (unless that is ntended in the process of wine-tasting). When at table or elsewhere never fill the glass more s full so that the vacant space can gather and ance.

, do not hesitate to mix soda water with ordinary reshing outdoor drink. It's an age old custom in ally hot weather, try chilling sherry before serving it as an 'appertizer' muscatel.

To tenderise any meat - and add flavour - soak for an hour or two befors cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for
the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

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Dutch call for SA coal ban

HOLLAND's four anti-apartheid groups have called on the Dutch Government to ban the importation of South African coal, which, they say, is being used as a "political weapon" to support apartheid.

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The booklet reveals that South Africa already supplies 75 percent of the Dutch market for industrial anthracite and 20 percent of the steamcoal requirement. Plans for the introduction of coal gasification could push up the steamcoal requirement dramatically, the groups claim.

But the demand for the ban is not likely to be met by the current centre-right government.

A labour-led government, which many expect in power after the 1981 elections, might well consider such action.

US trade with SA in spite of campaign

Argus 19/2/79

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — In spite of the campaign against increased economic links with South Africa, American trade with and investment in South Africa is climbing.

This is clear from the latest statistics prepared by the United States Department of Commerce for the House of Representatives sub-committee on Africa.

The sub-committee asked for wide-ranging statistics on United States trade with Africa in general and with South Africa in particular — partly because of the sub-committee's need for overall African trade statistics and partly to provide a basis for a thorough examination next year of American relationships with South Africa.

THE BIGGEST

South Africa has by far the biggest United States investment in Sub-Saharan Africa: R1 522-million in 1978, R1 417-million in 1977, R1 344-million in 1975 and R1 243-million in 1974.

The next highest is Nigeria with R325-million in 1978 (down from a peak of R454-million in 1975) followed by Liberia with R290-million and Zambia with R160 million (in 1977).

Total United States investment in Africa by the end of 1978 was R6 [illegible] — only a small proportion of the United States direct foreign investment of R142 800-million.

United States imports from South Africa increased from R1 070-million in 1977 to R1 920-million in 1978 and to R1 415 million for the first eight months of 1979.

However, South Africa was only third in terms of US imports from Africa.

Imports from Nigeria ran at R5 230-million in 1977, R4 000-million in 1978 and R4 008-million in the first eight months of the year.

Imports from Algeria ran at R2 780-million for 1977, R2 960-million in 1978 and R2 450-million for the first eight months of 1979.

STILL LEADS

As a market for United States goods, South Africa still led the African field, importing from the United States goods worth R896-million in 1977, R918-million in 1978 and R734-million in the first eight months of 1979.

Nigeria imported R814-million in 1977, R837-million in 1978 and R[illegible]0-million during the first eight months of 1979.

Algeria imported R[illegible] in 1977, R[illegible] in 1978 and R[illegible] in the first eight months of 1979.

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