Q80

SANCTIONS

1-1-80 - 31-12-80

view here the philosophical and operational underpinnings of the probability concept; for our purposes, it is "subjective" or "degree of belief" interpreta fruitful. But a reading of Knight's further that he was getting at a different and much m point connected with the distinction between mational action -- the problem of "hard" vers bilities.

Suppose an individual faces the terminal betting Heads or Tails on a single toss of a the one case, that he is absolutely certain t fair; i.e., that the probability of Heads is Tails is 1 - π = .5). This is a "hard" proba that the individual has very high (indeed, pe in the value he attaches to the parameter π distribution. Alternatively, imagine that t he knows nothing whatsoever about the parame could be so loaded that π, with equal likeli knows and believes, might take on any value clusive. Yet, for the terminal decision as on a single toss, the individual still has n ferring Hea two outcome π = .5 for "soft", i.e operationa only termi

Kenya refuses 280 entry visas for black SA group

The Star's Africa News Service

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Star Thursday January 3 1980

IX DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329

X DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	[illegible]	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]2	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]4	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]6	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]1	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]7	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]1	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]8	42	169	165	203	130

Dominica bans SA goods

ROSEAU, Dominica. — The Dominican parliament has approved legislation banning any trade or organization on the Caribbean island trading with South Africa.

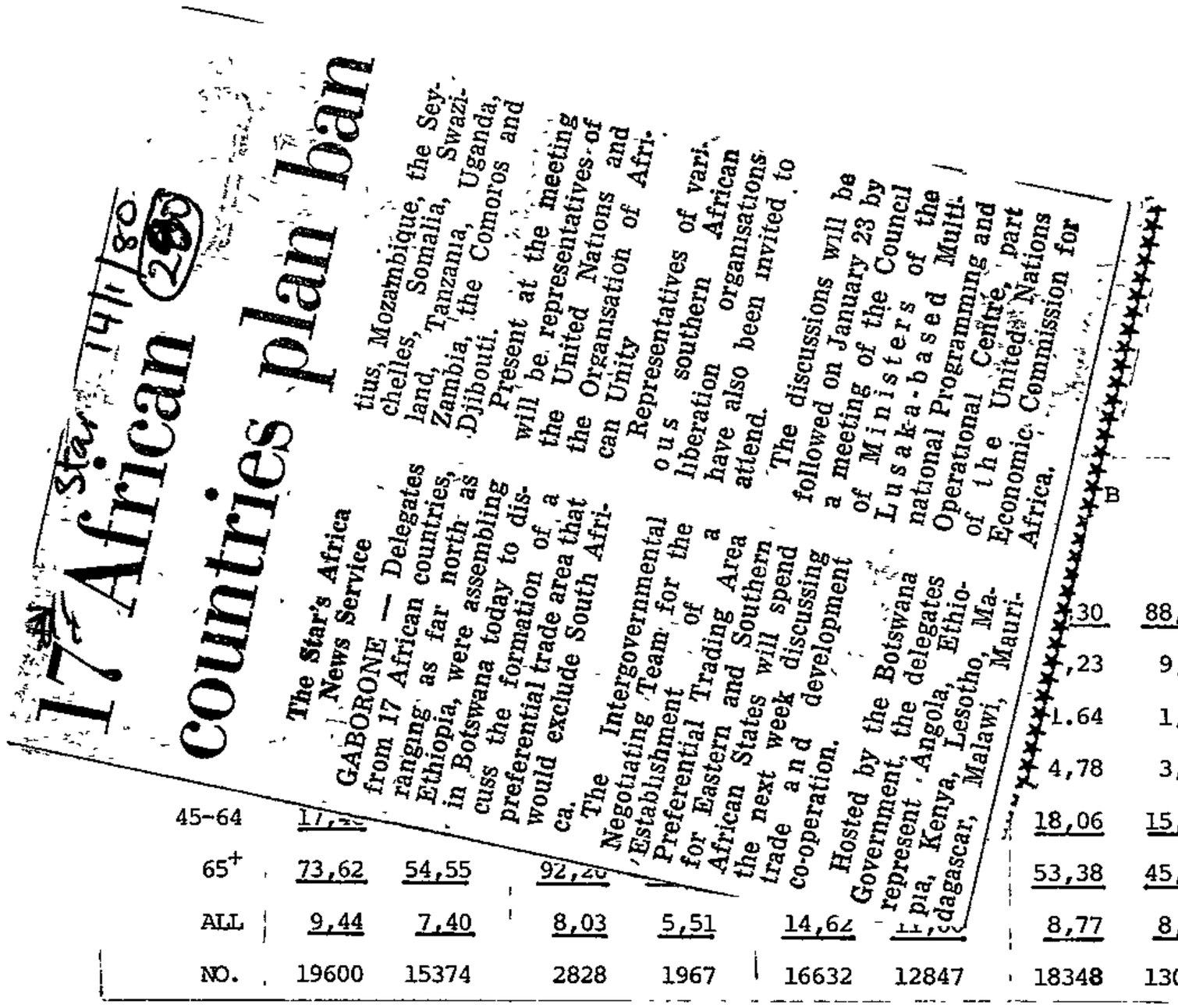
The legislation, introduced by the Prime Minister, Mr Oliver Seraphin, said it would be an offence to import any goods produced or processed in South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter

XIV CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00
NO.	87	43	9	14	50	33	54	47

XV CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

	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



17 African countries plan ban

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Delegates from 17 African countries, ranging as far north as Ethiopia, were assembling in Botswana today to discuss the formation of a preferential trade area that would exclude South Africa.

The Intergovernmental Negotiating Team for the Establishment of a Preferential Trading Area for Eastern and Southern African States will spend the next week discussing trade and development co-operation.

Hosted by the Botswana Government, the delegates represent Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, the Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, the Comoros and Djibouti.

Present at the meeting will be representatives of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity

Representatives of various southern African liberation organisations have also been invited to attend.

The discussions will be followed on January 23 by a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, part of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
45-64	17,2						18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,26				53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,dagascar,	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

	B	
	M	F
	30	88,18
	,23	9,93
	1.64	1,12
	4,78	3,70

XVI SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
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

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

Inyaluga ngo-[illegible] sele izakuphela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri eBellville-South, benqqwayimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi bengyama bame bemi kwicala labeBala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantakwabo. Ngosuku lokuqala logwayimbo indoda emele icala lomsebenzi izame ukubohlula abeBala kwaNtu abamnyama ka bebemengaphandle kwefektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahlulwa, omnye wabo uthe "Silapha sonke yaye iinjongo zethu zinye."

Ayende amanani abantu [illegible] yeentlanganiso zokuxha [illegible] Univ[illegible]ity nakwano, Kol U.W.[illegible], Bellvil [illegible] bathi [illegible] benzi mabap [illegible] ingaku[illegible]

Umbutho ovi Western Pro [illegible] awo ukuba angayithengi [illegible]

Umbutho ovi South Afri [illegible] zonke izinolo ezinonxil [illegible] phinda Laqeshwe. Yaye

Abanfundi base U.C.T. Bacele ukuba imveliso

UFattis & Monis uphik [illegible] lowo ungubaphathi wefe [illegible] thet[illegible] abamNyama r [illegible] Fem[illegible] abaseben [illegible] ukuba kubekho imveli [illegible]

Ngubani uFattis & Mo[illegible] Re[illegible] self raisin[illegible] Wheat[illegible] flour; Fat[illegible] Monis icecr[illegible] spa[illegible] shells, ril[illegible] Che[illegible] a Roma - Wea[illegible] Bakery i[illegible] in Elsies River.

benzi abagwayimbelileyo. Kwenye lileyo kubekho abafundi base Ababafundi bavela kwezi zikolo sula Training College. Ababafundi yonke imveliso yakwe Fattis & Monis

n uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu avume uthethwathethwano.

COS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo ba zixhase abo bagxothiweyo de baliso yale fektri.

hiso bebohlakalisa ubunye nabasebenzi. gathengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

o nakungevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke xa kusithiwa imveliso yabo mayingavela kwabo bamNyama. Abaphati bale enze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo

Izilandelayo:



Mr Zakes Motokeng, Mdali's secretary general.

Mdali calls for total ban

THE black cultural organisation, Mdali, has this week called for a total ban on all cultural exchange programmes between South Africa and other countries.

The stance was adopted after the decision by Jean Genet, a French playright and novelist to deny theatres in South Africa the right to have his work performed.

Jean Genet's decision follows the withdrawal recently of rights by the American poet and playright, Ms Ntozake Shange, to perform her choreo-poem, For Coloured Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When

The Rainbow is Enuf.

"Until apartheid is done away with — as long as there is no real cultural integration — we reject any form of cultural exchange," said Mr Zakes Motokeng, the secretary general of Mdali.

"The other reason for a total ban on cultural exchange between South Africa and other countries was the Government's refusal to grant the president of the International Writers Association, Pen, a visa to visit this country.

"There has always been support by blacks of such endeavours and in principle I approve of any kind of pressurising measure which will bring about change," he said.

Also in support of pressure on a cultural level is Dr Nthato Motlana.

080 28/11/80

Blacks 'don't support' disinvestment

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The majority of blacks did not support disinvestment, Inkatha president and Kwazulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told a top-level 17-man delegation from the Rockefeller Foundation at Ulundi at the weekend.

The group met the Inkatha central committee for several hours and it is understood that consensus was reached on many issues.

Chief Buthelezi told the delegation that it was a widely held view among Western analysts that black South Africans supported disinvestment.

This was a fallacy, he said. This viewpoint came from what he termed 'theoretical liberals' — men who saw society in stark terms of right and wrong and theorised about Utopian situations that bore no similarity to hard realities.

Chief Buthelezi revealed that an as yet unpublished survey conducted on behalf of the University of Natal's Institute of Applied Social Sciences had shown that 74,7 percent of those interviewed supported continued investment in South Africa.

He said only 20 percent of the respondents had favoured disinvestment, while 5,3 percent were undecided.

Chief Buthelezi also told the Americans that black states bordering South Africa had not called on South African blacks to favour disinvestment and neither had the Western world called on these states to disengage themselves from South Africa.

"If these African states which are so vehemently opposed to apartheid can nonetheless continue to have economic links with racist South Africa, how can we who are even more dependent on the economy than our brothers in these states be expected to take a hard doctrinaire line on issues such as disinvestment? he asked

"No leader worth his salt can be as unconcerned about jobs for his people as to choose ideological purity as against food in the bellies of the people he leads, Chief Buthelezi said.

SUNDAY POST
Sunday, January 20, 1980

Giving disinvestment a helping hand

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We are also of the opinion that the attempt this week to [illegible] strongest possible terms, once again underlining its non-violent stand.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Americans are believing more and more that the arrest of the four men in Port Elizabeth was primarily because of the role they played in the labour dispute there.

Government silent on oil 'fraud'

STAR 11/2/80

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

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

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

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

SCUTTLED

The insurance organisation Lloyds of London said a Tunisian crew member claimed the vessel was deliberately scuttled after being refilled with sea water to avoid suspicion after the 193 000 tons of oil had been discharged in Durban, and that the crew were given bonus payments in Swiss francs and told not to talk about the matter.

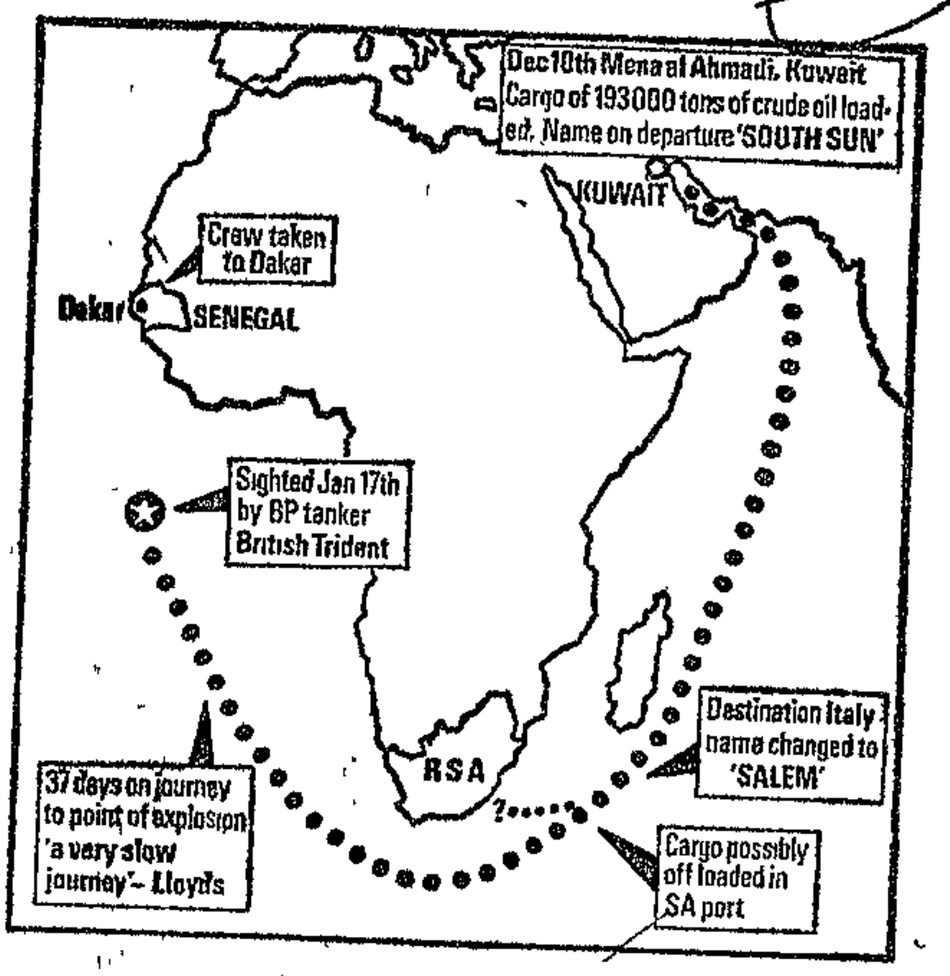
The mystery is now the subject of several international inquiries, including a Scotland Yard Fraud Squad probe.

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

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

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

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



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

The writ, served by Shell on behalf of the underwriters, is for compensation for the loss of the tanker's cargo which was insured for more than R48-million.

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

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

The Salem was Liberian-registered

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

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

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

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

The Salem finally sank only 30 hours later.—Own Correspondent, The Star's London Bureau.

Tanker mystery probe spreads to four nations

By EUGENE HUGO and SUZANNE VOS

ONE of the most perplexing mysteries in modern maritime history surrounds the sunken supertanker, Salem, and her missing crude oil cargo worth R45,5-million.

Lloyds of London investigators suspect a massive international fraud.

There are allegations that the ship was scuttled on January 17 without her cargo in deep water off Dakar on the West African coast.

This week Lloyds claimed that the Salem secretly discharged 193 000 tons of oil at a port en route.

The Minister of Industrial and Consumer Affairs, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, stated emphatically that South Africans had no part in the alleged fraud.

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

The Salem mystery has sparked off a massive inquiry involving Scotland Yard's fraud squad and a number of insurance investigators.

They have scoured four countries for clues about the whereabouts of the missing crude oil cargo which, they believe, did not go down with the ship.

The Liberian-registered Salem sailed from a Middle Eastern port on December 10.

Spotted

On January 17 she was spotted by the BP tanker British Trident off the west coast of Africa.

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

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

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

The Salem sank 30 hours

The Trident reported that the oil slick was about 38 km long and 8 km wide — much smaller than would have been expected from the Salem's huge cargo.

Liberian authorities have taken samples of the oil slick to establish whether it was crude oil or fuel oil from the Salem's engines.

Shell has served a writ on the owners of the supertanker, claiming compensation for the light crude.

Shell, which bought the 193 000 tons of crude during the voyage — a common practice in the industry — said the writ had been issued against Mr Frederick Soudan, a director of the tanker's owners.

Mr Soudan's Oxford Shipping Company

From Page 1

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

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

The vessel was then chartered to another company, Shipamex, which uses an accommodation address in Switzerland

Police and insurance investigators are looking into the ownership of Shipamex

The Liberian Maritime Bureau has also launched an investigation

The Salem's Greek master, Capt in Demetrious Georgioulis , said in Dakar last night that the ship's sinking was due to an explosion and that he had not unloaded his cargo en route

Asked why, if there was 193 000 tons aboard, there had not been a big oil slick, he said that he did not know what had happened to the rest of the oil

Mr Georgioulis said that he, with the chief engineer of the Salem, expected to be repatriated to Athens tomorrow and denied suggestions that his master's licence, which entitles him to be master of a Liberian vessel, was not in order

A Liberian investigator questioned the captain and failed to crack his story

International inquiries into the movements of the Salem before its sinking indicate that at one stage during the voyage the vessel used forged papers, identifying it as the 'Jana'

A Tunisian member of the crew has stated that the bulk of the oil cargo was discharged during an unscheduled stop during the voyage and replaced with seawater so that the ship would appear fully loaded

He has alleged that the crew were given heavy drinks and told to remain quiet

Senegal's main problem seems to be clearing up the real ownership of the tanker

In his small Dakar hotel, the captain said "Many untrue things have been printed."

This week a Tunisian cook from the ship called on French maritime adjusters in Paris to tell them he had noticed "curious behaviour" by other crew members just before the vessel foundered

He was later questioned in Paris and London by lawyers acting for

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Dutch to clamp down on firms trading with SA

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — The Federation of Dutch Trade Unions, which controls 80% of Holland's organised labour, has decided immediately to withdraw about R12-million from investment in multinational companies that trade with South Africa

The move, which eventually could involve up to R35 000-million was announced by the federation chairman, Mr W Kok

Mr Kok said the federation, which has over a million members in a country with a total population of only 14 million, was reviewing its whole investment policy

He said the review could lead to a total ban on federation investment in multinational corporations

"If it emerges that only a few multinationals do not trade with South Africa, we will have to ask ourselves whether there is any sense in linking up with multinationals at all," he said

He went on to say that a similar policy would be adopted immediately to companies that trade with Chile, and it later could be extended to companies trading with any country "where trade union rights are trampled underfoot"

Prolonged internal discussions had led, he said, to a preliminary decision to withdraw investments of strike-fund money from multinationals that

which multinationals will be affected, but the Dutch companies Philips, Shell, Ogem and Unilever, however, are considered likely targets

It has not been made clear all members

ments that are acceptable to

The federation plans to seek secure and profitable invest-

direct investment in South Africa or other countries which do not guarantee full labour

Though the federation has no

has come under heavy fire recently from members who feel the federation offers indirect support to unacceptable governments

rights, its investment policy

traded either in South Africa or in Chile.

The strike fund totals about R200-million and at least R12 000 000 of this is invested in companies with trading links in South Africa alone

Mr Kok said however, that the federation would probably extend this policy to the social security and pension funds following further internal discussions These two funds total about R37 500 000-million

It is not clear how much of this capital is tied up in multinationals that trade with unacceptable countries

"After all, Mr Kok said, "South Africa is just one example There are plenty of South American countries with military regimes where multinationals play a role

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3/3/80

SA kan wêreld hard slaan met eie boikot

fer vir die Weste wil kleineer, praat van die vinnige ontwikkeling van substitute en van die opberging van voorraad. Die oliekrisis, reeds ses jaar oud, het getoon dié argument het nie veel om die lyf nie. Die probleme verbonde aan die omskakeling van een grondstofbron na 'n ander in 'n hoogs-ontwikkelde tegno-ekonomiese opset, skep katastrofiese of byna katastrofiese ontwrigting van die ekonomie met 'n nasleep wat oor baie jare strek.

Toe die oliekrisis in 1973 ontstaan, was mobiele elektriese vervoer lank reeds bekend, maar elektriese motorvoertuie en trekkers word vandag nog op geen noemenswaardige skaal gebruik nie. Batterye met 'n ligte massa vir dié doel is al bekend, maar massaproduksie daarvan moet nog deur die evolusieproses gaan voordat werklike elektriese mobiele vervoer 'n deurbraak maak. Buitendien moet dié evolusie geskied teen die weerstand in van gevestigde belange in die motorbedryf, wat op die binnebrand-masjien gegrond is.

Die strategiese waarde van Suid-Afrika as minerale produsent vir die Weste kan die beste aangetoon word deur aan te dui in watter bedrywe dié minerale gebruik word. Dan moet die vraag gestel word of enigiets anders al gevind is wat die plek van dié minerale vinnig en doeltreffend kan inneem. Hy het die rol van die eerste vier kommoditeite in die tabel, naamlik platina, vanadium, mangaan en chroom kortliks verduidelik.

Die platina-groep van metale (kortweg pgm) is van besondere belang, omdat belangrike eienskappe soos 'n hoë smeltpunt, behoud van vorm by hoë temperature, weerstand teen oksidasie en korrosie, elektriese geleidingsvermoë en katalitiese eienskappe in geen ander metaalgroep, soos hier, verenig is nie.

In die VSA word die pgm veral in die volgende nywerhede gebruik: Die chemiese en petroleumbedrywe, die motorbedryf, en die elektrisiteits- en elektronika-bedryf.

Meer as 80 persent van die pgm wat in die VSA gebruik word, is dus onontbeerlik vir die genoemde reeks nywerhede; almal sleutelnywerhede in enige hoogontwikkelde nywerheidsland.

Platina word ook in die bekleding van neuskonusse van ruimteprojektiele gebruik, asook in straalmotore en vir die kragopwekkingstelsels vir ruimtetuie.

Staal

Vanadium word hoofsaaklik in die vervaardiging van staal gebruik, omdat dit staal veredel sodat die taaiheid en die trek- en wringsterkte verhoog word. Só word vanadium benodig vir die hoë-treksterkte-staal vir die vervaardiging van onder meer kritiese onderdele vir krygstuig, vliegtuie en motorvoertuie. Belangrik in 'n strategiese verband is ook die gebruik van vanadium in die „superlegerings" vir straalmotorlemme en -wiele. Daarbenewens is vanadium 'n baie belangrike katalisator in die chemiese bedryf.

Mangaan is op sy beurt die onontbeerlikste van alle legeringselemente wat by die vervaardiging van staal gebruik word en geen substituut is nog daarvoor gekry nie. Dit verhoog staal se treksterkte, taaiheid, styfheid en hardheid en maak dit ook meer teen slytasie bestand. Sonder mangaan is bv. ultra-hoësterkte-staal vir missiele, vliegtuie en kanonne nie vervaardigbaar nie.

Byna 95 persent van alle ontginde mangaan word in die staalbedryf gebruik, en is vir hierdie bedryf net so onontbeerlik as ystererts. Daarbenewens word mangaandioksied ook vir die maak van droëselbatterye en in die chemiese bedryf gebruik.

Omdat mangaan deur niks anders vervang kan word nie, kan 'n moderne nywerheidsland nie daarsonder klaarkom nie. „Uit die tabel van reserwes is dit duidelik dat as Suid-Afrika se mangaan deur Rusland beheer sou word, dit 'n onhoudbare toestand vir die Weste sal skep," het dr. Muller gesê.

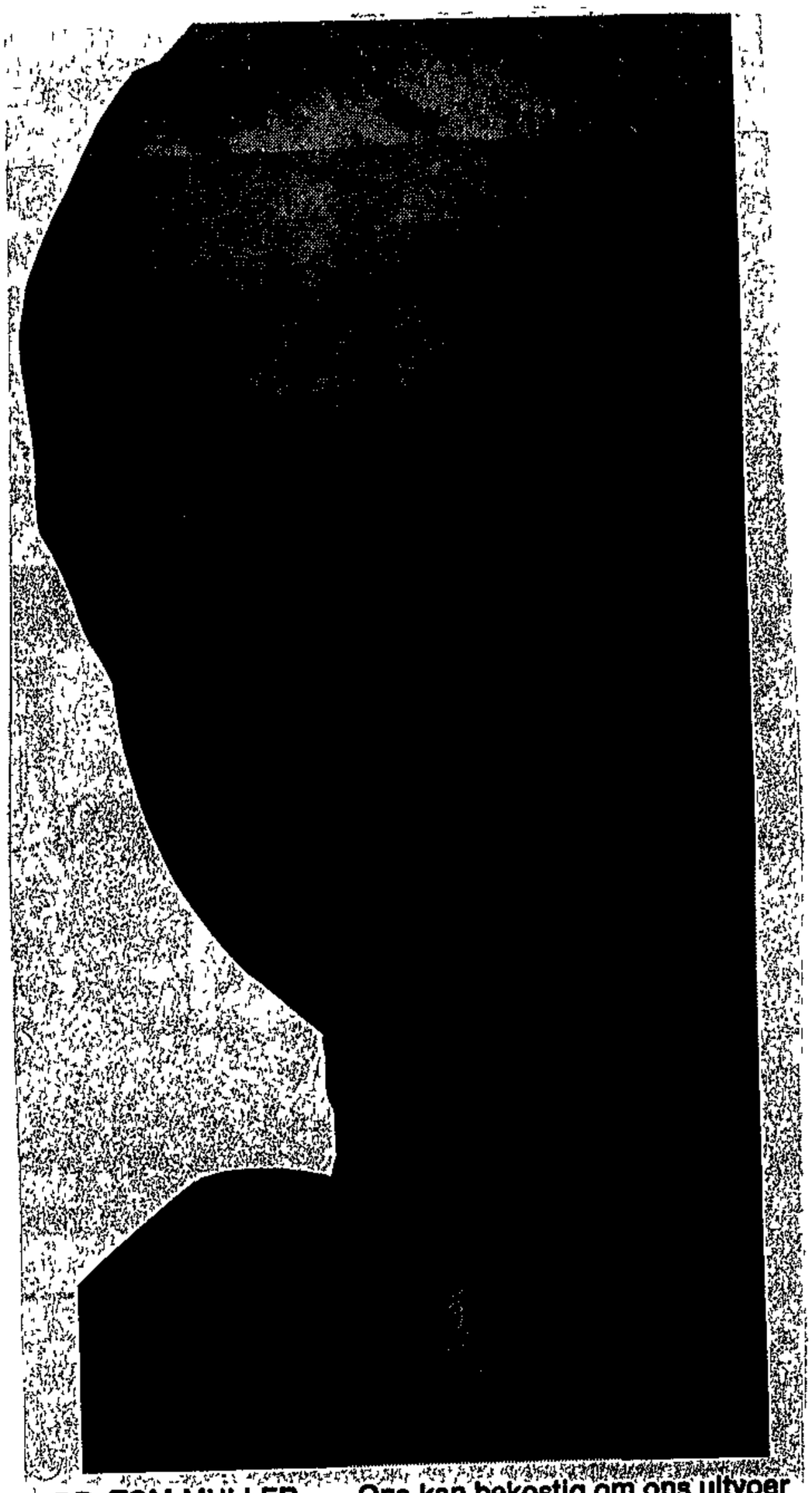
Chroom is feitlik net so krities soos mangaan, omdat dit staal 'n weerstand teen korrosie en oksidasie gee. Dit verhoog ook die verhardbaarheid en sterkte van staal by hoë temperature en tesame met koolstof, maak dit staal meer bestand teen slytasie en skuring.

Onmisbaar

Chroom is 'n onmisbare vennoot saam met nikkel, kobalt, wolfram, ens. vir die vervaardiging van staal vir gasturbines, straalmotore en oonde wat aan baie hoë temperature blootgestel word. Verder is chroom net soos mangaan ook nodig vir ultra-hoësterkte-staal vir die maak van missiele, kanonne, ratte en dele van vliegtuie en voertuie wat 'n swaar vraglas moet dra. Vir roesvrye stale vir spesiale aanwendings soos straalmotore en veral vir die kernkragnywerheid is chroom by uitstek die nie-

Reserwes as persentasie van wêreldreserwes

	Suid-Afrika	Rusland	Suid-Afrika + Rusland
Platina-metale	86	13	99
Vanadium	64	33	97
Mangaanerts	48	45	98
Chroomerts	83	1	84
Goud	49	19	68
Vloeispaat	46	4	50
Asbes	10	25	35
Uraan	17	13	30



DR. TOM MULLER . . . Ons kan bekostig om ons uitvoer van strategiese minerale vir 'n jaar of twee te staak, sê hy.

vervangbare legeringselement.

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

Volgens die Mineraleburo het Suid-Afrika in 1978 in die vorm van erts en legerings chroom ter waarde van R247 miljoen en mangaan ter waarde van R197 miljoen uitgevoer. Vanadium ter waarde van R53 miljoen is in 1977 uitgevoer.

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

„Dit sou die wêreld loon om op hierdie harde feite te let," het dr. Muller gesê. Hy aanvaar egter dat die Regering slegs in 'n uiterste geval stappe van dié aard sal oorweeg.

SUID-AFRIKA kan dit bekostig om die uitvoer van strategiese minerale, wat lewensbelangrik vir die Weste is, vir 'n jaar of twee te staak. Dit sou die wêreld laat kennis neem van die harde feit dat nywerheidslande nie sonder die minerale uit Suid-Afrika kan klaarkom nie.

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

Nogtans is hy oortuig dat die Regering slegs in 'n uiterste noodgeval dit sal oorweeg om tot so 'n drastiese stap oor te gaan. „Maar dat hy fisies en finansieel daartoe in staat is, staan soos 'n paal bo water. Dit sal die wêreld loon om op hierdie harde feit te let," het hy gesê.

Dr. Muller het verwys na wat die Eerste Minister, Mnr. P. W. Botha, verlede jaar gesê het oor die belangrikheid van Suid-Afrika se minerale en die strategiese wapen wat dit aan ons verskaf. Sommige oorsese kommentators het die saak probeer afmaak met stellings soos bv. dat plaasvervangers vir dié minerale gevind sal kan word en dat Suid-Afrika dit nie sal kan beskostig om die uitvoer van dié minerale te staak nie.

Om helderheid oor die saak te kry, het RAPPORT by dr. Muller aangeklop.

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

Dr. Muller het verwys na die tabel, op hierdie bladsy, soos gepubliseer in Van Rensburg en Pretorius se boek „South Africa's Strategic Minerals," en gemeld dat in die geval van chroomerts, die oorblywende reserwes feitlik alles in Rhodesië voorkom. Dit is ook opvallend dat in die geval van sewe van die agt minerale wat genoem word, Suid-Afrika meer as Rusland het.

Indien Rusland beheer oor Suid-Afrika en Rhodesië se minerale sou verkry, sal dié land 'n onbetwisbaar oorheersende monopolie ten opsigte van platina-metale, vanadium, mangaan en chroom hê en ook ten opsigte van goud en vloeispaat die posisie feitlik oorheers.

Nasleep

Dr. Muller sê diegene wat Suid-Afrika se strategiese waarde as mineraalverskaf-

ANGRY South African road hauliers who helped Rhode ia **beat sanctions in the bad times say they are now being stabbed in the back by their colleagues across the Limpopo — who are snatching their markets.**

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

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

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

However, a senior official in the Rhodesian Ministry of Roads and Road Transport described the allegations as "absolute bunkum" Rhodesian hauliers had "no pull whatsoever" and no applications from South African operators to transit Rhodesia had been received in the last few months

The Johannesburg haulier disclosed how South African hauliers helped Rhodesia beat sanctions by transporting Rho lesian-made goods to countries Black Africa — with documents declaring they had been de in this country

Ir Bruce Fulton, spokesman he Johannesburg-based In- tional Hauliers' Associ- ion, told the Sunday Express that Rhodesian firms were "collaring not only our transport business but our export markets as well"

"Now that sanctions against Rhodesia have been called off and road routes to the north are open Rhodesian hauliers are preventing South African companies from using the Rhodesian route

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

His association transported R70-million worth of South African exports a month to Zambia and Malawi until the Kazungula ferry was blown up by Rhodesia in December, 1978

Mr Fulton this week disclosed to the Sunday Express that they also transported goods manufactured in Rhodesian "in an all-out attempt to help Rhodesia beat sanctions"

He described to the Sunday Express how, in a dangerous sanctions-busting trip in late 1977, a giant 76-metre kiln was collected in sections from an engineering works in Salisbury and transported to Zaire — via Johannesburg and the Botswana route over the Kazungula ferry

But the fact that the kiln was made in Rhodesia was kept secret by the issue of false documents declaring that it was made in South Africa.

By JEAN LE MAY

"It was a nightmare journey of close on 3 000 kilometres over some of the worst roads in Africa," said Mr Fulton

"As we were preparing to load the biggest section of the kiln weighing 80 tons, onto the ferry, Rhodesian and Zambian soldiers decided to have a shoot-out and we retreated into the bush for four days while the battle raged

"When we eventually started loading, there was a machine-gun post manned by Botswana soldiers next to us, a dug-out manned by Rhodesians 300 metres away, a Zambian gun emplacement on an island in the middle of the river, and a border post manned by South African soldiers within walking distance

"Once we got going again, there were constant problems with refuelling — at one point there were no electric pumps and fuel was carried to the vehicles in dustbins

"On approaching the site in Zaire we had to lash the vehicles together side-by-side in pairs to prevent them toppling off the three-metre tarred strips"

A spokesman for the Rhodesian Transport Owners' Association denied Rhodesian hauliers had acted to prevent South African firms from operating in Rhodesia, but added that not all Rhodesian firms were members

And Mr E A Ross, undersecretary in the Rhodesian Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic described the allegations as "absolute bunkum — Rhodesian hauliers have no pull whatsoever and our legislation does not allow that sort of pressure"

"Last year when the ferry closed we met some South African operators and made it very clear to them that when the bridges re-opened we should apply our normal criteria in considering all applications

"There is no prejudice against South African operators in Rhodesia — whereas the South African Railways regularly refuse to allow Rhodesian goods to be transported"

Mr D Odendaal, Secretary for Customs and Excise, said that he was unaware of false documents ever having been provided in South Africa for Rhodesian goods

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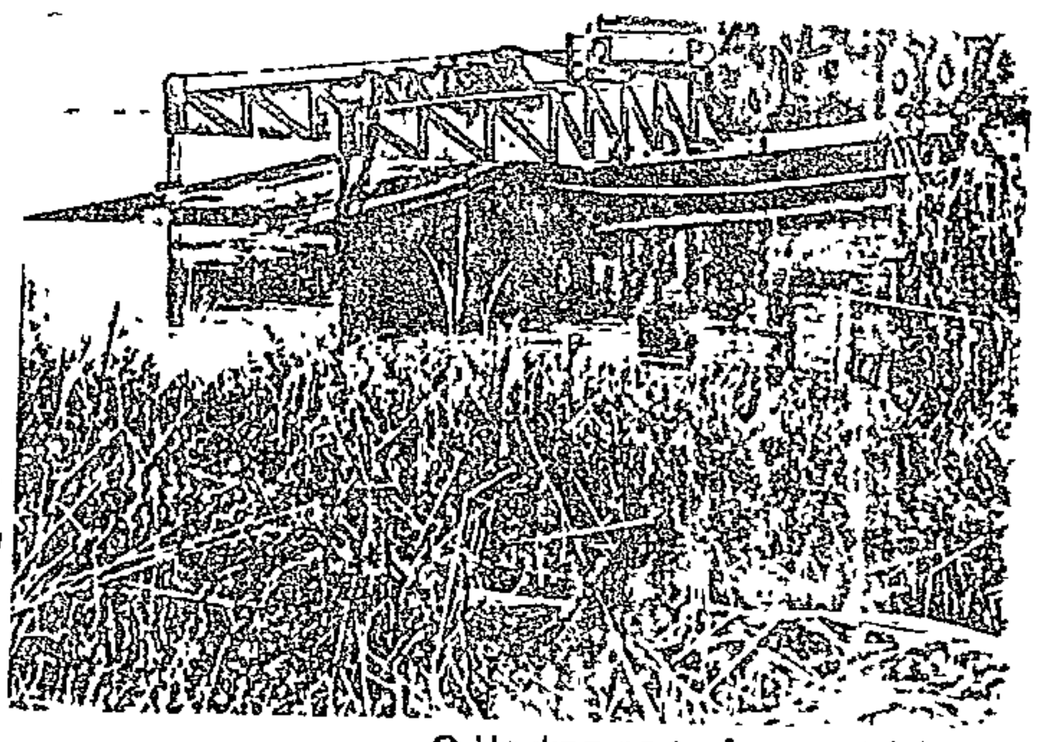
Truckers tell of secret trip that beat sanctions



© Hauling part of a giant kiln ac

'Pirates' in world shipping racket

4/4/80

Star

280

The Star Bureau

LONDON

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

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

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

Mr Georgoulis secretly delivered 173 000 tons of Shell's oil to South Africa last December, then scuttled the Salem, the paper claims.

The paper says:

● He is not a captain at all, but is using a forged Liberian master's certificate.

● A year ago, he masterminded a similar, massive shipping fraud. In January 1979, the freighter Alexandros sailed from Kuwait with a load of sugar bound for Saudi Arabia. It never arrived.

More specific information — from Greek authorities — is that Mr Georgoulis sold the sugar cargo of the Alexandros last January, then blew up the ship outside Beirut, claiming the vessel had fallen victim to a Palestinian attack.

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

"Fraud at sea has become quite common in the last few years because world shipping and many owners feel they would rather have the insurance payable on their ships than the meagre profits they make from operating," said Mr Bob Ramsey, head of Unctad's shipping section.

Pattern

"It is very difficult to say who is carrying out the frauds, but the pattern seems to suggest professional scuttling crews.

"You see, the remarkable thing about a ship going down is that normally it sends out an SOS signal.

"If it does not do so, that usually indicates that the danger has been very sudden, so sudden that they could not even get to a radio.

"In that situation, normally a substantial majority of the crew are killed.

"If you get a ship going down, no signal, and the crew all being saved, this must automatically raise some doubts.

"A captain and a chief

To Page 3, Col 9

'Fraud' oil tanker reports banned

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

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

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

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

Key men in Salem sinking for questioning

The Star Bureau

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

Captain Dimitris Georgoulis and First Engineer Alexandros Kalomiropoulos are still being held by the State Police in Dakar, Senegal.

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

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

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

The captain has in Dakar denied all allegations that the Salem was deliberately scuttled after her 193 000 ton oil cargo was discharged off Durban.

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

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

MOUTHS SHUT

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

With the insurance figure alone running to about R64-million, the incident is already being called one of the greatest shipping swindles in recent history

RALPH KIRSCH

7. HEALTH NEEDS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

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

Health has been defined as a "state of complete physical, mental and social well-being - and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity".[1] The processes involved in promoting health have usually been examined through the eyes of the doctor as opposed to the patient. Indeed, it is said that the word "patient" appears only six times in the 1972 Grey Book on re-organisation of the Health Service in Great Britain, and appears approximately ten times in our own Health Act.

Seen from the doctor's point of view, health may consist of prevention, cure and rehabilitation, and while most doctors will concede that "prevention is better than cure" - that cure, at best, is expensive and wasteful of human life, not to mention quality of life and that rehabilitation is seldom optimal; the majority of practitioners still shy away from the processes involved in prevention. Why are doctors indifferent about preventative medicine? In part, this lack of enthusiasm is due to ignorance. The learning process in medicine, as in the case of any other subject, is best achieved through repetition, and, in the setting of the teaching hospital charged with curing disease, the few lectures on preventative medicine are soon forgotten. However, ignorance is not the only factor. An examination of health from the public's point of view, will show that adequate nutrition, housing, employment, and education, form the corner-stones of good health. Indeed, with the addition of family planning facilities and ante-natal as well as post-natal services to these corner-stones, most of the health needs of the community will be met. It follows therefore, that "health development is essentially a political and social process that should start off with the acceptance of the social function of health and should ensure that health technology is developed and applied in harmony with this social function".[2] It also follows that health is linked to the general level of the community and not to the structure of the health care system, however important this system may be.[3] Despite the above, most doctors remain loathe to involve themselves in what others may call political matters and this, when added to the lack of education to which I have referred, probably accounts for the lack of interest which most practitioners have in the promotion of health.

Fortunately, there is now a world-wide swing towards preventative or community based medicine. This has applied to South Africa as well. The Minister of Health has called for a comprehensive Health Care delivery system. Opening a symposium on Hea
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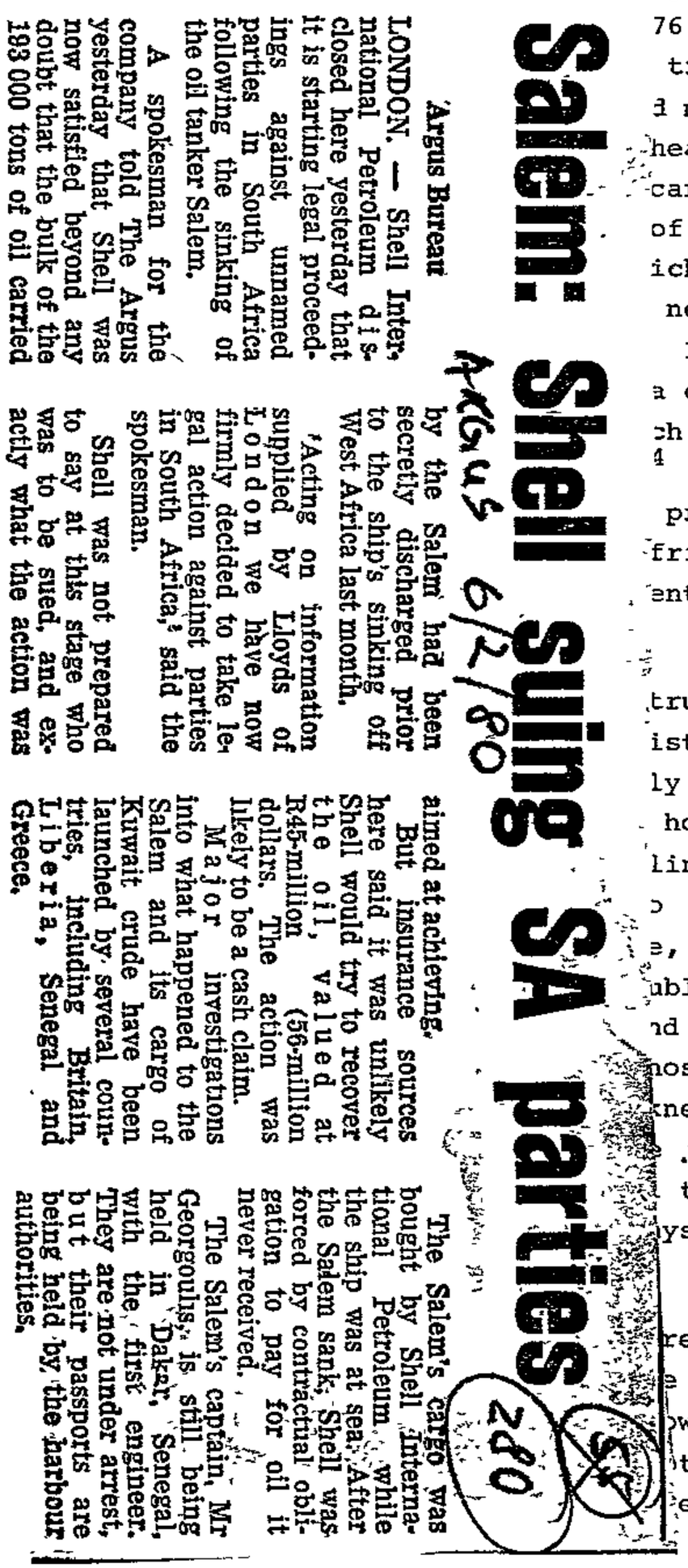

Salem: Shell suing SA parties

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Shell International Petroleum disclosed here yesterday that it is starting legal proceedings against unnamed parties in South Africa following the sinking of the oil tanker Salem.

A spokesman for the company told The Argus yesterday that Shell was now satisfied beyond any doubt that the bulk of the 193 000 tons of oil carried by the Salem had been secretly discharged prior to the ship's sinking off West Africa last month.

'Acting on information supplied by Lloyds of London we have now firmly decided to take legal action against parties in South Africa,' said the spokesman.

Shell was not prepared to say at this stage who was to be sued, and exactly what the action was aimed at achieving.

But insurance sources here said it was unlikely Shell would try to recover the oil, valued at R45-million (56-million dollars. The action was likely to be a cash claim.

Major investigations into what happened to the Salem and its cargo of Kuwait crude have been launched by several countries, including Britain, Liberia, Senegal and Greece.

The Salem's cargo was bought by Shell International Petroleum while the ship was at sea. After the Salem sank, Shell was forced by contractual obligation to pay for oil it never received.

The Salem's captain, Mr Georgoulis, is still being held in Dakar, Senegal, with the first engineer. They are not under arrest, but their passports are being held by the harbour authorities.

6/2/80

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Shell to sue over Salem oil

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Shell International Petroleum disclosed in London yesterday that it is instituting legal proceedings against unnamed parties in South Africa following the sinking of the oil tanker Salem.

A spokesman for the company told The Star yesterday Shell was now satisfied beyond any doubt that the bulk of the 193 000 tons of oil carried by the Salem had been secretly discharged in Durban before the ship's sinking off West Africa last month.

"Acting on information supplied by Lloyds of London we have now firmly decided to take legal action against parties in South Africa," said the spokesman.

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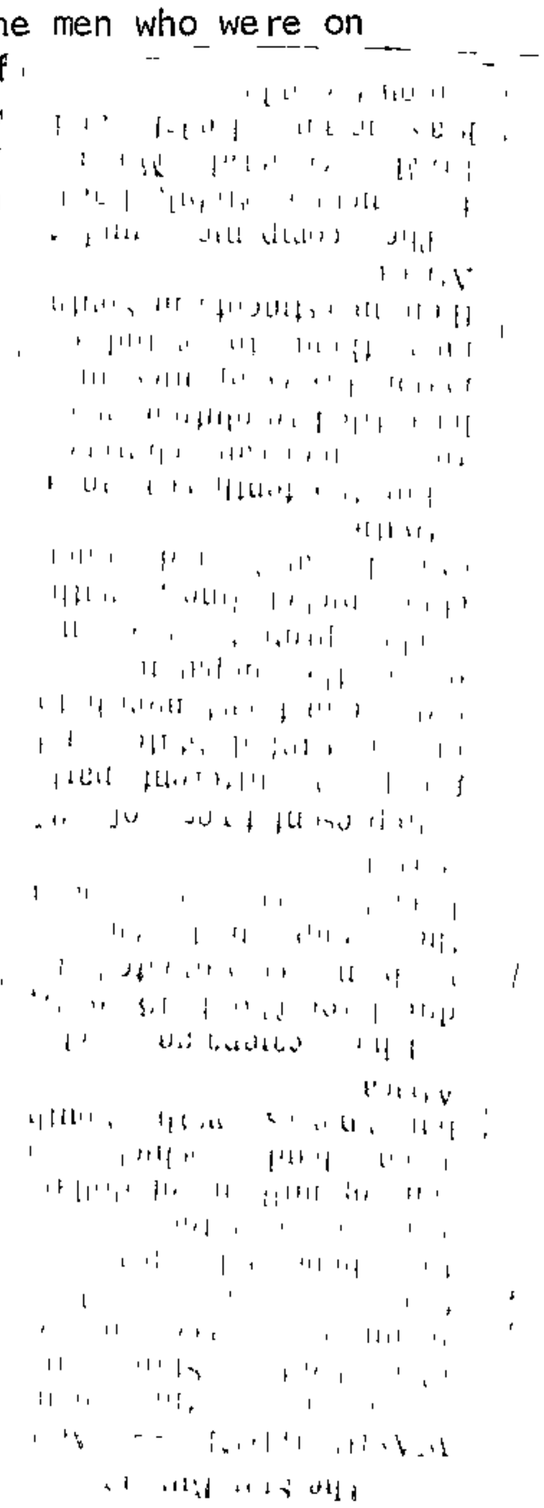
This dramatic development came as a surprise twist in the already incredible saga of the Liberian-registered Salem. Prominent Greek and Liberian investigators have claimed that the Salem's Greek captain, Dimitrios Georgoulis, a leading member of an international gang of sea pirates responsible for several similar deliberate scuttlings in the past year.

Fattis & Monis Strike

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

Although those dismissed were 'Coloured', more than half of the men who were on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm w brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men fror of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers wh outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One there for the same purpose."



Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. last week more than 500 university and college students from Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College ca be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

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

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employme a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to neg workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated C has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

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

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The Argus

FEBRUARY 14 1980

Salem—a story of untold import

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

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

There is a South African connection.

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

Onus on papers

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

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

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

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

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

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

It was reported earlier that South Africa was prepared in every way possible to assist in the Salem investigations, and that this had greatly interested the authorities in Liberia where the ship was registered.

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But when details of a suspected oil hijack are known to the world, there is no sense in ~~keeping~~ South Africans in ignorance.

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

Legal proceedings

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

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

In the dark

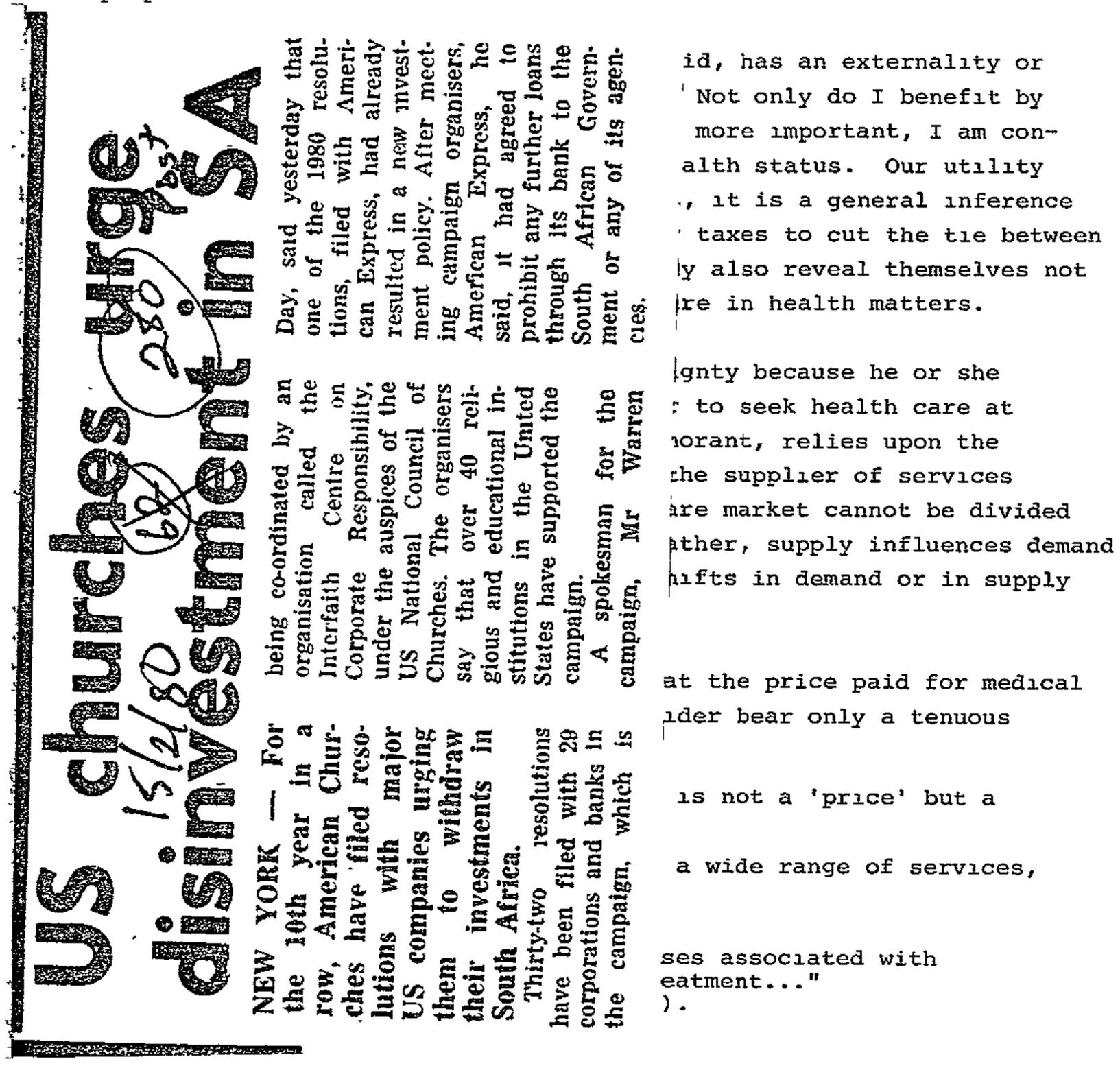
We accept that the South African Government is not involved in fraud. But it is plain enough that fraud on a huge scale has been committed. Several countries are involved and are conducting inquiries into various aspects of the matter — Britain, Kuwait, Liberia, Senegal and Greece among them — and it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

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

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

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

peculiarities which preclude effective allocation via supply and demand forces. The remaining paragraphs of this section list a selection of such purported features.



US churches urge disinvestment in SA

15/2/80

NEW YORK — For the 10th year in a row, American Churches have filed resolutions with major US companies urging them to withdraw their investments in South Africa.

Thirty-two resolutions have been filed with 29 corporations and banks in the campaign, which is being co-ordinated by an organisation called the Interfaith Centre on Corporate Responsibility, under the auspices of the US National Council of Churches. The organisers say that over 40 religious and educational institutions in the United States have supported the campaign.

A spokesman for the campaign, Mr Warren Day, said yesterday that one of the 1980 resolutions, filed with American Express, had already resulted in a new investment policy. After meeting campaign organisers, American Express, he said, it had agreed to prohibit any further loans through its bank to the South African Govern-ment or any of its agencies.

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D. The commodity in this sector is health care not health improvement. A provider's activity - whether hospital or doctor - has joint technical and non-technical effects. There is an illusion that we are buying only the former, the physical comfort. In the flow chart, this is the M - H connection. But we are also buying the latter, the reassuring and emotional effects which have the "psychological property of signifying something...the retreat of illness and death.../and/ that the doctor takes responsibility for the

patient" (Dupuy 1974: 491). This is the M - Z link in the chart. These non-technical outputs are jointly produced, that is in a fixed ratio with the technical components and are therefore a potential source of market failure. Furthermore, Dupuy argues they are a key ingredient in understanding phenomena like the prescription of drug therapy, the low price elasticity and high income elasticity of demand for drugs, the stimulus to pharmacological innovation, and the particular structure and performance of the pharmaceutical industry.

These examples do not comprehend all those features of medical care which make it a "peculiar" commodity. As noted above, there is an extensive literature, of orthodox as well as dissenting persuasion. Arrow (1963) is widely cited within the economics mainstream, but Culyer (1971) might also be consulted. These peculiarities are noteworthy because a general presumption in favour of market allocation mechanisms is pervasive in South Africa. The "free and independent practice of medicine" financed through the market for private services on a fee basis would appear to be a delusory ideal.[7] This is so quite apart from questions of social utility and social justice, the subject of the next section.

5. EQUITY CONSIDERATIONS

The title of this paper is allocation and finance but distributive considerations are integral to any attempt at clarity of thinking. Economists make a distinction between efficiency and equity as objectives of social policy, but this is more for analytical convenience than because of some basic difference in philosophical category or logical status. The simplest notion is productive or technical efficiency. It is best expressed in question form. Either, with a set of given and specified resources, what is the maximum output or range of outputs that can be produced? Or, given a set of specified outputs, what are the minimum inputs needed to produce it? If in the former case, it can be shown that as between two possible output bundles, the one has a unit less of an output component than the other, then it is an inefficient outcome and must be discarded. The argument runs similarly in the minimising version.

In the welfare economics literature, this idea is expressed with more formality but for the present purpose the version above suffices to convey

Moves against SA firms gain

By J.M. SRODES Washington

...e number of US companies ... shareholder resolu... concerning their policies ... South Africa is higher than ... year with 45 resolu... proposed to 37 companies ... third year in a row ... here will receive ... South African-related res... requests on issue... ...ent kind as shareholder... ...ortage to display in... ...concern over political ... social issues in South Afri...

... the resolutions are ... by a group of US church groups ... with the Interfaith ... Corporate Responsibility ... the group that has sponsored ... similar resolutions in ... and 1975.

... US Securities and Ex... Commission requires a ... receives 3% support ... by the second ... up to the third and ... succeeding year to enable ... ...sponsor to reintroduce a company's ... statement the following ...

... shareholders supporting ... resolutions continue to ... ...ir opposition to South Africa's ... policies and to bring ... to bear on the issue.

In another new resolution a ... university student group has ... proposed that companies ... in countries where basic human ... are violated not extend ... use of food and services.

Church groups also are asking American Express Bank of America, Crocker National and Wells Fargo to end affiliates' and subsidiaries' role in making loans to the South African government until the system of apartheid is revoked and meaningful steps are taken in the direction of majority rule.

Other church groups are asking Continental Illinois First ... to form ... boycott.

Many of the banks involved ... that they support the principle ... but argue that loans ... Their ... of Mobil ...

Boycott ... cargo and ... would ... the Law ...

... resolution ... to submit ... Ford, ... Exxon, ... and Allied ...

Church ... for Corporate Responsibility ... resolutions ... to ... of the companies to ... in South Africa ... Ford, ... Motors will be ... on the status ... subsidiaries ... relationship with the South African police and military.

Ford will receive a resolution ... by a shareholder who ... and Sport ... to the ... Mining Company of the Republic ...

A spokesperson for the Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility has said that ... urging Mobil to ... for its ... ment ... when the ... service can be ...

Citizen Fattis Monis ... Union Carbide ... terminal operations in South ... Africa while ... Corning Glass ... Pepsico, Warner Communications, ... general Food, ... Phillip Petroleum and US Steel have been asked to adopt or to adhere to the Sullivan principles.

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

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Published by Comm Comm.
Printed by S.R.C. press, U.C.T.

Sharpeville will be marked by US pressure groups

The Star Bureau

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

While many of the organisations are small and while every success they might claim is small, the cumulative effect of their actions could seriously restrict the amount of American money available to South Africa.

This week, a package went out from the Interfaith Centre on Corporate responsibility in New York to groups in different parts of the United States in anticipation of the flood of annual stockholders meetings in the country in April and May.

The American Express Company has already informed the centre that it will not extend any loans to the South African government or its agencies.

The campaign to oppose bank loans to South Africa, which is run from New York by South African exiled former journalist Dumisani Khumalo, is preparing for a "week of action" from March 16 to 21 — to climax on March 21, the 18th anniversary of Sharpeville.

The 27 groups are planning their own activities which will include picket lines, forums "withdrawal days" and other forms of protest.

The National Council of Churches has started the process of transferring its 7-million dollars a year salary account from Citibank in New York to another bank because Citibank would not change its attitude towards doing business with South Africa.

The council's policy is based on the ending of all economic collaboration with South Africa until majority rule became a fact in that country — and it could no longer do business with a bank which did not support that policy.

akwa Fattis & Monis efektri
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kwaba basebenzi bahlanu,
kwenza uphando nothethwa
kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi -
yo zingaphezu kwamandla yaye

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lle Technical College.
onke imveliso yakwa

uxelela onke amalungu awo
ethwano.

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo zonke izikolo ezinonxibelelwane kunye nabo ukuba zixhase abo bagxothiwyo de baphinde bageshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge imveliso yale fektri.

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlanganiso bebona kalisa ubunye nabasebenzi. Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fattis & Monis zingathengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement ucele ukuba efektri yenzi uphando nothethwathethwano kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho walapha eKapa oyi National African Federated Chamber of Commerce ubhalile wakhupha istatement uxhasa abasebenzi abagxothiweyo.

UFattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngxabano nakungevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke lowo ungumphati wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusithiwa imveliso yabo mayingathengwa ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivelo kwabo bamNyama. Abaphathi bale Fem baqashe abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo ukuze kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile

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

Published by Comm'Comm.
Printed by S.R.C. Press, U.C.T.

Salem: 16 other ships scuttled

Shipping Reporter

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

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

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

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

LLOYD'S

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

Ferit says although there has been a large number of unexplained or mysterious sinkings over the past few years, most insurance claims have been for cargo.

Details of the Ferit report are still confidential because of pending court cases.

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

SA may rejoin world group

By PETER BAYER

THERE is a strong likelihood that the Medical Association of South Africa will return to the World Medical Association (WMA) later this year.

South Africa resigned in 1976 from the organisation it helped to found in 1918.

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

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

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

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

Secretary-General of MASA, Dr Marais Viljoen, who invited Dr Wynen to the country, agreed that South Africa should rejoin the WMA as an exchange of ideas was necessary to maintain a high standard.

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

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

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

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

Hansard Questions 3(135/136)

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26/2/80

Oil tanker Salem

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

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

†The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES:

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

(a) and (b) fall away

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

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

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

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

Mr. H. H SCHWARZ: *Time* is an American publication circulating in South Africa.

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

Mr. SPEAKER. Order! That is in effect not a question arising out of the hon. the Minister's answer

Salem: 'No injunction to the Press'

Political Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE ARGUS

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

In an editorial last Friday The Argus pointed out that it was being prevented from keeping its readers abreast of a momentous story because the Petroleum Products Act forbade the publication of practically any information about oil supplies without the permission of the Minister or the Controller of Petroleum Products.

● See Leading Article — Page 16.

Injunction to press on Salem denied

Political Staff

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

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

Dr Van der Merwe was referring to the press-gagging clauses in the act which prohibit the publication of information relating to the source, manufacture, transportation, destination, storage, quantity or stock level of any petroleum products acquired or manufactured for or in the Republic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Argus

FEBRUARY 21 1980

Pointless secrecy

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

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

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

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

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

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The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Fede[illegible]er of Commerce - has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

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Salem probe moves to SA

Star 23/2/80

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The Star Bureau

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

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

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

The 214 000-ton tanker sank off West Africa in January, allegedly after putting ashore most of its oil cargo.

GENE

Yard men in SA over Salem

(280) Star 25/12/75

Crime Reporter

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

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

It is reported from Athens that investigations in Greece by Scotland Yard, the FBI and Interpol have concluded that the oil cargo of the super-

the oil cargo of the Salem was sold to

fore the vessel was scuttled.

The conclusion was reached after questioning of crew members.

We halted SA recruiting bid say students

By SIMON WILLSON

STUDENTS in Swansea, Wales, say they have forced a South African company to abandon a recruitment drive at the University College of Swansea

Last week about 50 students picketed a hall at the university where a representative of Murray Roberts Construction, the Johannesburg-based construction company, was interviewing undergraduates.

Mr Andrew Chandler, chairman of the Welsh arm of the British National Union of Students, said the recruitment literature distributed by Murray Roberts at the university "meant discrimination against black students"

He said the literature carried a proviso that all appointments were subject to South African immigration requirements, which was "discriminatory"

Mr Chandler said the Murray Roberts representative had abandoned his interview sessions at the university because of the pickets

Last night Mr John Bramwell, managing director of Murray Roberts, confirmed the company's literature carried the proviso

"It would be silly to try to import people if they didn't fit in with South Africa's immigration policies," he said

"We're trying to employ graduate engineers from Britain because they are not readily available in this country We have a representative in Britain for three weeks every year at this time and he visits universities to test applicants

"I'm quite suprised that he went to Swansea, usually he confines himself to the London area"

He said Murray Roberts had been recruiting in this way for about 10 years

Commenting on the demo, he said "We have had this kind of problem in the past at British universities, but we take it in our stride It's not going to affect our recruitment policy at all"

The Swansea students wrote to the British Government's Commission of Racial Equality and to Mr Donald Anderson, MP for Swansea, to protest at Murray Roberts' recruitment efforts at the university

Protests at US-Sasol links

ARGUS 10/3/80 (28)

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Pressure on international links with Sasol will be intensified today with a joint British and American protest against the United States conglomerate Fluor Corporation.

A resolution attacking Fluor's massive R2 000-million (2 500-m dollars) plant-building contract for the new Sasol has been tabled for today's annual meeting of Fluor shareholders in California.

At the same time, a letter, supporting the resolution will be handed to the president of Fluor UK during a lunchtime picket in London's Euston Square.

The letter of support, drafted by the End Loans to South Africa (Eltsa) group, urges Flour to cease all investment in South Africa until the 'legally enforced racist system of apartheid is ended.'

Eltsa points out that the British Council of Churches has decided to adopt a policy of 'progressive disengagement' from South Africa until it is clear that there has been progress towards black majority rights.

The anti-Sasol motion in America is sponsored by the United Presbyterian Church of the US and the Maryknoll Sisters Order of Catholics.

It urges Fluro not to make further investments in South Africa until the Government takes 'meaningful steps towards the achievement of full political, legal and social rights for the whole population of South Africa.'

Fluor, a petro-chemical engineering group, was awarded the contract for the Sasol plant at Secunda in 1979 and is now a prime target for anti-apartheid protesters who until recently concentrated on the big international banks.

Illegal uranium deals alleged

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

Compromised

Mr Sean MacBride, Nobel peace prize winner and former UN commissioner for SWA Namibia, alleged in the programme that Britain's position in the negotiations over SWA/Namibia had been compromised by the government's uranium contract

The International Court of Justice has also warned governments against such deals

Despite this the programme pointed out Britain continued to buy uranium supplies from the Rossing Mine in SWA Namibia in which the South African Government is a major share holder

● Asked to comment, the Minister of Mines, Mr F W de Klerk, said in Cape Town last night that yellowcake uranium was "just ordinary uranium", and that the metal was sold on the world market every day

280

Guardian 11/3/80

UK gets secret uranium cargo

By Patrick Keatley,
Diplomatic Correspondent

The secrecy surrounding the shipment of processed uranium ore from the Rossing Mine in Namibia to a nuclear fuel factory in Lancashire is being imposed at the insistence of the customer, according to Granada Television last night.

The £160 million deal negotiated by the Labour Government in 1965-70 and later confirmed by the Conservatives, accounted about half the total supplies required in this country for the generation of electric power.

The World In Action programme has turned up a fresh aspect by tracing the method of delivery. Camera teams filmed the secret supply line via France and Belgium. It begins with cargo flights of the French airline UTA and South African Airways which do not exist on the official timetables.

The report showed aircraft stripped of their company identification unloading cargoes of uranium concentrate. The heavy lorries awaiting them in Paris belonged to two British firms, and purported to be removal vans or the delivery trucks of a kitchen equipment firm. A small sticker, filmed in close-up, showed that the shippers were, however, complying with the legal requirement that cargoes be labelled "Radioactive—Dangerous."

The Minister for African Affairs at the Foreign Office, Mr Richard Luce was seen answering questions about the legality of the contract, in the light of the UN resolution requiring member states to cease trading with Namibia, because South Africa is occupying it illegally. Mr Luce said "We do not recognise South Africa as the lawful government there. But the contract between British Nuclear Fuels Limited and RTZ is an ordinary commercial relationship."

The programme revealed that since the filming began, there had been a switch. Container ships were now coming into the Belgian port of Zeebrugge to be met by the same British lorries. The producer Michael Ryan, and researcher, Ian McBride, concluded that it was fear of legal action which led to the clandestine operation.

CAPE TIMES 11/3/80

Sasol: Pressure on US company

Own Correspondent

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

A resolution attacking Fluor's massive $2,5 billion plant building contract for the Sasol project, was tabled for yesterday's meeting of Fluor shareholders in California.

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

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

The letter was drafted by the UK pressure group End Loans to Southern Africa (Elsa) of which Bishop Winter is the chairman.

Fluor, a petrochemical engineering group, was awarded the $2½ billion contract for the construction of the second oil from coal project at Secunda in 1979. It is now a prime target for anti-apartheid protesters, who in the past had centred their criticism largely on the role of the major international banks.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 0

13030 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 3

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
133100Z	VILJOEN	ADELE	116317	DRAMA III
113116C	VANNENBURG	MOIRA MARIA	908307	GEOGRAPHY IIIB (HAL
0961466	WENGPORE	CAROL TESSA	110301	HISTORY III
0965606	WILLIS-SMITH	GRANT	906205	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALI
103278J	WYNGAARD	GAIL ESTELLE	110301	HISTORY III
114463R	ZOELLER	CHRISTOPHER HANS	102101	AFRIKAANS

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 29

DEAN

13030
133100Z
113116C
0961466
0965606
103278J
114463R

Fluor now an anti-apartheid target

London Bureau

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

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

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

The letter urged Fluor to cease all investment and expansion in South Africa until it was clear that there was progress towards African majority rights

The letter was drafted by the others, by the Rev Harry Morton, general secretary of the British Council of Churches (BCC), and four British bishops

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

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

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

Britain getting SWA 'backdoor' uranium

(22) (280) (16) SDM 12/3/80.

London Bureau

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

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

The programme points out that for nearly two years Britain and other Western powers have been negotiating to get South Africa out of SWA

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

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

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

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

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

Spokesmen for the Rossing Mine could not be reached for comment

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR = 4

STU13-9

14149 B.A./B.Sc.

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES

102531A BUREAU ROSEMARY KATHERINE

AS AT 29 02 80

COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL

102101 AFRIKAANS UP (50) 4 102531X

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

UEAN REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

PAGE 1

14149

UCT

Bid to enforce international oil embargo on SA

STAR 14/3/80 SS 280

Own Correspondent

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

A trader on the oil spot market in Rotterdam said "South Africa will always manage to get oil

"They will come to the bargaining table with a heavy weapon in their hands — gold By withholding gold, they could go a long way towards destroying the world economy, a fact that has hardly gone unnoticed by Western governments."

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

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

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

The world's spot is based in Rotterdam, where 132 million tons of crude oil was discharged last year

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

Among those expected to attend are Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, representatives of southern African liberation movements, the Organisation of African Unity, and the All Africa Conference of Churches.

STAR 15/3/80

Oil men attacked for sales to SA

280

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"These decisions, so cynical and unethical, so recklessly affronted the people of Nigeria that they had no alternative but to take over the assets of British Petroleum."

Arms man Beck gets free trip home

Sunday Times 16/3/80

240

337

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

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

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

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

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

Fare

Instead of the feared sentence of 12 years — and fines of up to R100 000 — the Bryanston arms dealer was given five years' probation — to be "served" in South Africa.

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

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



RICHARD BECK
The party's on

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

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

The story began when Beck was duped into flying to Chicago in November 1978, then arrested at O'Hare International Airport for his part in an embargo-busting scheme, under which small arms and ammunition worth about R300 000 were exported to South Africa.

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

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

Released to find work in the Chicago area after 83 days in jail, he first lived as the guest of Carpentersville Mayor Orville Brettman, then with a sympathetic local police officer and his family.

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

Character

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

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

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

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

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

The panel listened to allegations that officials of various US Government departments had quietly connived in a $50-million (R41,6-million) secret deal to supply South Africa with America's most advanced artillery system.

STU13-0 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
141149 H.A./M.Sc. YEAR : 4
STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION AS AT 29 02 80
102531 (P) BUBERWA ROSEMARY KATHERINE 102141 AFRIKAANS
UP (50) 4 102531X
SYMBOL 141149
PAGE 1

D Times 16/3/86

Dutch wives in boycott row over SA products

14340

3860L

By SUZANNE VOS

HOLLAND'S leading Dutch Reformed Church family women's organisation faces a serious split on the issue of whether goods from South Africa should be boycotted by housewives.

The Netherlands Christian Women's Council, which has more than 250 000 members, recently decided to organise a campaign to ban the import of South African products.

Many influential women within the movement have declared they will resign from the organisation and form their own breakaway group rather than be "tainted" by the action.

They claim the constitution of the organisation specifically rules out political "agitation" and have accused other members of involving themselves in women's liberation and feminist theology.

One of the women determined to squash any action on the goods boycott is Mrs E Bos, wife of the mayor of Dirksland.

She said this week that her group hoped to get the support of South African church women in their "struggle for fairplay".

"We would appreciate letters of sympathy and support from South African church women," she said.

However, in spite of the row, the organisation's president, Mrs A Veenendaal, told the Sunday Times the boycott would continue.

The organisation had decided to stage an "Action Day" on March 20, in The Hague and would hand a petition to the South African ambassador there.

"We have thousands of signatures of women who oppose apartheid in South Africa," she said.

They decided to hold their Action Day to coincide with the commemoration of Sharpeville.

UCT

SA and top U.S. firm 'in secret R40m arms deal'

Sunday Times 16/3/80

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

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

Suggested — and backed by documentation said to have been rigorously authenticated — is a spectacular breach of the arms embargo in a stunning secret operation.

The company is Space Research, an enterprise straddling the US-Canadian border. It has been accused of secretly supplying the Republic with one of the world's most sophisticated and deadly artillery systems in a deal estimated to be worth $50-million (R40 322 580).

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

It has been accused of selling 53 000 long-range, 155 mm howitzer shells and an advanced artillery system to South Africa in defiance of the arms embargo.

Repeated on Friday before a Security Council panel that included a silent American representative, were the now widely publicised charges that officials of the US Defence Department, the State Department, the CIA and a rash of other governments, including Canada, Britain, Belgium and Israel, quietly connived with the complicated process by which the shells and gun barrels were shipped to the Republic.

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

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

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

● To Page 3

SA 'in secret R40m U.S. arms deal'

© From Page 1

In 1978, he was granted US citizenship through a special act of Congress, which cited his contributions "to the security of the United States and the free world."

But the enterprise fell deeply into debt and the South African investment, it is alleged, was made on July 7 1977 to help it offset some of those losses.

At the sitting on the second floor of the Royal Bank of Canada branch there that day, an official from Armscor, the Security Council members were told.

The official appeared on a representative of Space Capital International NV, which the UN panel was told was a Dutch-based "front" for South Africa.

Space Capital was identified in papers registered in Quebec as a 100 per cent owner of Canadian Technical Services, a Montreal company created to control Space Research after the deal went through.

"The Armscor man came with the cash. The money was there," according to Mr Albert Lucas, a former First Pennsylvania vice-president and the bank official in charge of the Lucas account.

"Where that money came from, I have no idea. If I were asked to put money in — for me."

"We were told they were European — Dutch or maybe Belgian. That seemed to be the type of accent they had."

The Federal Grand Jury has subpoenaed eight present and former officers of the bank, including Mr Lucas — who has been granted immunity from prosecution.

On Friday night, Mr Jim Walsh, of the Burlington Free Press, told me that the supporting documents had been "bounced around many times."

"We are positive of their authenticity," he said.

These show that part of the $10 million (R8 064 516) deposit was exchanged for 555 570 preferred shares in Canadian Technical Services, while the rest was secured by a $7 million (R5 645 161) debenture.

The complex transaction involved the transfer of mortgages, patents, letters of credit and life-insurance policies on Mr Bull that had been held by the bank.

Said to be included was an original South African contract for the purchase of shells, in May, Vermont, on April 7 1978, and a $6 million (R4 838 709) letter of credit from Volkskas Bank.

In 1978, Volkskas had also issued a letter of credit for $10-million (R8 064 516) for a related arms deal, it is further asserted.

Observing the UN session were several South African diplomats — members of the UN mission, augmented by an information attaché.

Also present as Mr Scott Malone, a Washington-based reporter of the Iran, addressed the panel and noted that a 155 mm nuclear shell — another of the missing products developed by Space Research and one that is on the US army inventory — delivers a two-to-three kiloton blast, precisely the yield estimated from the data of the US satellite that detected the alleged nuclear explosion off the Cape last September.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 2

15026 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 2

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
133011C	SCHWEITZER	ANTONY GIDEON	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW
1349653	SMITH	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104	LATIN I
135195B	SMUTS	PETER WEBSTER	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURI
100311J	SNYMAN	GRAHAM THEODORE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURI
132288R	SONNENBERG	GRAHAM JOHN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW
138545T	STRAUSS	JENIFER SUSANNE	105104	LATIN I
133262A	TEE	RICHARD JOHN	105104	LATIN I
1396500	THOMAS	HELEN CAREN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY
101563V	WILLERS	JOHAN MARITZ	105104	LATIN I

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 28

DEAN

UN backs new move to stop SA oil supplies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The seminar was organized by the Holland/Southern Africa Committee with support and financial assistance from the Special Committee Against Apartheid. — UPI.

17/3/80

UCT

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 5

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
159454V	MCCARTHY	MELISSA JANE	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3	(50)	1	159454V
152965R	MEHL	ANNETTE ELISABETH INGRID	108102	GERMAN INTENSIVE	ABS		7	152965R
			905102	CHEMISTRY IB	F	(27)		
			916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE	F	(39)		
157093D	MERCURIO	GIANCARLO	110101	HISTORY I	ABS		1	157093D
155747Q	MICHAELS	KAREN	003101	SOCIOLOGY I	ABS		1	155747Q
			~~004101~~	~~PSYCHOLOGY I~~	~~UP~~	~~(50)~~		
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			
158469Z	MITCHELL	JANE	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	UP	(50)	1	158469Z
157815N	MORRIS	CATHERINE MARIA	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(59)	1	157815N
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			
			115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F	(48)		
150180P	MORT	MELISSA RUTH PRINCE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(62)	1	150180P
150783V	MULLER	SUSAN FLORENCE	110101	HISTORY I	UP	(50)	1	150783V
157521U	MURRAY	ESTELLE	116120	DRAMA I	ABS		1	157521U
137983G	NAKIDIEN	MOGAMAT TOYER	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		7	137983G
157560L	NASH	JENNIFER ANNE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(61)	1	157560L
			115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	(47)		
~~155924H~~	~~NEWMAN~~	~~JENNIFER ANN~~	~~911101~~	~~MATHEMATICS I M102~~	~~UP~~	~~(55)~~	~~1~~	~~155924H~~
		HANSJURG	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(52)	1	157913V
		~~SHIRLEY ANNE~~	~~114101~~	~~RELIGIOUS STUDIES I~~	~~UP~~	~~(57)~~	~~1~~	~~155878H~~
		JONATHAN RICHARD	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(52)	7	162116N
		~~IAN JAMES STEWART~~	~~107101~~	~~ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)~~	~~3NX~~		~~1~~	~~154187V~~
			110101	HISTORY I	F	(40)		
		DESIRE SHIRLEY	102103	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I	UP	(50)	1	154286C
			~~116120~~	~~DRAMA I~~	~~UP~~	~~(50)~~		
		FREDI CHRISTIAAN	905104	CHEMISTRY IM	F	(49)	1	156134L
		~~FELICITY ANGELA~~	~~107101~~	~~ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)~~	~~3NX~~		~~1~~	~~150154L~~
			110101	HISTORY I	UP	(50)		
		ROBERT STEPHEN	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	(40)	1	133406G
			~~115103~~	~~ITALIAN INTENSIVE~~	~~UP~~	~~(54)~~		

UCT

Arms embargo story makes US headlines

RDM 2/3/80

By RICHARD WALKER (280)

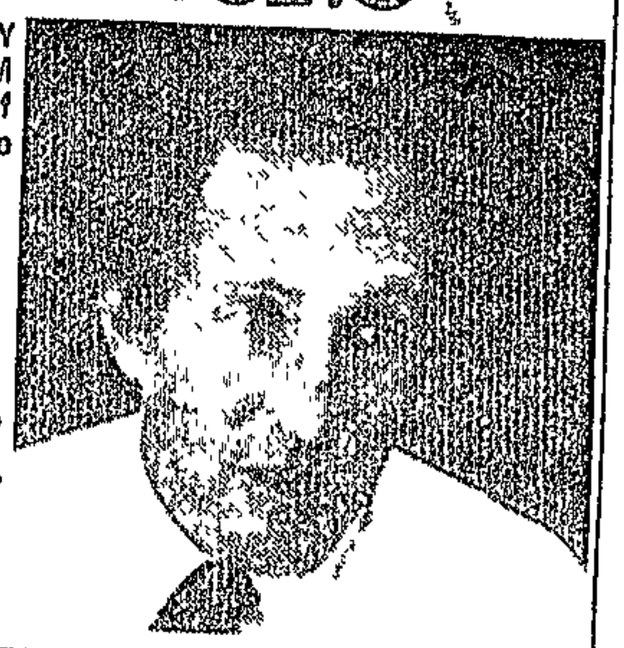
NEW YORK — The disclosure that South Africa had dramatically broken the arms embargo by spiriting out of the United States and Canada R40-million worth of sophisticated artillery able to deliver a tactical nuclear weapon is making headlines in New York.

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

"The scam — dubbed 'operation Miami' by South African Intelligence — began during the Angolan war in 1975, when the CIA covertly co-operated with the South Africans," it said.

"In 1975 and 1976, South Africa entered into contracts with Space Research, investigators have learned, to deliver the US 155mm howitzer and the technology for its manufacture, plus 53 000 155mm shells

Czechs snub VIPs from SA



MR TONY BLOOM Out of the blue

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

By DOUG GORDON

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

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

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

The Spanish publishers telexed to say.

"The Czech Chamber of Commerce informed us that the commercial authorities of Czechoslovakia do not admit the participation of any South African company and therefore no representatives of the company are allowed to enter the country."

The seminar of exporting countries, including Czechoslovakia itself, and other Iron Curtain, European and American nations, would have been an excellent opportunity for contact and exploration for the South African food-exporting concern, Mr Wrighton said

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

The South African company's export performance is believed to be up to the R50-million mark annually Previous winners include the Volvo group, the giant Krupps international steel combine and companies in the Iron Curtain and Third World countries.

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

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

Limbo

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

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

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

"Our visa rejection came out of the blue. We had a favourable response to our inquiries through the South African Embassy in Spain as to the nature and prestige of the award."

Hero or fall guy?

Richard Beck was a 'man of straw' in U.S. sanction-busting arms trade

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

IS South African Richard Beck a kind of hero, or just plain dumb?

He's boasting now of confounding mighty America, but the evidence suggests something less glorious.

Just as tens of millions of dollars worth of the most sophisticated battle artillery was being slipped through the arms embargo, this smalltime independent was lured here, to be put through the wringer for 448 days, then spat out with a free ticket home. He arrived home in Johannesburg this week after leaving 17 months ago to negotiate an arms deal and break the US sanctions embargo on South Africa.

Mr Beck was not even the prime target of the dragnet set up to trap a comparatively humble guns and ammo trade. The person they really wanted had dismissed him in tapped telephone conversations as "a man of straw, . . of no account".

That person was Roland Whiting, a Briton — Mr Beck's sometime boss who curiously was never charged.

Mr Whiting's ambition vaulted beyond making a fat profit on a few brace of Colts. He was talking about machineguns and even torpedoes by the time the operation came apart when a carton of cartridges fell off a forklift truck.

Credit for the whole enterprise appears to belong to Mr Whiting and hapless Seymour Freilich, a Detroit contact.

By mid-1977, Freilich's inventory had broadened to include shotguns, Derringers, blackjacks, even crowd-control cattle prods, and he was telling an interviewer how he sold flashlights and holsters to South Africa.

It turned out those holsters were filled, though his customs documents overlooked that.

Along the way, Mr Whiting had found Mr Beck ("just an eager-beaver sales bloke", he told Freilich) and it was Mr Beck who placed the order for the fateful order for 126 handguns, five rifles and .22 ammunition that toppled from that forklift.

It was February 11 1978. It was to be their 22nd shipment. Detectives swooped on Frelich and on June 6 he was charged in Detroit on 31 counts of unlawful weapons shipment, and conspiracy and failure to keep proper records. With two children, a mortgage and a fear of jail, Freilich promptly offered to shop Mr Whiting.

He let their calls be tapped, and agents listened as Mr Whiting spoke of half-million dollar orders and of plans to stockpile guns in expectation of rising prices in South Africa.

A detective on the case recalled a big effort to get Mr Whiting to come to the US.

"I think everybody knew he was the big fish," he said. "He used Beck to place orders, but Beck looks like some kind of clerk. I hardly even mentioned him in my report."

But on August 4, the attorney-general in Chicago charged Freilich on one count of conspiracy and six of exporting "arms and implements of war" without a licence.

Mr Beck was named as co-accused. There was no more mention of Mr Whiting — "the mystery man behind the whole thing", according to Detroit prosecutor John Thompson.

Still hoping to save his skin, Freilich telephoned Johannesburg to sell Mr Beck the unlikely tale that all charges had been dropped, but that he had to fly to Chicago to collect his seized guns.

Mr Beck apparently checked this around for a while before flying into Chicago's O'Hare Airport on November 17.

A friendly Freilich was there, to chat to him all the way to the luggage area — and a posse with handcuffs.

Mr Beck was in the Metropolitan Correctional Centre when "numb reality" struck. Denied contact with his wife, his bail was set at $50 000 (R42 000) cash and another half million in surety.

After 83 days Mr Beck was out, thanks to an assault by a black prisoner and a suburban mayor named Orville Brettman.

"Orv," a rightwing zealot, was spending a few days in the prison rather than approve a building licence for a developer he didn't like.

Mr Brettman liked Mr Beck immediately. To bail him out, he pledged his home, furniture, two cars, even his gun collection.

It was now April 3 1979 and Federal prosecutor Bill Cook was very aggressive.

Mr Beck's attorney was a busy, spirited man from Chicago, Irish-named Nan Nolan.

The big issue revolved around whether Mr Beck was aware of the extent of the arms embargo.

It took the jury seven hours to acquit Mr Beck on the conspiracy charge, but convict him for filing false documents — even though it was Freilich, not Beck, who filed them.

Six weeks later, Judge Hubert Will pointed out this contradiction and threw out the conviction.

The ardent Mr Cook immediately appealed to an Appeal Court and retained Mr Beck's bond conditions.

It was to take another nine months and 15 days for the Appeal Court to reimpose the conviction, dismiss Judge Will, and appoint another judge who last week did as Judge Will had intended to do — free Mr Beck on unconditional probation. He threw in a free ticket home.

Upon his arrival in the United States, Mr Beck was brimful of zeal.

"You think blacks in Africa are the same as in Chicago. They are not. They have not invented the wheel yet, or shoes."

By trial time he had trimmed off 20 kg and claimed to have discovered new moral fibre.

In a burst of bravado, he vowed to sue the American government "for millions" once it was all over.

POST
TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

POST 26/3/80 P50

Pressure nears for US firms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We are facing far too many serious problems without the enthusiasm of misguided bureaucrats simply worsening the position of the country.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

15026 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 2 15026

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
111062V	BARKER	MARY ANN	105104	LATIN I	3	(52)	1	111062V
116983F	DAMERELL	DAVID ASHLEY	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS		1	116983F
137001P	FINE	DERRICK NIGEL	103201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	2-	(68)	1	137001P
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(55)		
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(65)		
137345N	GADD	DIANA ALICIA	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	3	137345N
133987N	GORE	DAVID GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	133987N
110635F	GRIESSEL	PAUL PRIMICH	105104	LATIN I	ABS		1	110635F
132210G	GRUSS	MARC ALAIN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(59)	1	132210G
119010J	HADDOW	PETER BRIAN	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	2-	(62)	1	119010J
139814X	ISMAIL	ANWAR	103201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	ABS		7	139814X
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS			
110281W	JANSEN	COLLEEN BENITA	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	3	(53)	1	110281W
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(60)		
139836W	JAY	EDWIN ANDREW	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(62)	1	139836W
130539Q	KIRKPATRICK	JOHN BRUCE	103201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(51)	1	130539Q
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(52)		
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	3	(56)		
137806P	KOEN	STEPHEN JOHN	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	UP	(54)	1	137806P
137243C	MARAIS	MELANIE	105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	137243C
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS			
117171K	MORTAKIS	MARIANNA	201405	STRUCT & INTERP OF ACCTS	F	(42)	1	117171K
135970U	MUNRO	LYNNE CATHERINE	105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	135970U
			107201	ENGLISH II	ABS			
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	ABS			
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS			
133096V	MURRAY	DOUGLAS ANDREW	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	UP	(52)	1	133096V
134385W	REDDY	SANJIVA	103201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(56)	7	134385W
131836A	SAMSODIEN	GADIJA	103201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(52)	1	131836A
				[illegible] JURISPRUDENCE I	F	(49)	1	133011C

UCT

US firm shipped arms to SA

ARGUS 26/3/8

280

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — An American company has pleaded guilty to shipping arms illegally to South Africa.

The US Government brought the charge against Space Research Corporation (SRC), a company that has up to now firmly denied breaking the UN arms embargo.

Documents lodged in the district court in Rutland, Vermont, near SRC's headquarters on the Canadian border, allege the company sold the arms between 1976 and 1978.

'BARGAINING'

It did not obtain American Government licences, and it made false export declarations.

According to the Justice Department in Washington, the guilty plea from the company and its chief executives followed plea bargaining between the Government and the accused.

Among the weapons sent illicitly to South Africa were gun barrels, long-range projectile forgings and a radar tracking station.

The case is still under investigation.

France accused of SA arms deal

Argus 26/3/80 (4) 200

Argus Correspondent

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

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

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

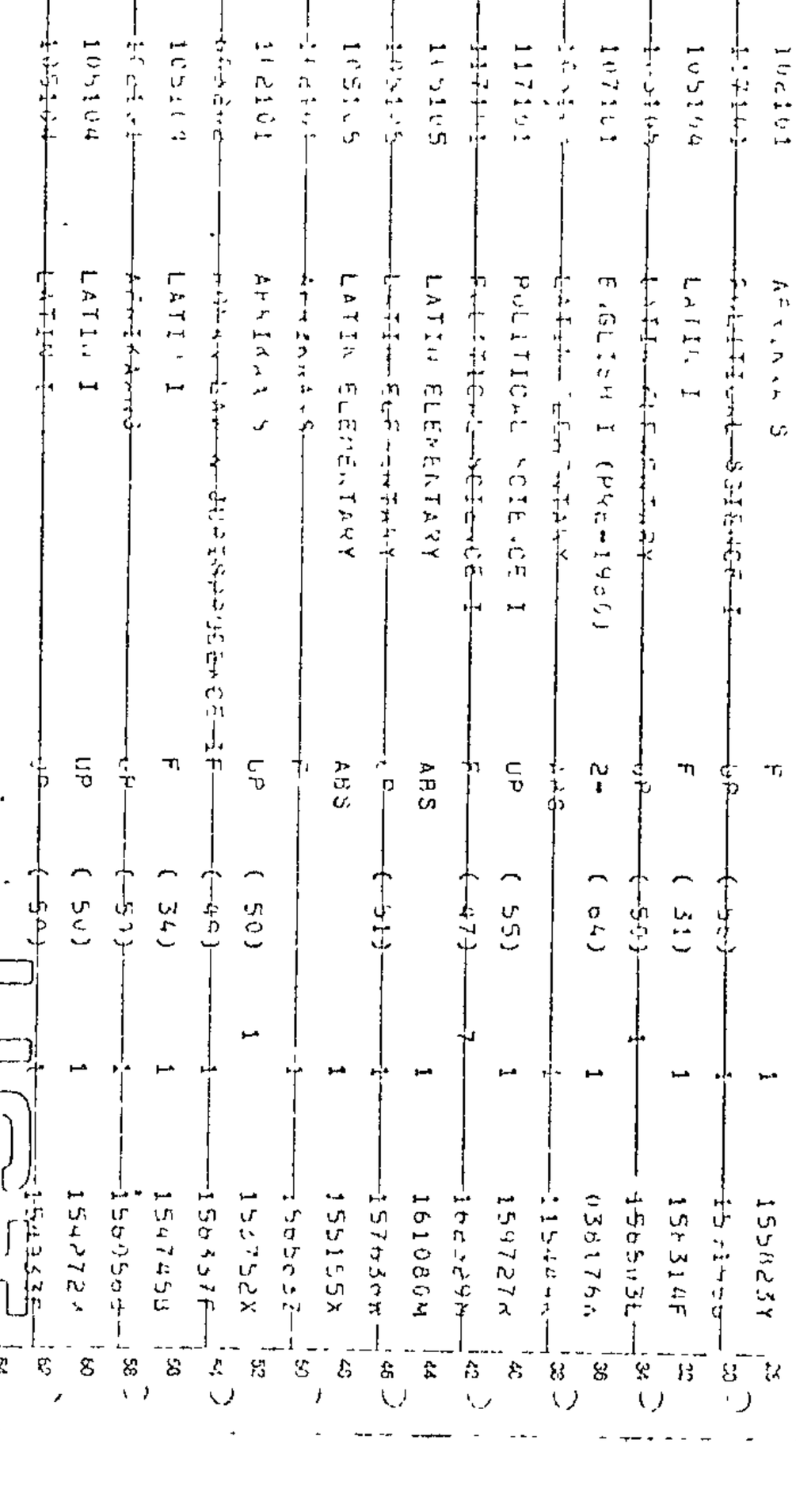
OFFICERS

It said Morocco had received MK-5 and MK-6 South African-made models of the French Panhard AM190 armoured vehicles, which had been accompanied by eight South African officers.

The men were to instruct Moroccans in using the vehicles which had some characteristics which differed from the French AM1-90S

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

Ignition keys also carried the word 'South Africa' on them, the communists said, adding that Moroccan prisoners confirmed that orders had been given to obliterate markings showing the origin of the war material.



STAR 21/3/80

US company admits arms deal with SA

WASHINGTON — A Vermont firm and its two chief officers pleaded guilty yesterday to shipping illegally ultra-long-range artillery shell casings and other arms to South Africa

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

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

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

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

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

The government said the shipments were made between April 7 1976 and September 10 1978

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

Exporting arms without a licence carries a maximum penalty of two years in prison and an R80 000 fine

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

Their programmes showing details of how the company used extensive cover-ups to break the arms embargo have been seen in millions of homes in Europe and America. — Sapa-AP

'SA connection' bank in financial trouble

RDM 26/3/80 254 280

By RICHARD WALKER

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

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

The Philadelphia-based bank is the oldest and biggest in Pennsylvania, with assets of more than R7-million

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

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

Mr John Bunting, First Penn's chairman and chief executive at the time, resigned his posts late last year and sold his many thousands of personal shares just before the decline.

SA pays Shell for Salem oil cargo

CAPE TIMES 4/4/80

280

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Own Correspondent

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

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

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

Shell statement

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

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

"Shell has, after obtaining advice on their rights of recovery under South African law, accepted a substantial sum in

company which owned the tanker, for compensation for the light crude oil Mr Soudan's Oxford shipping company is centred in Monrovia, Liberia, but also operates from an office in Houston where Mr Soudan is executive vice-president of American Polomax International

Other developments were

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

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

● The Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport, published a report in February saying that Mr Soudan attempted to

➡➡➡➡ To page 2

55 A (280) ⬅⬅ (327) From page

get loan facilities in South Africa to buy the Salem Volkskas Bank furnished him with a credit letter enabling him to borrow R12,3 million for the ship The transaction was carried out by the Marine Midland Bank of London who, in turn, guaranteed the money to the ship's owners, Pimmerton Shipping Ltd of Monrovia, Liberia

● Volkskas Bank admitted issuing the credit letter for the purchasing of "commodities", but said it was unaware it was to be used for the Salem deal

● Captain Georgoulis and the chief engineer, Mr Antonio Kalomiropoulos were extradited from Senegal to Monrovia and have been charged under a section of Liberian law covering the licensing of ship's officers

4/4/80/280

claims against SFF, and SFF have accepted a release by Shell in respect of all claims to the oil discharged from the Salem in Durban

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

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

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

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

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

Listing badly

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

Five minutes after the captain of the British ship spoke to Salem, there was an explosion and minutes later the 24-man crew of Salem headed for the Trident in lifeboats She sank 30 hours later

The resulting oil slick was 38 km long and 8 km wide — far smaller than would be expected from a tanker carrying a full load.

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

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

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

Sanctions meeting

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RDM 12/4/80

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

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

Mr Oliver Tambo, chairman of the banned African National Congress, will speak at the conference, which is being attended by 100 delegates from Africa, Europe, the United States and Canada. — UPI.

UN rebuke to SA 'a sanctions build-up'

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STAR 12/4/80

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

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

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

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

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

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

Noteworthy

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

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

Unofficial observers believe last night's resolution was noteworthy for

12/4/80

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could have been much harsher, they say, such as calling for a committee to monitor the situation and setting a deadline at which time sanctions would be implemented.

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

Prestige

The letter made it clear that South Africa was uning guerilla camps in repentant about eradicatneighbouring territories that threatened stability in SWA/Namibia.

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

It is claimed that he lost face on the Rhodesian question by backing Mr Joshua Nkomo against Mr Robert Mugabe.

How the US 'pressures' SA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Also relevant are attempts to discourage investments," the report said — Sapa.

Packard prefers SA business to Nebraska's

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Reporter

THE EMBARGO on certain exports from the United States to South Africa was an unnecessary interference with trade which missed the point in American foreign policy, Mr David Packard, chairman of Hewlett-Packard, said yesterday.

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

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

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

The United States Commerce Department announced the embargo on exports of all goods to the SA Police and Defence Force in South Africa in February 1978

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

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

Hewlett-Packard's commitment to building the R2 250 000 Sandton headquarters was proof of the company's awareness of the opportunities that existed in South Africa

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

Hewlett-Packard had lost a quarter of the value of its business — worth more than $6-million in 1978 — when it was forced to stop electronics exports to the South African Police and military forces

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

"Even now, some states back home say they intend to boycott US companies which trade with South Africa Well that doesn't worry us at all, we're going to continue to trade.

"I'd much rather lose business with Nebraska than with South Africa"

Mr Claude Bonne managing director of Hewlett-Packard SA, said the performance of the subsidiary over the past 12 months had exceeded the company's global average

Sales increased by 35% world-wide in 1978, but by 45% in South Africa on a turnover of R15-million a year

Federated Insurance Company is funding the Sandton headquarters, and the project is the biggest in Federated's R55-million property portfolio.

Federated concluded a lease-back contract with Hewlett-Packard which yields a commencing return rate in line with the current market, and escalation clauses provide a hedge against inflation and growth The initial lease is for 10 years, with negotiable renewal options.

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate). He charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 6 8 out of which each pays 2 8 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private-property control system is in who gets the 14-fish gain. The private owners, seeking personal profits, also achieved the maximum social output.

However, if our government agent takes life easier and doesn't charge the right fee, what will be lost? The loss is imposed on the public as a whole. But who in the public or government has an incentive as strong as a private owner to detect opportunism or shirking of prescribed duty? In contrast to the private owner, a political authority suffers less loss of potential personal wealth in being less attentive to nonownable gains. And if there is uncertainty about the potential catch on board, he would permit extra people on board if that made him more popular and enhanced his hold on political office. Or to make his personal life easier, the authority might allow too few on board because that permits shorter working hours for him (like closing on holidays and earlier in the afternoons) and not operating the boat as fully as would maximize profits. Soon we shall see how *incentives* and *uncertainty* about future potential production are critical influences on methods for coordinating and controlling joint production activity.

But when has a government agency been supposed to maximize *profits?* It is usually, or always, told to "maximize public welfare and benefit." (The agency might be a nonprofit corporation for hospitals, colleges, or the post office.) How is "maximize public welfare" interpreted? In our example, maximize the number on board? Or maximize the catch on the boat? Or the social total? Maximizing the catch *on board* would, as we have seen, result in marginal products on board that are less than on shore, thereby reducing the social total—a *social* waste.

The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit and welfare" is sturdy and widespread, because its ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude of interpretation and hence of measuring performance. It is commonly mandated for government authorities who control access to the television and radio electromagnetic spectrum, air space for airplanes, postal service, highways, national and state parks and beaches, airports, harbors, schools; it is even applied to federal forests, offshore oil, and federal land. Zoning commissions that control the use of land (such as how congested it can be) are similarly instructed to maximize public usefulness. But hardly any government authority is instructed to maximize profits: not the post office, or the water, electricity, gas, or bus company. All are instructed to "serve the public," or "break even"—with consequences that are now more explainable.

Imperfect Predictability of Performance: Risk Bearing

For two reasons the actual productivity of any group cannot be predicted perfectly. First, natural

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Anglovaal plan to join in methanol production

By Jaap Boekkooi

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

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

It would have to produce about 800 000 tons of methanol a year to make the project economically viable.

Recently AECI announced plans to produce 800 000 tons of methanol from coal as well, and demonstrated methanol-driven cars and a bus at the Rand Show.

Combined production of the two fuel-from-coal plants could thus reach 1 600 000 tons a year — equal to the total output of liquid fuel by Sasol 1 and Sasol 2.

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

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

Wiley: sanctions soon

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — South Africa may be faced with selective international sanctions before the end of this year, Mr John Wiley, MP (SAP) for Simonstown said here yesterday.

"There could even be, at least among certain nations, full sanctions," he said.

Speaking on South Africa's relations with the United States and the United Nations, Mr Wiley said South Africa should take strong steps to combat the threat of sanctions.

"I believe South Africa has got the replies to sanctions and should act now, not later."

He said this country should take a strong line in international affairs and confront the Western powers with a choice between genuine friendship or real confrontation.

"If they choose confrontation then they must realise that path will mean for them equally disastrous consequences, as it will hold for us."

He said if the international threats against South Africa continue, "and they will" then South Africa should develop a nuclear deterent and the means of delivering it over a distance of 16 000 km.

"The West must understand that whites, their children and their civilisation will not go under alone — and that our survival will not be endangered without our striking back at our tormentors."

Other steps South Africa could take against sanctions, he said, include the threats of withholding gold and other strategic materials from the West.

"We have powerful weapons to hand and this is the time to use them — before the Western countries find alternatives to their economic dependence on South Africa."

Mr Wiley said the arguments for South Africa to maintain their membership of the United Nations were outweighed by the arguments for South Africa's withdrawal from the world body.

"The alternative to United Nations membership is a constellation of Southern African states. I would prefer to see us concentrating on our internal situation rather than trying to satisfy external pressure."

He also called for the closure of the United States information services in South Africa, quoting the recent Steyn Commission which said the United States Embassy was involved in moves to bring about radical change in South Africa. — DDR.



MR WILEY

In some countries (Mexico, for example) some farmers (called *ejidos* in Mexico) cannot sell the land they farm and occupy. They can use it and sell the crop, but they cannot sell or borrow against the land. (If they could borrow against the land, they could borrow and then default, letting the lender take the land—circumventing the ban on sale of the land.) They have only *usufruct* rights. These restricted rights to resources do not permit as much discretionary risk-sharing and reallocation. Furthermore, the incentive to improve or invest in the farmland is weakened, since the prospects of value increases cannot be transferred to those most optimistic or willing to bear them. These *ejidos* invest in more children as a source of future income—not a surprising substitute!

Attitudes toward property rights and their exchangeability by contracts are, in part, based on how the rights and contracts permit *distribution* of risky consequences—profits and losses. Since profits and losses occur regardless of the form of property rights, the issue is whether one is for or against a given system of: (a) distributing the risks of profits and losses (and the profits and losses themselves) over various people, and of (b) stimulating the uses of resources that increase their value. The bearing of profits and losses could be assigned by the political system, in which case the assignments will depend on one's political power. Because socialism is a political allocation of profit-and-loss risk-bearing, part of the issue between the private-property and socialist property systems is over the desirability of their respective risk-distribution institutions. In a private-property system, those who de-

US DISINVESTMENT

Reality and symbol

FM 18/4/80

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

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

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

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

The resolutions variously call for banks to stop selling and promoting Krugerrands, companies to stop investing in countries unless the end use of goods and services supplied can exactly be ascertained and companies to report on their dealings with the SA police and military In addition there should be full-scale reporting on their employment practices and whether they comply with the Sullivan code on equal employment opportunities Loans to the SA government should cease

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

Individual states have limited clout and only if the call was taken up by Federal government would it be significant Three congressional bills to restrict private investment in SA were dropped in 1978 at President Carter's behest, though a new attempt to do so surfaced late last year

Unless the Carter administration called for full sanctions against SA (highly unlikely) calls to divest will have no real effect on US companies trading here Present US policy on investment in SA is neutral says a consular official, although it encourages moves towards the end of discrimination, as in its active support for Sullivan

The value of American investment in SA is estimated to be about $2 billion — around 1% of total investments outside the US This constitutes approximately 15% of foreign investment in SA

Divestment drive builds up in US

280 Post 18/4/80

THERE is increasing evidence that the mighty United States trade union movement is being drawn towards active involvement in the campaign against United States investment in South Africa.

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

This is clear from a major, 12-month study of the divestment movement in the United States, undertaken by the South African Foundation and released at a Press conference in Washington on Wednesday.

The report says: "The power of the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organisations is incomparably greater than that of any domestic pressure group involved in the disinvestment issue."

WILLINGNESS

It warns that the growing willingness on the part of United States unions to join forces with socialist groups in using pension fund management as a powerful tool for bargaining with the corporations holds the most

POST Correspondent

serious implications for the presence of United States corporations in South Africa."

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

In addition, the companies in which 12-billion dollars of union funds was invested, held more than 10-billion dollars worth of stock in companies which were major investors in lenders to South Africa.

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

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

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

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

"In practice, although there is a great deal of prejudice against the policies of the South African Government within the AFL-CIO, there has been up to now a far greater appreciation of the realities of the situation in South Africa than is generally realised."

(280 Post 24 April 1980)

'US disinvestment in SA will swell ranks of jobless'

(280 Post 24/4/80)

A MAJOR United States news magazine has warned that perhaps the biggest effect of a United States economic withdrawal from South Africa would be "to swell the ranks of the jobless".

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

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

United States companies were deeply entrenched in South Africa and the United States economic commitment could not easily be eliminated.

However, the South African economy was sophisticated and self-reliant and United States participation was rarely decisive.

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

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

To be fully effective, a withdrawal would also need the support of the British and other Europeans — something which seemed out of the question today.

RAPPORT 27/4/80

VSA-bank leen glo miljoene aan SA

Van FRANZ KEMP
WASHINGTON

AMERIKA se tweede grootste bankkorporasie, Citicorp, wat glo tussen 1972 en 1978 1 278,4 miljoen dollar aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering geleen het, is skerp aangeval weens sy finansiële verbintenis met Suid-Afrika.

Dit het gebeur pas nadat die Suid-Afrika-Stigting 'n studieverslag in Washington uitgereik het oor die omvang van die grootskeepse Amerikaanse veldtog om die onttrekking van beleggings in Suid-Afrika aan te moedig.

Die verslag dui daarop dat die veldtog, wat in 35 state deur sowat 50 000 aktiviste gesteun word, binne die volgende paar maande in 'n meer intensiewe en gekoördineerde vorm as in die verlede verskerp sal word

Die verslag is verlede week uitgereik en Citicorp is deur die organiseerder van Amerika se „Big Business Day" in Washington in die sogenaamde „korporasiesaal van skande" verdoem.

Citicorp, een van elf groot Amerikaanse sake wat as deel van die landwye protesdag teen die korporasiestelsels gekruisig is, is uitgesonder omdat hy „die invloed en belange het wat strek van wolkekrabbers in Manhattan tot die olievelde van Venezuela en die goudvelde van Suid-Afrika".

Die organiseerders sê: „Citicorp het die twyfelagtige onderskeiding dat hy die wêreld se grootste lener aan Suid-Afrika is"

Die „Big Business Day" was die hoogtepunt van die pogings van die vyande van Amerika se korporasiestelsel Onder die organiseerders tel Ralph Nader, kampvegter vir die verbruiker, en vakbonde soos die United Farm Workers of ... American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees en die United Auto Workers.

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

Citicorp se voorsitter, Walter Wriston, is ook vir kritiek uitgesonder omdat hy hom aangesluit het by die direksie van Minorco, die buitelandse arm van Anglo American.

Citicorp se beleid teenoor Suid-Afrika het in 1978 verander en nou word lenings hoofsaaklik vir „konstruktiewe" projekte toegestaan. So is byvoorbeeld verlede jaar 200 000 dollar vir 'n swart behuisingskema en 'n hoër skool in Soweto geleen.

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

Die verslag is verlede week in die „skandesaal" uitgestal. Daarvolgens is die ander groot Amerikaanse leners aan Suid-Afrika gedurende die tydperk van ses jaar die volgende:

Manufacturers Hanover 945,9 miljoen dollar; Chase Manhattan 591,8 miljoen dollar; J. P. Morgan 521,8 miljoen dollar, Kidder Peabody 513,2 miljoen dollar; Smith Barney 353,3 miljoen dollar; Whiteweld Holdings 232,8 miljoen dollar; First Moston 202,2 miljoen dollar; Pefco 175,8 miljoen dollar; en BDA 118,0 miljoen dollar.

Anti-Apartheid protests at Paris

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Corporate strategy

How to walk a tightrope

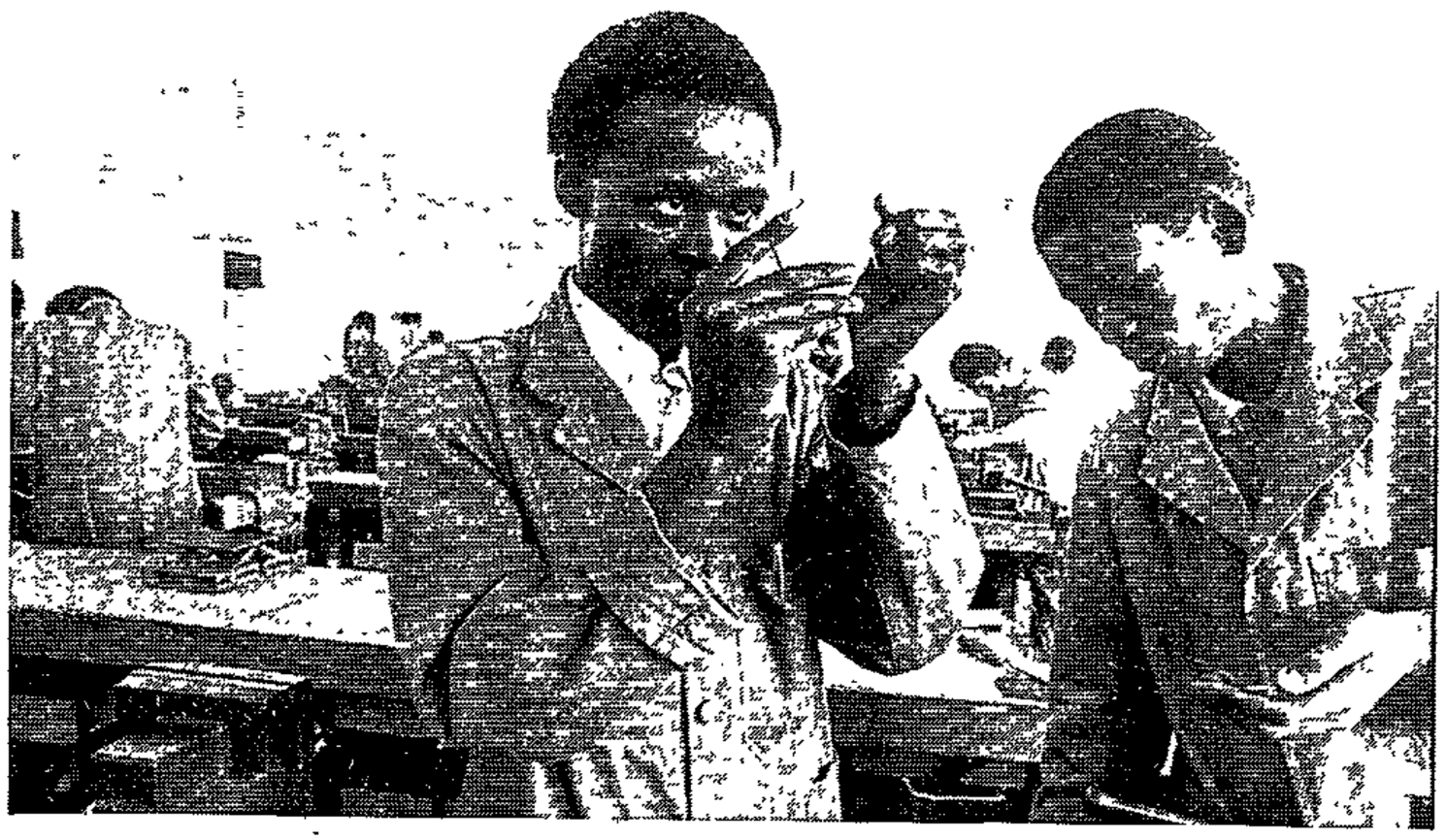
Can a multinational reconcile the special demands of doing business in SA with those of the anti-SA lobby back home? Siemens, the giant German electrical group, seems to manage it and, at the same time, it employs a contented multiracial workforce and makes a healthy profit.

Last year its profits in SA rose to R6,5m which gave a 24,4% return on nominal capital investment. And last month it drew favourable comment on its movement towards the requirements of the EEC conduct code from German trade unionist Eugen Loderer, chairman of I G Metall, part of the 13m strong International Metalworkers' Federation

The Siemens success in SA does not come from a lash-up of compromises to fit the local situation, but from a global strategy which applies in 150 world markets Siemens believes the best way to sell to the world is to get the goods locally made by local people This works in countries as diverse as SA, Pakistan and Argentina and has helped Siemens become Germany's biggest company and the 16th largest, by *Fortune*'s book, in the world, with assets of $14,9 billion

Siemens executives argue that keeping its factories and knowhow in Germany to export high technology electronic and electro-mechanical equipment would have priced its products out of the market, because of rising German labour costs and the soaring DM And the German market would have been too small to support the R&D budget of a company which owes its existence to expensive technological innovation.

This declared policy goes down well with governments in developing countries which often make local manufacture a condition of doing business Firms not enthusiastic to manufacture locally naturally lose out to Siemens which gears



Siemens . . . local training is integral part

16/5/80 280



Wentges . . . treat every employee as a *mensch*

itself for this new style of business imperialism

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

After World War II it followed this global strategy in SA and satisfied the authorities when it was allowed to reopen its sales office in 1952 after agreeing to substantial investment in local plant. It now employs more than 6 000 South Africans in a company 52% owned by the German parent company. General Mining, the Federale group and the IDC each have a 16% stake.

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

The most dramatic personnel developments have been in the black/white split. In 1966 only 10 blacks, coloured and Asians were employed in skilled and semi-skilled jobs, or as apprentices. In 1979 the figure was 1 391, or 52% of the total number of employees in this category. There are also more blacks in white collar jobs, although progress here has not been as spectacular Of the company's 264 managers, one is black.

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

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

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

"Our policy demands that we treat an employee as a human being, or a *mensch*, regardless of his race," says Wilfried Wentges, chief executive of the R210m a year SA Siemens operation "We apply it worldwide, and we do it not only because it is good ethics, but because it pays"

Bridging gaps

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

Wentges maintains that all this has helped to bring down the personnel turnover from 45% in 1975 to 21% in 1979. With the high percentage of staff requiring specialised training, this drop has brought about a substantial cost saving

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

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

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

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

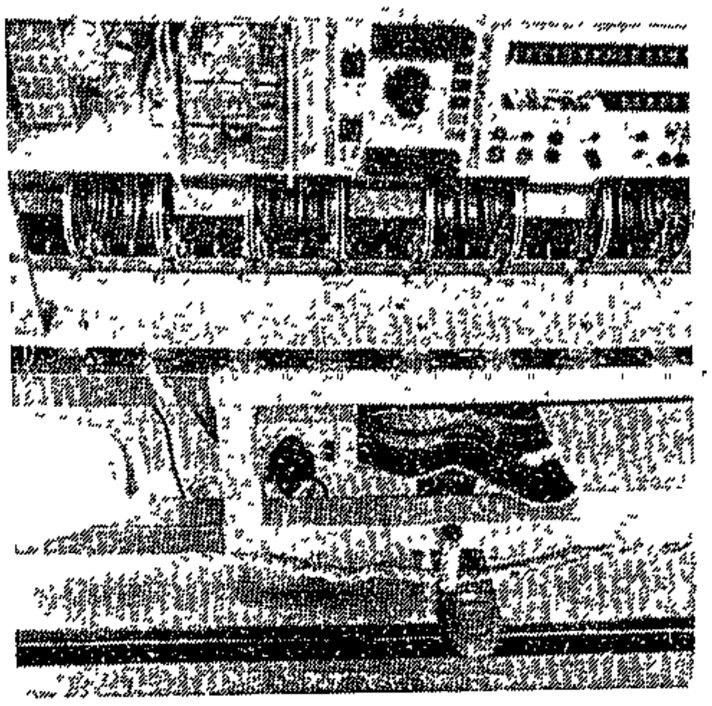
Another factor helping rationalisation is that Siemens does much of its business with relatively few government or quasi-government customers, and it has also signed contracts favouring local content with the SAR, Sasol, Iscor and Escom. These customers, together with Sapo, account for a whopping 55%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

The 1979 15-year agreement to supply Sapo with Siemens' latest digital electronic exchange has developed over the years, for it was signed before even the German Bundespost had decided to go digital

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

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





Telephone exchange . . . switching to local content and labour

Shell gives a promise on oil for S Africa

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The Star Bureau

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

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

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

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

The Organisation of African Unity in Addis Ababa yesterday called for a mandatory oil embargo on South Africa to help ensure that apartheid "will not roll on into the 21st century," reports Sapa-Reuter.

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Shell barrage

LONDON. — Shell Oil directors faced a barrage of questions at the company's annual meeting yesterday about its operations in Southern Africa They rejected an appeal to pay reparations to Zimbabwe

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

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

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

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

Shell's pledge on S Africa

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

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

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

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

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

The campaign is aimed against Shell, BP, Mobil, Caltex and Total.

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Anti-SA stand by UK varsity staff

London Bureau

LONDON. — The 31 000-strong British Association of University Teachers (AUT) is to reinforce its academic boycott of South Africa.

This means the remaining academic links between British and South African universities and staff will eventually be severed.

The move follows a meeting of the AUT in London this week in which a "moderate" report on policy towards South Africa was defeated and a tough anti-apartheid motion adopted.

Prime movers behind the hardline motion were delegates from the Leftwing Open University and from Southampton University.

The motion rejected a document drafted by the AUT's working party on international affairs. It had been drawn up to review policy on South Africa. Many members said the document was "blurred at the edges" regarding action, although strong in its condemnation of apartheid.

While various resolutions on South Africa have been adopted over the years condemning apartheid and affirming a boycott of South Africa, members called for a clearer policy.

"We felt there were more grey areas than black and white," an AUT spokesman said last night.

The document spelt out certain problems in proposing a direct line of action. The main doubt was that a total boycott would sever links between South Africa and British academics committed to academic freedom instead of encouraging those in South Africa who were striving towards it.

The document urged a total boycott of Afrikaans universities and their academic staff only, and the retention of some links with English-language universities. It also urged the boycotting of any conference or joint SA-UK project which might be used to promote apartheid.

[redacted] motion was debated heat-

also from some South African blacks that links should not be completely severed.

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

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

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

The battle continues

But disinvestment campaigns by British anti-apartheid groups lack funds, co-ordination

LONDON — Open season has been declared again in the annual battle between groups opposed to apartheid and the major British companies with operations in South Africa.

Recent meetings of shareholders in Barclays Bank and the Shell Oil Combine were both dominated by the subject and the confrontation will resume today at the yearly meeting of the mining giant, Rio Tinto Zinc, and tomorrow at the annual gathering of shareholders in Standard Chartered Bank.

After more than a decade of challenging the role of British business in Southern Africa, however, there are clear indications that protesters' success has been limited and perhaps more significantly, that a new strategy is needed.

The feeling has been reinforced by the experience gained at meetings like those of Barclays and Shell where, in spite of many hours of questioning and demonstrating, the companies have emerged largely unscathed.

CONTEXT

Success in this context can be measured only in terms of a commitment by the [illegible]

dealing with those prepared to stand up and question their role in Southern Africa.

It has been noticeable for example, how many more "security" men are available these days to show shareholders of all persuasion to their seats.

In addition, chairmen now seem so unaware of the likely question that answers appear to be written in advance.

There is little individuals can do either to make chairmen answer their questions more explicity or to persuade companies to take positive action on South Africa.

The difficulty is the long-standing clash between the profit motive and social conscience, partly because of their lack of funds and partly because their actions are often unco-ordinated and badly directed

The more far-sighted members of the protest groups in Britain frequently cast envious glances at their counterparts in America, where the success rate has been much higher.

The well-oiled wheels of the American protest movement stem partly from the Civil Rights and anti-Vietnam war movements in the 1960s which drew much of their early support from religious circles.

FERVOUR

The same fervour and organisational ability is now apparent in their attempt to get South Africa to abandon apartheid.

Even without their American counterparts' money and organisation, protesters in Britain are restricted in the direct action they can take at company meetings.

Special resolutions at meetings — such as a call for a firm's complete withdrawal from South [illegible]

28/8/80

ed largely unscathed.

CONTEXT

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

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

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

Instead, company bureaucracy and company chairmen have become increasingly successful in

South Africa.

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

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

SCALE

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

The protesters, themselves, however, have failed to make a telling impact, partly because of

meetings.

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

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

Institutions like pension funds, insurance companies and unit trust now own about 60 percent of all stock market quoted shares and the figure is rising all the time. — **POST Correspondent.**

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

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SANCTIONS FM 30/5/80

Why they'll fail (280)

Attempts to change the SA government's policies through gradually escalating economic pressures will fail

This bald assertion is made by American Professor Newell Stultz, currently visiting Professor of Political Science at Unisa, in a paper published by the SA Institute for International Affairs

Stultz analyses a set of 41 steps, drawn up in 1978 by Clyde Ferguson, Harvard law professor and former ambassador, and William Cotter, president of Colby College, Maine. They recommend a policy of "tightening the screws" on SA. It is necessary, they argue, only for Washington to apply its leverage until the discomfiture this causes Pretoria, together with domestic pressures, topples apartheid. And at this point Pretoria could be expected to accede to Washington's will

Their steps, they said, were "under active consideration by the Carter Administration"

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

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

Stultz also accuses Ferguson and Cotter of paying too little attention to the adaptability of the South African government He notes that the cut-off of Iranian oil to SA, their 41st and most stringent recommendation, has already taken place, with no apparent change in the daily lives of South Africans.

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Swapo call to Frontline 5 on sanctions

RDM 10/6/80

LONDON. — Swapo has appealed to the Frontline states to initiate United Nations action leading to international sanctions against South Africa to force it out of South West Africa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SA sanctions issue wobbles Dutch Govt

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

Dr Van der Klaauw put the idea to the Foreign Ministers of Holland's EEC partners, but not one country was prepared to back The Netherlands, he reported recently.

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

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

The Foreign Minister can count on the support of the 28 Liberal Party MPs in the House — they have been against Dutch sanctions from the beginning of the public and parliamentary debate.

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

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

But the more radical ARP this weekend adopted a motion from the youth wing that requires its 12 MPs to back a sanctions proposal. This is likely to come from the large Labour Party opposition, which fields 53 MPs in the Lower House.

If the 12 ARP members do break and vote with the Labour Party, the Labour and the Centre-Right alliance groups will be balanced with 65 votes each.

Eight minor parties then will decide the outcome and Labour probably can count on 15 sympathetic votes from the Leftwing group, while the CDA and Liberals can look forward to only five supportiung votes from the Rightwing splinter groups.

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

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

Boycott SA, says scientist

London Bureau

LONDON. — A South African social scientist has called on British academics to boycott South Africa because of the jailing of Dr Renfrew Christie, and the arrest of former student leader Mr Duncan Innes.

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

Prof Rex, 56, a graduate of Rhodes University, is director of research on ethnic relations at the University of Aston Birmingham.

He said he was invited on a lecture tour of South Africa about six months ago, but changed his mind because of the plight of Dr Christie and Mr Innes.

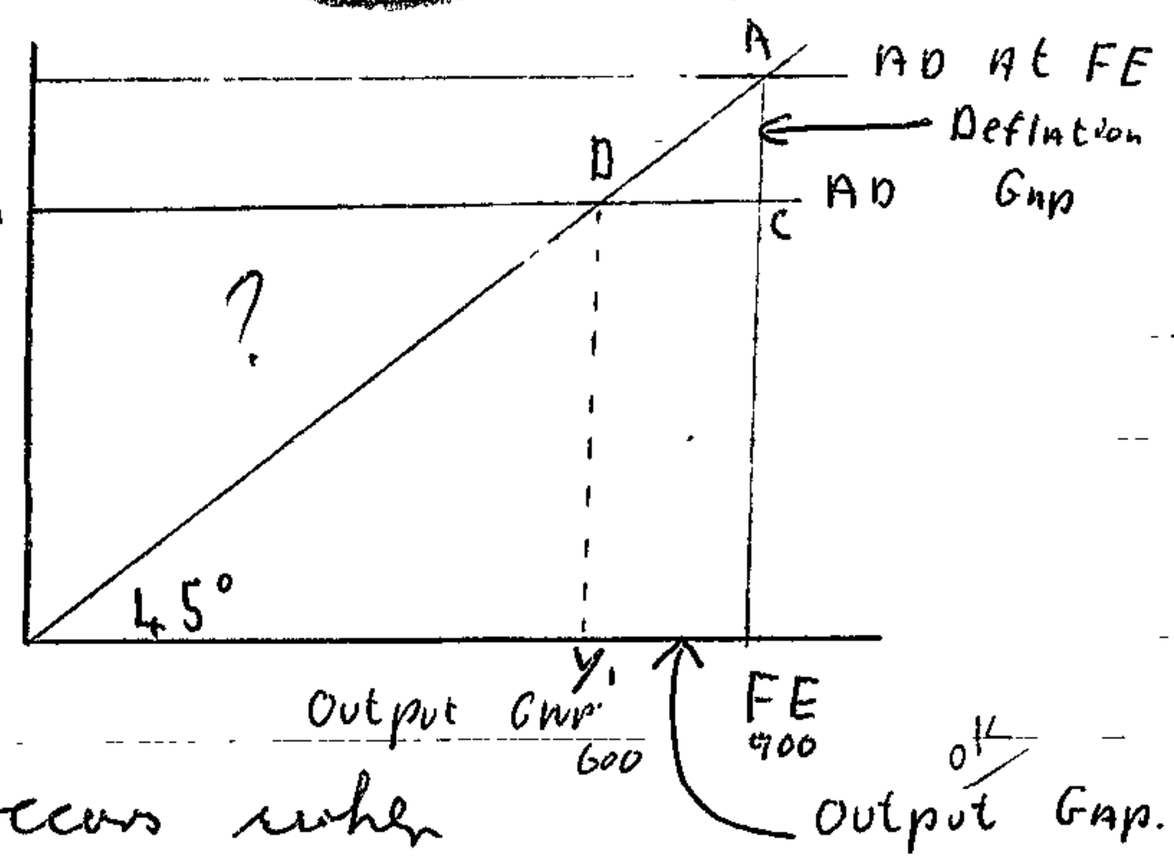
"I have indicated to those who invited me that I did not think it appropriate in the present circumstances for British academics to visit South Africa," he said.

"I need hardly say that playing rugby with the South Africans under heavy police guard . . . seems to me simply obscene."

He said people were continually told that Mr P W Botha intended to liberalise South Africa, but the evidence appeared to him to be "strikingly to the contrary".

● Dr Christie was convicted last week in the Pretoria Supreme Court on five charges under the Terrorism Act, and jailed for 10 years.

Question No 2 b(i)



A deflationary gap occurs when Consumption and Investment spending at Full employment is less than full employment. Here we have a state of equilibrium before Full employment at Y_1. The Deflation Gap is measured by the distance from the AD aggregate demand at full employment to planned aggregate demand on the full employment line. The deflation gap is equal to AC. The output gap is the distance Y_1 FE. D is where the aggregate supply cuts the aggregate demand. We can close a deflation with the aid of Fiscal policy. Fiscal policy is Government

Leaders slate Mrs Mvubelo on investment stand

Post 11/6/80

280

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

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

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

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

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

PROBLEM

"Let's leave it first," he said "I want to comment on a wider context in the way Lucy is being used by the Government propaganda agency in their fight against Bishop Tutu and the SACC."

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

"The Government seeks recognition of and defence from the Western governments by holding them hostage in defence of their properties in this country.

"Foreign companies are motivated by cheap labour where they are defended by the Government in its denial of black workers' rights," he said.

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko secretary of the Soweto Teachers Action Committee, said: "A high percentage of foreign investors do not comply with the Sullivan Code of Conduct which among other things advocate equal pay for equal work.

"Under such circumstances it is pointless to advocate foreign investment when this serves no good purpose in uplifting the lot of the black people in this country."

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

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

Ms

NOTE CAREFULLY

1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers The use of a ball point pen is acceptable Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e g graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used

WARNING

1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

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

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11/6/80

280



Ms Lucy Mvubelo . . . seen a lot of change.

Liberals call for bank boycott

BRITAIN's Liberal Party has called on all its members and party organs to boycott Barclays Bank because of its links with South Africa.

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

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

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

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

Barclays Bank also came under attack in Cambridge this weekend — literally. The windows of the Market Square branch were broken and R1 350 damage caused. Anti-apartheid demonstrators claimed responsibility, although the Cambridge AAM denied official knowledge of the incident — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

'I'm no stooge' says Lucy



Ms Mvubelo

By Z B MOLEFE

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

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

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

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

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

What is her political outlook? Says Mrs Mvubelo. "I believe that the Prime Minister was getting to grips at last with the question of change in our country in the con-

GENERAL NEWS

280

STAR 17/6/80

Americans sold arms to SA

NEW YORK — Two top officials of the Space Research Corporation were sentenced in Rutland, Vermont yesterday to one year in jail in connection with charges involving a scheme to circumvent an embargo against the sale of arms and technology to South Africa

US district judge James Holden suspended six months of the sentences, leaving Space Research founder Gerald Bull and a former company president, Rodgers Gregory to serve six months

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

Space Research, now known as Saber Industries, was fined R36 000

The prosecutors contended that Bull and Gregory directed an elaborate scheme in which military hardware bearing false shipping papers was sent from the firm's isolated compound at the Vermont-Quebec border to South Africa via Antigua

Bull (52) and Gregory (59) faced maximum two year prison terms and fines of R80 000

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

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

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

The activities of Space Research are still under investigation by the UN, the Canadian Government and the US Congress — Sapa-AP

Record sale

LONDON — Works of art from the ancient Nigerian kingdom of Benin fetched a total of R1 315 882 in a record-breaking sale yesterday at Sotheby's auction house in London — Sapa Reuter

Dutch Cabinet to decide on SA oil embargo

STAR 19/6/80 280

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A boycott adopted unilaterally would therefore amount to little more than an empty gesture.

WORLD SPOTLIGHT

BY BRENDAN BOYLE in THE HAGUE

SA boycott vote could mean trouble for Dutch Govt

YESTERDAY'S Dutch parliamentary vote in favour of an independent oil boycott against South Africa is in line with popular opinion in the Netherlands, but it has placed the Centre-Right coalition government in an invidious position, and could lead to its downfall before the end of the month

The Foreign Minister, Dr Chris van der Klaauw, who opposed the motion from the beginning, said before the vote he had "the greatest possible objections" to the oil sanctions scheme

Now, after urgent negotiations with the Prime Minister, Mr Dries van Agt, and the rest of the Christian Democrat-Liberal Cabinet, Dr Van der Klaauw must make clear whether that phrase implies that the parliamentary decision is unacceptable.

He clearly avoided using the word "unacceptable" during the debate on Tuesday night — to do so is to signal to MPs that the government will resign if the motion under consideration is adopted

The sanctions vote was the second in less than six months that has put the government in direct conflict with the parliamentary majority Last December, MPs forced the Cabinet to reverse its earlier policy and ban South Africa from the Paraplegic Olympics that begin in The Hague on Saturday.

The government's opposition to unilateral sanctions does not in any way indicate support for South Africa's policy of apartheid — racial discrimination is as odious to the Rightwing Liberal Party as it is to labour and the communists

But Mr Jan Scholten, the Christian Democrat Southern Africa specialist who tabled the motion calling for an immediate oil boycott, rejects the view of his own party members in the Cabinet that independent Dutch action will undermine Holland's credibility in South Africa and elsewhere

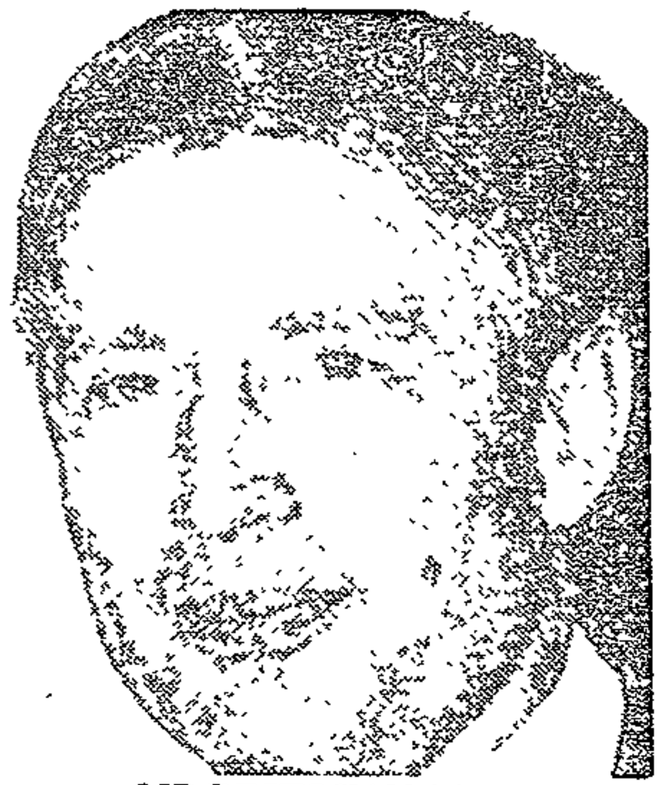
That is the essence of the disagreement on his motion the conservatives believe white South Africa will read the lack of international support for the boycott as an endorsement of apartheid and the Left wing feels the sanctions are an essential gesture of support for the black majority, whose demand for an equal share in government enjoys almost unanimous support in the Netherlands

The sanctions decision is a triumph for the anti-South African pressure groups in Holland that have campaigned unceasingly for years for some decisive gesture of opposition to white rule in the country

Led by the Anti-apartheid Movement, the Southern Africa Committee and Kairos, the campaign this week attracted endorsement from 27 committees and foundations — including the respected Anne Frank Foundation that opposes all forms of persecution

Partly as a result of their own terrible suffering during the Second World War Nazi occupation and the total annihilation of Amsterdam's Jewish population, the Dutch are quick to demonstrate their empathy for anyone who is forced into submission by a superior physical power

The form of democratic government that has evolved in Holland since the war allows minorities and special interest groups



MR DRIES VAN AGT
. . . will he play for time?

far greater potential to realise their goals than even British or American colleagues

Placard demonstrations, symbolic gestures of defiance and weighty petitions attract honest attention from the 150 MPs who are responsibility for the lives of 14-million citizens.

As a result, the groundswell of support for an oil boycott against South Africa — no matter how ineffective it in fact might be — has shifted parliamentary sentiment away from the government and towards the undeniable public demand for something more than mere words of condemnation.

In an unusually eloquent address on Tuesday night, Dr Van der Klaauw condemned South Africa's white government and confirmed his support for the black ideal of equality

"Apartheid is a collection of laws by a white minority designed to keep power from the non-white majority Apartheid is a contravention of every idea of justice and human dignity It makes millions of blacks alien in their own land under a system that can only be maintained by force, as we are seeing now," he said

He argued that Dutch oil sanctions would have no effect on South Africa because exports are so small and that a boycott now could undermine Zimbabwe's efforts to achieve economic stability — and thus its potential as a model of black and white co-operation under majority rule

He confirmed his earlier report to parliament on attempts to win European Economic Community support for sanctions. no one in the EEC was prepared to back this Dutch initiaitve in any way

Reaching for every straw that might save him in his fight against a clearly hostile House, the Foreign Minister eventually went down in the face of unusual determination among members of government and opposition parties.

Only 44 members in the 150-seat House accepted his arguments

The consequences of the vote, however, are not anywhere near as clear as the majority that supported it.

Whatever the outcome, South Africa is unlikely to be economically affected, for Holland, though it is Western Europe's major crude oil agent, does not export any unrefined oil to South Africa

The small quantity of oil products that it does export directly to South Africa could easily be bought elsewhere or through third parties

Severe moral consequences do loom for the government in The Hague, though Prime Minister van Agt must either back down in a second embarrassing concession to the House or risk his Cabinet in a gesture of defiance.

In the first case, his own position at the head of the Centrist Christian Democratic appeal would be made less secure in the face of a pre-election challenge from floor leader Mr Ruud Lubbers

The second alternative would force him to rely on rescue by the 38 Christian Democrats who supported the opposition and the proposer from their own party Put to the test, they could reverse their demand and accept a Cabinet refusal on sanctions — but this is unlikely in the present climate of political crisis.

Though unofficial, the Prime Minister does have a third option — the one most observers expect him to attempt He can accept the vote in principle and then stall for time in its execution until after the elections in 1981

This option would allow the supporters a victory, for they admit that Dutch sanctions would be little more than a public and strong expression of support for the black struggle for equality in South Africa

Dutch vote for an oil embargo against SA

By BRENDAN BOYLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

● See Page 6

That Dutch oil boycott

RDM 20/6/80. 280

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

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

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

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

Carter yields to Kennedy on SA

Star 23/6/80 280

The Star Bureau

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECREGATIONS

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

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

Mr David Aaron, President Carter's chief representative on the platform committee on foreign policy, is said to have initially opposed the South Africa clause. But he yielded in exasperation to bitter pressure from the Kennedy backers.

New Danish arms for SA?

23/6/80 Post 280

THE British newspaper Politiken published yesterday the name of a second Danish shipping company said to have transported arms to South Africa in violation of the United Nations embargo.

The daily said the 400-ton Skanlith, belonging to the J C Jespergaard Company, shipped several tons of arms in May 1979 from the small Italian port of Talamone, 150 kms northwest of Rome, to Durban.

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

PISTOLS

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

GENERAL NEWS

Arms for SA — Danish ships in hot water

STAR 24/6/80 280

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This was denied by the owner, who did not disclose what the vessel was carrying.

Dutch PM to decide on sanctions today

(280)
CAPE TIMES
25/6/80

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

Cabinet vehemently opposed

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

Campaign against British technology sales to 'repressive regimes'

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

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

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

GROUP

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

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

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

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

MPs can (280) ~~291~~ ~~55~~ sway Dutch embargo decision

RDM 25/6/80.

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The sources say, however, that nine Christian Democrats seem prepared to topple the government if it does come to a no-confidenc debate — and that is enough if all 150 MPs are present

Mr Van Agt rules with support from 77 coalition party members and a few Rightwing splinter groups Only eight of his own CDA members need to defect to undermine his support and give the Labour Party opposition the axe it needs to fell the coalition.

OAU plan to check on oil for SA

RDM 25/6/80.

FREETOWN. — Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity, meeting in Freetown, Sierra Leone, to prepare for next week's summit, have recommended monitoring the movement of oil tankers to South Africa as part of a campaign to tighten sanctions against the country, an OAU spokesman has said

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Ministers said the Security Council should be asked to "reaffirm its stand" on an oil embargo against South Africa, Dr Onu added. — Sapa-Reuter.

Dutch Govt 'no' to SA sanctions

(280)
CAPE TIMES 25/6/80

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

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

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

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

The letter followed three days of intensive cabinet discussions in which the ministers were unable to reach a compromise.

Dutch Govt totters over SA sanctions

RDM 27/6/80

By BRENDAN BOYLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nine CDA votes against the government would mean elections in November — eight would mean a holiday before the new session in September

SECT E.

Rough ride ahead for Dutch Govt

RDM 28/6/80

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

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

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

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

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

Parliament adjourned yesterday for the summer recess, but when Ministers return, they will face the difficult task of piloting an austerity budget through the Chamber

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The draft said individual and collective penalties should be imposed on those companies that violated the oil embargo on South Africa imposed by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries — Sapa-Reuter

CANDIDATE MUST enter in) the number of each question (in the order in which it has vered); leave columns (2) and

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

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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

EDSON 15255

West would use sanctions against SA as last resort

Cape Times 30/6/80 280

CHRISTOPHER HILL, director of the Centre for Southern African Studies, University of York, England, on the alternative to peaceful change in South Africa. He recently returned from a visit to this country.

THE governments of Britain, the other member states of the European Community and the United States are all agreed on the absolute necessity of rapid and peaceful change in South Africa. Recent events can only have reinforced these governments' devout hopes that South Africa will be persuaded, rather than forced, to take the necessary steps.

If not, there is a serious possibility that the West will be compelled by irresistible third world pressure to join in United Nations sanctions against South Africa, though no Western government wishes to do anything of the kind, and few, if any, believe that sanctions would work

World war risk

Even if one leaves on one side the desire to retain influence in the third world, and the moral and humanitarian arguments, there are other good reasons for all this Western concern over South Africa. First, the Republic could, after all, expose us to the risk of World War III. There may be some issues which Western governments judge worth that risk, but I am quite sure South Africa is not one of them.

Secondly, there are trade, investment and minerals. The West, and particularly Britain, has substantial investment in and trade with South Africa. No British government, Labour or Conservative, will hazard these lightly, but minerals are even more important. Among Western countries Britain and Germany depend particularly heavily on minerals like chrome, manganese, vanadium and asbestos, imported from South Africa. For some minerals the only other major source is the Soviet Union, with all the political worries that implies

Period of chaos

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

Even in the absence of turmoil in South Africa, the West might be deprived of minerals if South Africa decided to teach us a lesson by withholding them. This would be a kind of sanction in reverse, and although it is rather a long shot, I do not think it has been sufficiently discussed as a possible warning to the West not to undertake sanctions.

The dangers of such a course for South Africa are obvious. It is true that a short-term loss of revenue would be cushioned by the high price of gold, if it remained high, but the sudden disorder which would afflict the commodity markets would not be in South Africa's interest, though the unseemly competition which would no doubt develop between members of the Western alliance would at least produce a certain *schadenfreude*. Most important for South Africa, since the Soviet Union is the main alternative source of so many minerals, would be to assess the Soviet response. Common sense suggests that if it had supplies to spare the Soviet Union would bail the West out. Whether the West would welcome such dependence on the Soviet Union, even in the short term, is another matter.

However, disorder or chaos in South Africa remain more likely causes than reverse sanctions of mineral deprivation. In that case Western survival depends upon how long the disturbance lasts. If it were short the outlook would be serious, but not desperate, if it be assumed that whatever kind of government, however socialist, emerged in South Africa would continue to sell its minerals to the West. (Though even this is not certain, since it is just possible that alternative markets would be available in the Soviet bloc.)

Stock-piling

If the period of chaos were long, the outlook would be very serious indeed, even if the manufacture of luxury or inessential goods were stopped. Stock-piling provides an answer, but only a short-term one. The Germans and French have made a start, the United States is in a better position because large strategic reserves are held which at a pinch could be used for normal industrial purposes, but in Britain it appears that no decision has been taken to stockpile, in spite of the obvious dangers.

All this supports the judgment that without orderly change in South Africa the economies of the West, and of a number of other countries in Africa, will be seriously at risk. This in turn explains the threat of sanctions. They fall into two categories. First, in the context of Namibia, the five Western powers, Britain, France, the United States, Canada and West Germany (which were all members of the security council when the negotiations started) have discussed short sharp sanctions as an aid to negotiations. One example is the interruption of air traffic.

Western line

The other category of sanctions would be intended to persuade white South Africa to make fundamental political, social or economic changes in the Republic itself. The most frequent canvassed example is deprivation of oil.

Once it is clear that the West is trying to promote change, it seems reasonable for South Africans to ask precisely what changes are required. But they do not, at the governmental level, receive precise answers. In general, the Western line has been that it is up to South Africans themselves to decide their constitutional future, and that there is no Western commitment to any particular form of future state, be it unitary, federal or confederal.

Meanwhile, however, it has repeatedly been made clear that it would help South Africa's Western friends if at least some of the more notorious laws of the apartheid system could be repealed. There are great areas of common interest between the West and South Africa, but the West can hardly help the Republic to gain the time for which it constantly asks, unless South Africa provides arguments which can be used on its behalf.

One reason for the difficulty the West has in giving South Africa any specific list of desired changes is that, if South Africa were to meet specific targets, it could reasonably expect sticks to be replaced with carrots. But the achievement of interim objectives, which the West might accept as sufficient sign of good intent, will hardly be accepted by the third world. The West might therefore not be able to deliver the carrot; that is, to remove sanctions which initially had been envisaged as temporary. My own view is that little short of a statement by South Africa of intent completely to dismantle apartheid, with a programme and timetable, would embolden the West to defend the Republic at the United Nations, to the point of using the veto if necessary.

Differences

What then are the governments of the West to do, given that there is no short-term prospect of such a programme or timetable? First, they need to agree on a common line, which is not altogether easy. On the one hand, the governments of the nine member states of the European Community have made a start within the framework of political co-operation. On the other, there are great differences of emphasis, particularly between France and the rest. France, though reasonably willing to follow British or American initiatives, is unlikely to take any of her own. There is a difference of emphasis, too, between Britain and the United States, the latter being less inhibited by large interests in South Africa, and therefore more able to lean towards radical solutions.

In addition, we have to remember that all Western states have normal diplomatic relations with South Africa, businessmen prefer doing business in South Africa to elsewhere in Africa because the South Africans have a reputation for reliability both as suppliers and payers, and a great many British people have "kith and kin" or friends in South Africa.

In view of the difficulties of sticking to a common policy it is almost surprising that out of political co-operation has come one solid contribution to the improvement of conditions of black life in South Africa — namely, the code of conduct for firms with interests there. Dr David Owen (supported by Mr Genscher, his German opposite number) first made the proposal in 1977, partly no doubt with an eye to the August 1977 conference in Lagos on apartheid, partly because Britain already had experience of operating such a code alone.

The European Community's code (which is much in the news in Britain) calls upon employers to improve conditions in a number of ways, of which the injunction to facilitate trade union membership has attracted most attention. Employers are also asked to do their best to mitigate the effects of the migrant labour system, to ensure that wages are at least 50 percent above the minimum living level, to give equal pay for equal work, introduce training schemes and fringe benefits and promote desegregation at the workplace. Finally, they are expected to report annually on current conditions and the progress made during the year.

Defects

The code, which was framed in a hurry, has its defects, but all the nine signed it, though since then the results have differed in the industrial "big three", Britain, France and Germany.

In Britain, business has agreed to operate the code, with individual companies submitting reports (which then became public documents) directly to the secretary of state for trade.

In Germany, after a prolonged tussle, business agreed to submit reports, on the understanding that they would not be published, but that the ministry of economics would publish a general report based on all of them. But the robust German capitalists regard the code as an unwarranted interference in the economic system and have no enthusiasm for it — indeed they pity their British counterparts for the ease with which they yield to government pressure. At the same time, the German government has far less knowledge of the operations of individual companies than has the British, and so is ill-placed to encourage them to report.

Little enthusiasm

In France a somewhat similar arrangement to the German was made, but the companies involved are few and there appears to be little enthusiasm for the code either in business or government. Both, indeed, assert that French companies in South Africa have, in any case, long been acting up to the standards of the code.

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

However, it is indisputable that the code has had an effect on British and, to a lesser extent, German corporate behaviour. It has done so by forcing head offices to inform themselves in detail of the day-to-day operations of their subsidiaries and to convince their managers (many of whom are white South Africans) that the code is seriously meant and, if not complied with, will lead to measures far less acceptable. Nor is the obligation of British-controlled companies to publish individual reports a formality, since they are liable to come under close scrutiny from a number of non-governmental organizations in Europe and South Africa, which in turn may be able to persuade companies to introduce further reforms.

Not a model

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

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

30/6/88

286

OAU to call for disinvestment

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

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

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

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

WITHDRAWAL

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

The declaration continues, "more particularly, it finds the so-called fair employment measures such as the European Economic Community code and the Sullivan principles harmful to the liberation struggle, regardless of the argument that such measures are purported to be designed to create a possible constructive role for foreign investement in South Africa.

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

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

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

It said its research had revealed that international airlines made 276 landings a week in black African countries and only 30 a week in South Africa.

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

Mixed universities pose big problems

281 RDM 1/7/80

Political Staff

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

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

"For universities to flourish and become lively and creative centres of learning it is necessary that they enjoy legitimacy in the eyes of the communities they primarily serve.

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

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

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

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

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

More black people should be in positions of influence at the university — "at the moment, Fort Hare is only black insofar as the students are concerned".

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

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

But he felt it would be unfair say these financial benefits had affected support for open universities: "There has been a strong sense of principle."

Mr Gebeda asked Prof Welsh to comment on the allegation that because the black universities were much cheaper than the white universities, they would be swamped by whites if they were opened up, and that it had been suggested for this reason that whites be excluded.

Prof Welsh rejected this argument, and said there were other ways of protecting black students.

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

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

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

In his paper, Prof Welsh referred to this problem, which he described as "huge"

He conceded his advocacy of an "open-door" policy for universities might be in conflict with particular groups' right of cultural self-determination

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

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

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

The vice-principal of the University of Natal, Professor G D L Schreiner, said he felt "no university can afford not to be open" but that there would be varying degrees of this status at different universities.

And Prof Schreiner raised another issue.

In Europe, he said, between 3% and 5% of young people went to university. But 17% of South Africa's whites attended university.

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

"It should never be thought that a similar percentage of black people could reach universities That could not be afforded," he said

Oil boycott won't cripple SA — Mugabe

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

Because an oil boycott would cripple Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, he added, it would be resisted by these countries.

"South Africa will restrict its oil supplies to itself. In any case it is likely to get oil whatever happens. The Western Countries which have interests in South Africa can never allow South Africa to go without oil.

"I believe there are more effective ways of doing it."

He accused South Africa of mounting acts of "naked aggression" against the Frontline States, saying they were aimed at destabilising the southern African region from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

"South Africa is feeling isolated. Our victory in Zimbabwe has jolted it into taking a very defensive posture and hence the intensification of its attacks on Angola and Zambia and the promotion of subversive elements in Mozambique."

Are we alone?

SOUTH AFRICA AND SANCTIONS: GENESIS AND PROSPECTS, *a symposium organised by the SA Institute of Race Relations and the SA Institute of International Affairs (SA Institute of Race Relations, 95 pp, R1,75)*

It is, once again, sanctions season at the UN (as it has been for a portion of every year for at least a decade, and will continue to be for the decade to come) It would be useful, therefore, to have a handy overview and analysis of the sanctions issue The rhetoric needs to be separated from the substance if we are to make any sense of the daily coverage of the debate.

This is a collection of papers presented at a symposium, with participants' comments Papers include an historic survey, and an examination of political, economic, diplomatic and cultural sanctions.

Does it succeed in teasing out what is important about the sanctions sound and fury? The symposium was held in February 1979, and it is interesting to note how some papers have dated badly, while others are still useful guides to the issues.

Mervyn Frost's paper on the historical background has, unsurprisingly, not dated much It is, however, an unimaginative catalogue of past sanctions rather than an examination of sanctions as a process within the international political context

The same applies to Deon Geldenhuys' long and industrious treatment of political sanctions, which is replete with laundry lists and catalogues. Geldenhuys' treatment does look forward to prospects for future sanctions, but in an undifferentiated, catch-all way which is more confusing than enlightening

Andre Hamersma's short treatment of economic sanctions, by contrast, uses background and laundry lists but subordinates them to conceptual concerns He distinguishes between strategic embargoes, boycotts and sanctions (useful distinctions, but seldom made) and discusses how they relate to each other

He then goes on to show that, while general economic sanctions are highly unlikely to be effective, embargoes and boycotts could well have a cumulative and highly debilitating effect on the SA economy. He reduces these to five basic areas arms embargoes, oil embargoes, trade boycotts, especially of high visibility raw material exports, technology boycotts, and investment capital boycotts

Because Hamersma is concerned with process and conceptual analysis rather than compiling laundry lists, his analysis has not dated The strength of this approach needs to be emphasised, judging from the asinine comments in the collection by the discussant of Hamersma's paper.

We should not be concerned to draw up a model showing "y" effect of "x" sanction This is simple-minded even beyond the limits of academic gamesmanship What we need to do is to examine how sanctions fit into the economic and political processes overall (both in SA and abroad)

As Hamersma points out, building a "self-sufficient" economy is not a response which has any hope of succeeding. The priority is to create jobs within SA, rather than to manufacture guided missiles or oil substitutes

David Yudelman

Financial Mail July 4 1980

Renewals for 'open' status granted

Own Correspondent

THE Liquor Board in Pretoria has granted all applications made for the renewal of international status by restaurants, hotels and sports clubs.

The chairman of the board, Mr F J le Roux, said the applications for new licences had not yet been decided upon. These will be considered in August or September.

There were 64 renewal applications from all over the Transvaal.

Of the 38 new applications for international status, none came from Pretoria restaurants.

Spokesmen for two restaurants, the Squire's Loft and Mike's Kitchen, said yesterday that if they were granted their wine and malt licences, they would apply for international status. This would make them the first licensed restaurants in Pretoria with "open" status.

A spokesman for the Performing Arts Council of the Transvaal said that the council had applied for two liquor licences for the new State Theatre complex in Pretorius Street.

If these were granted, Pact would then apply for international status.

Mr Le Roux said that licensed restaurants who wanted to serve black guests should continue to use the "ad hoc procedure" of telephoning the board for special permission.

The numbers are Pretoria 48-3794 (office hours) and after hours, Mr Symington at 64-4736, or Mr Pisto at 83-3650.

9/7/80 ARGUS

All-race training school plan

ATLANTIS Diesel Engines is establishing a multi-racial industrial training school, costing more than R1,4-million, to train personnel for the factory being built on the Cape west coast, according to the financial manager, Mr O Scholtz.

He said: 'We are completely colour-blind, and foresee no problems. But we must have a reasonable standard, which everyone must maintain.

'If we are to offer equality of opportunity, we must expect equal loyalty from all our personnel, in order to ensure their own security with the company.

'The policy is proving successful,' Mr Scholtz said, 'because we did not have a single absentee during the two-day stayaway, and only one person asked for leave.'

Initially the school will concentrate on training 600 operators and supervisors, who will make up the work force when the factory begins production in 1982.

Some of these men will be selected on merit to be sent overseas for more specific teaching.

Once the basic work-force has been trained and the factory is in production, 'we will begin to teach the basic trades, such as fitting, joining, welding and maintenance, which are related to the factory's production line,' Mr Scholtz said.

'And as the factory moves on to more sophisticated processes, such as crankshaft and engine block production, we will continue training operators and supervisors, as well as artisans.

'Selection will be based on qualification, not colour. The level of qualification will depend on the course, but will range from a simple aptitude test to a university degree.'

The periods of training vary from two or three weeks for operating skills to four years for artisan training.

Mixed beaches. Bid to test opinion

A "REFERENDUM" to test opinion on racially-mixed beaches is being conducted in Green Point, Sea Point and Camps Bay by anonymous "concerned citizens".

Ballot papers, which arrived by post at homes in the area this week, claim that a concerned body of Green Point and Sea Point and Camps Bay citizens is seeking to obtain the opinion of residents on what is described as the "beach issue".

Recipients of the forms — claimed to be the 12 000 people on the municipal voters roll — are asked whether they want the beaches to be integrated, reserved for each race group, for whites only or some integrated and some reserved.

Voters are asked to return the forms to a mail marketing firm who will count the votes under the supervision of a former chief magistrate of Cape Town, Mr H van Huyssteen. The closing date is next Monday.

Yesterday the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, which recently obtained a mandate from its members to push for racially-integrated beaches subject to regulations to control crowds, denied all knowledge of the ballot.

The chairman, Mr Chris Joubert, said it was not organized by the official representatives of the residents of Green Point, Sea Point and Camps Bay.

While his association was not against the concept of a referendum, it had been decided that a postal ballot, costing between R3 500 and R4 000, would not put people properly in the picture on the beach issue.

Instead, a meeting was called in May which was attended by 800 people from Green Point and Sea Point alone.

Mr Joubert said he would like to know what the organizers of the referendum intended doing with the information once they had it.

"I'd like to ask these concerned citizens what their next step is. All this will result in is big talk," Mr Joubert said.

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Move to step up anti-SA sanctions

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Labour Party's International Committee has resolved to launch a campaign with the TUC to gain acceptance for its policy of economic sanctions against South Africa.

After its regular monthly meeting at which members slammed the South African Government's recent "ruthless and repressive" actions at home and abroad, the committee resolved to:

● Actively seek support for the policies of economic sanctions against South Africa and solidarity with the liberation movements from the other member parties of the Socialist International and from the Socialist International itself.

The resolution, proposed by left-wing MPs, Mr Alex Kitson and Mr Eric Heffer, will have the party send a delegation to the Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington "to discuss the deteriorating situation in southern Africa at the earliest opportunity."

The committee called on the parliamentary Labour Party "to bring these matters before Parliament at the earliest opportunity."

Carter's party vows to keep up squeeze on SA

RDM 12/7/80

By ANTHONY RIDER
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Full economic sanctions against South Africa remain the goal of the United States Democratic Party until the South African Government abandons apartheid.

That is spelt out in the Africa policy section of the Democratic Party's election platform, which has been adopted in Washington.

The manifesto for the general election in November now goes to the national Democratic convention in New York next month.

It says that in Southern Africa, the party will exert its influence to promote progress towards majority rule and to end "the racist system of apartheid".

It adds: "We support increased pressure through legal diplomatic sanctions on the oppressive South African regime.

'Initially we will divest, under legal procedures, South African holdings of all public institutions, and eventually deploy full legal economic sanctions until that government abandons its undemocratic apartheid system."

The party says Africa will be of central importance to US foreign policy in the 1980s.

It notes that by early 1977, when President Carter took office, US relations with Africa were at an historic low point.

"We had little credibility in black Africa, for we made little attempt to see African problems from an African perspective."

The party said US policy then had no clearly defined goals.

"As a consequence, our attempts to bring an end to the war in Southern Africa were ineffective."

The party said the Democratic administration developed a long-term African policy that was viable on its own merits and did not treat Africa as "an appendage to great power competition".

It said the administration recognised the need for a new approach to the continent — based on mutual success.

US diplomatic efforts had helped bring about a peaceful settlement in Zimbabwe while lessening Soviet-Cuban influence in the area.

"Much remains to be done. Many of the 50 African nations are politically unstable and economically weak, partly as a result of their colonial heritage, but increasingly due to endemic drought and the economic dislocation resulting from ever-rising energy costs."

The party pledged itself to continue efforts to improve US relations with Africa.

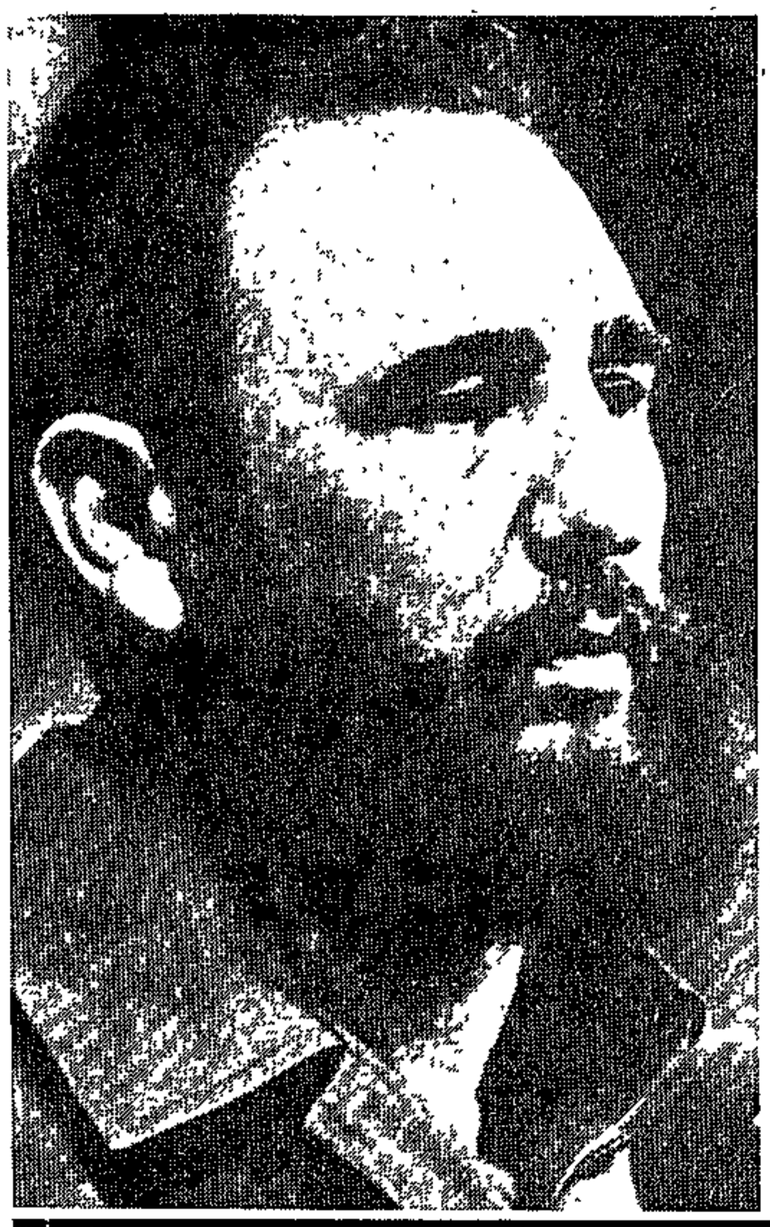
"US aid, in the form of grain and food, must be continued, but in addition, we must seek with African governments ways of removing famine prermanently."

It committed itself to economic rebuilding in Zimbabwe as part of a coherent multi-donor plan for "all the co-operating" countries of Southern Africa.

It also pledged active support for self-determination in South West Africa, and to press for the withdrawal of Soviet and Cuban troops from Africa.

Castro renews sanctions call

(280) S. Post 13/7/80



CUBA'S President Fidel Castro (left), has personally asked the United Nations why South Africa escapes mandatory international sanctions.

In a letter to U N Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, he says he is renewing "my willingness to contribute to the cause of the oppressed people of the African southern zone by all possible means."

The letter, dated June 20 in Havana, was distributed this week by Cuba's mission to the United Nations.

Castro says he received news of "a new aggression" by the South African Government during recent violent disorder in Cape Town and Johannesburg "with deep indignation."

"This new crime of the racist South African regime cannot remain unpunished," Castro said. "For a long time humanity as a whole has been demanding indignantly that the crimes of the racist regime be punished, and I believe it is essential to apply the sanctions provided for in the UN charter."

"Almost a year ago," he said, "the Non-Aligned Movement urged the UN Security Council to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa."

But the Security Council "remained deaf for years to these appeals and blind to reality."

"There is no doubt that Western permanent members of the Council and transitional corporations benefited from exploiting the black South African people and their natural resources."

The Western powers — especially the United States — considered "the criminal Pretoria regime an essential strategic ally in order to maintain the so-called free world," he wrote — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

Dental Association admits discrimination

Blacks to get a better deal

The Dental Association of South Africa admits to discriminatory practices against black patients but is committed to eradicating them and improving dental services for blacks.

This was said this week by the vice-president of the association, Dr Andre Ferreira, in the light of a story published in The Star.

The report written by Mrs Maude Motanyana, described her difficulties in obtaining treatment from white dentists for her child who was suffering from swollen and bleeding gums.

In several cases she was told "Sorry, we do not make appointments for you people. You can come in anytime The doctor will see you wou when he is free"

APPEAL

Dr Ferreira said that the Minister of Health, Dr Munnik had appealed to dentists to provide a full service for all races The Dental Association supported this call and was doing everything possible to eliminate discriminatory practices

"We are aware of these problems and are trying to eliminate them," he said.

Dr Ferreira said there were only three or four black dentists practising in Soweto and there were only about 100 non-white dentists in the whole country

He added that some of the discriminatory practices were the result of socio-economic conditions and these could not be solved overnight

Dr H Heydt, executive secretary of the Dental Association, said. "Any patient having a problem similar to that of Mrs Motanyana should telephone the association at 642-4687 We will do our best to put them in touch with a dentist who will help them."

WORLD NEWS

Andy Young backs call for embargo on SA air travel

(280) Star 29/7/80



Andrew Young . . . still influential.

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Andrew Young, still one of the most respected of America's black leaders, has backed a move aimed at breaking off all air travel to and from South Africa.

The ban would be imposed on South Africa if the Government continued to "stall" on the issue of Namibian independence.

In his column in The Washington Post yesterday he said pointedly that such action could "shore up lagging black and liberal support for President Carter."

Mr Young referred to the airline sanction call made recently by Nigeria's President Shehu Shagari, who also called for a non-negotiable deadline for independence in Namibia by 1981.

"The United States must be determined that South Africa face up to the harsh realities of the world. If there are no free and fair elections in Namibia, South Africa must be forced to face sanctions."

An airline ban would be "workable." It would force South Africa and its citizens to decide whether they wanted to be cut off from the world.

"The purpose of such airline sanctions would not be to cripple South Africa, but to provide an outside moral authority to enable more enlightened leadership to prevail.

"Such an authority might be necessary to allow South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha to pass the blame for compliance to the west, much as some southern politicians in the United States reluctantly capitulated to Supreme Court decisions as a means to facilitate peaceful desegregation."

He said the Namibian issue was one which clearly separated Carter from the Republican nominee Ronald Reagan and could shore up lagging black and liberal support for Carter.

Mr Young's support for the airline ban is significant.

He is the most important black leader actively campaigning — albeit with some reservations — for a beleaguered president.

Black leaders have already made it clear that they are bitterly disappointed with Carter's failure to fulfil his 1976 election promises.

'Pirates' and trade with SA

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Slow 6/8/80

From The Guardian

OSLO — A fuss has broken out in Norway over a letter from a ship's crew member published in the newspaper, VG, saying. "We are now painting over the name and the banner on the funnel. We feel like modern pirates, and hope that everything will go well."

There have been several allegations this year about Norwegian ships and South Africa Nigeria's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr B Akporode Clark, has accused some Norwegian shipowners of earning "blood money"

Norwegian public opinion is strongly against trade with South Africa.

Bonn probes German arms sales

By BRUCE STEPHENSON
London Bureau

LONDON. — West German authorities are investigating a Dusseldorf arms firm accused of illegally selling weapons to South Africa and other "areas of tension".

A special commission, set up by the federal criminal investigation office and the North Rhine Westphalia state prosecutor, is examining whether the company, Rheinmettal, has been selling arms illegally to the Middle East, South Africa and South America.

The Bonn government imposes tight restrictions on arms sales to countries outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (Nato) and bans weapons exports to "areas of tension".

In terms of Bonn's foreign policy, the category would normally include South Africa and most Middle East countries. Exceptions can only be made if specifically approved by the government.

Rheinmetall, which makes tank turrets and barrels as well as small arms, has denied acting illegally.

No details of shipments to South Africa, if any, have been revealed. Neither the company, which has an annual turnover of R307-million, nor the commission would comment on the details of the case.

But the issue is likely to prove controversial, partly because it centres on a particularly weak point in West German arms legislation — the so-called final use clause — and partly because it comes at a time when both the ruling Social Democratic and Free Democratic parties have been stepping up pressure to curb weapons exports.

The government insists that final use clauses are written into most arms sales contracts between West Germany and other Nato countries in which the purchaser undertakes not to re-export the weapons to a non-Nato country without the written permission of the government.

STAR 13/8/80

Black lawyers call for sanctions

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The National Bar Association of America, at its annual conference in Dallas, has called for "comprehensive economic sanctions" against South Africa.

The association of 8 000 lawyers — mostly black — last year received international recognition for a study report opposing the lifting of sanctions against Zimbabwe.

The resolution urging full sanctions against South Africa will be presented to the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa

The move followed a comprehensive report by the association on sanctions against South Africa. It noted "the repression of freedom of expression and association for blacks, the lack of a right to vote, citizenship rights and rights to own land in South Africa."

The conference also endorsed the campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela from life imprisonment on Robben Island.

The president of the association, Robert Earl Harris, presented an award intended for Mandela for his "heroic efforts for the liberation of black people in South Africa"

The resolution urging full economic sanctions also recommended a ban on new investment and loan guarantees for South Africa. It suggested mandatory phased withdrawal of existing investment and an embargo on all trade, including air traffic, and a denial of landing rights in the United States.

Nations demand sanctions on SA

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Demands for an end to the South West Africa/Namibia negotiations intensified when India and then Cuba went before the United Nations' decolonisation committee this week to demand the swift application of sanctions against South Africa.

The "urgent need" was to bolster Swapo's fighting strength, said Cuban Ambassador, Mr Raul Roa-Kouri. "Sanctions must not be postponed," he said.

From India came a proposed five-point draft to put to the General Assembly when it convenes next month. This would determine that South Africa had amply demonstrated it had no intention of accepting any UN dictate and that the Western powers should end their "so-called negotiations".

Australia also spoke against South Africa, saying the "continued equivocation has encouraged the view that it (South Africa) has not been negotiating in good faith".

"There must be an end to patience," warned Ambassador Harold Anderson. The price of not accepting the UN plan would be "a toll of suffering and bitterness" that would spell tragedy not only for Namibia, but for South Africa itself."

The Cuban Ambassador made no mention of Angola's hint that Cuban troops would be withdrawn if a Namibia deal was clinched.

He sharply attacked the "contradiction" of South Africa being allowed bases in the southern sector of the demilitarised zone, while not even unarmed Swapo personnel were to be allowed anywhere in the zone.

China also called for sanctions. The "schemes and frauds" of South Africa — which was doing its utmost to undermine the UN plan — had to be condemned, said its representative, Mr Chao Wei.

GENE

Howitzer shells for SA: firm is fined

MONTREAL — Space Research Corporation of Quebec was fined a total of R44 000 yesterday for violating the UN embargo o, arms sales to South Africa.

The defence lawyer entered a guilty plea to seven counts charging the company with shipping "at least" 33 000 howitzer shells and a variety of howitzer parts to South Africa. The firm also was charged with filing false export certificates naming Spain, Antigua and Barbados as the destinations of the material shipped to South Africa.

The offences were committed between October 1976 and September 1978.

The prosecutor said it was "likely" enough evidence existed to justify charges against the chief officers of the company, Gerald Bull (52) and Rodgers Gregory (59).

But they were not charged, he said, because the main offences were committed outside Canada. — Sapa-Reuter

Cango apartheid to stay

2018180 ARGUS

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THERE were no plans to alter the racially segregated restaurant and entrances to the Cango Caves before this year's tourist season begins, the Mayor of Oudtshoorn, Mr Arnold de Jager, said today.

Mr de Jager denied earlier reports of impending change and said the council had merely decided to get technical people to do a feasibility study of possible changes to the restaurant.

'The study will only be available in November,' Mr de Jager said, 'and we will then have to decide whether changes are practically and financially possible.'

LICENCE

At the moment, the Cango Caves, an international tourist attraction, have separate parking, separate restaurant facilities and separate entrances to the caves for people of different race groups.

Mr de Jager said people should remember the restaurant was an old building, built according to the law at the time.

'In view of the changes in legislation, we will now reconsider all the facts. The root of the problem is the liquor licence we have at the restaurant,' Mr de Jager said.

The separate entrances will remain for the moment but will fall away should the council decide to alter the restaurant.

'We could always use the second entrance to handle large groups of tourists,' Mr de Jager said.

'One must remember, however, that the statistics for black visitors are still very low.'

Last year, 134 482 people visited the caves, of whom 14 566 were black.

Mauritius could join ban on SAA

Star 4/9/80

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The Star's Africa
News Service

PORT LOUIS — Mauritius will eventually join the Seychelles in closing its airport to South African Airways flights — if the fiery leader of the Mauritian Opposition has his way.

Mr Paul Berenger, secretary-general of the leftist Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), is in almost daily telephone contact with Socialist Seychelles President Albert Rene, whose Government last week announced that it was cutting the SAA air link in line with a resolution to that effect passed by the United Nations.

STOP OFF

Berenger is the driving force behind the MMM which has a good chance of winning the next election, due in a little more than a year.

If that happens, he said in an interview here, he intends going through with his pre-1976 election pledge to deny SAA landing rights either to drop passengers or to refuel on the long haul to Australia.

The same goes for the Hong Kong-bound flights, which, until last week, refuelled in the Seychelles but which now stop off in Mauritius.

South African tourists provide a large slice of Mauritius's foreign exchange and, says Berenger, they would still be welcome on the island.

He said he was sure South African tourists would be willing and able to fly to Mauritius on other airlines.

VEGETABLES

An aviation source pointed out that the South African Airline's new Boeing 747SB jets could easily make the flight from Durban or Johannesburg to Perth though the need to carry extra fuel might mean a drop in the number of passengers carried.

● The Star's Nairobi correspondent reports that the Seychelles Government will continue to buy one-third of the islands' fresh vegetable requirements from South Africa.

Arrangements have now been made for British Airways to fly in one ton of vegetables weekly from South Africa.

Other South African exports to the Seychelles will suffer from the ban, which is expected to have a marked effect on the cost of living in the isles.

Sanctions nearer as SA fights 'partiality'

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa has handed United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim a formal communication on SWA/Namibia which is almost certain to speed up a sanctions demand already being drafted by the African bloc.

The document is believed to reflect the South African Government's belief that implementation of plans for a UN-led independence programme is blocked only by the UN's partiality for Swapo.

South Africa's communication — the latest in an extended and sometimes hostile exchange — has not yet been made public.

But it is thought that South Africa has made clear it sees no technical obstacles or differencs of interpretation in the plan, yet stands firmly by its insistence that the UN abandons what Pretoria perceives as a blatant favouritism towards Swapo.

ASSEMBLY VIEW

The UN General Assembly, through the numerically - dominant votes of the Afro-Asian bloc socialist countries and most developing nations, recognises Swapo as the "sole and authentic voice of the people of Namibia," and the guerilla movement enjoys enthusiastic material and moral support. Only a fairly small group of Western governments has refused to accord it exclusive recognition, claiming that Swapo is only one party to the dispute.

Thousands of dollars of UN funds are channelled to Swapo annually to pay for its New York office and staff and to cover travelling costs.

The special status granted Swapo is not reflected in any of the resolutions on the issue by the Security Council, where three Western architects of the settlement proposal — the United States, Britain and

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The general approach will no problem in MAN. 530 which follows.

16/9/80

Boycotts 'madness,' says Minister

Indust and business in the free world should harness its resources to fight the "political madness" of boycotts, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

South Africa was the only "non-communist" provider of certain strategic minerals, he said.

"Can one harm an important trading partner, South Africa or any other country, without harming oneself?" he asked.

Opening the Electra and Mining Exhibition at Milner Park, Mr de Klerk said it was gratifying to note that overseas manufacturers from 17 countries were represented.

"I deduce from their presence that they are prepared to deal with us in the same spirit of businesslike objectivity as we have displayed in dealing with our minerals."

He said the purpose of the exhibition was threatened by the "dangerous phenomena of boycotts and embargoes.

"Today it may pose a threat to South Africa — tomorrow it will be another country.

"Has the time not come for the business and industrial community of the Free World to harness its resources and to fight this political madness which threatens the very foundations of free trade?"

Was the right to do business not one of the rights worthy of protection? He asked.

New African move to cut off SA oil supply

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Western European parliamentarians are being asked to add their influence to plans being drafted here for an oil embargo against South Africa.

The United Nations African bloc will demand an oil cutoff later this month, possibly confronting the United States with an embarrassing political dilemma in the most intense period of the US Presidential campaign.

The United Nations special committee against apartheid is canvassing for European support through a Dutch representative whose own proposal to stop the Netherlands selling oil to South Africa gained strong support in the Dutch Parliament earlier this year.

The representative, Mr Jan Nico Scholten, has undertaken to help the UN committee sponsor a meeting of parliamentarians from several Western European countries during October to broaden support for an oil boycott in protest at South Africa's statutory racial segregation.

Mr Akporode Clark, the Nigerian chairman of the committee against apartheid, said yesterday after meeting Mr Scholten that the parliamentarians would be consulted "on co-ordinated action on an oil embargo against South Africa."

The African group is drafting a sanctions resolution — probably aiming at an oil embargo and termination of air links with South Africa — for tabling when the UN Security Council meets at the Africans' request on September 25.

To add weight to their attack on South Africa's policies, they have requested the meeting at a time when at least five African Foreign Ministers will be at the UN for the regular session of the General Assembly.

If Western diplomats are unable to deter the African group from insisting that their sanctions demand go to a vote, it is suggested that the US could abstain, leaving Britain — which has a greater investment stake in South Africa — to kill the move with its veto.

union won't print Guardian

A newsprint

Print unions have been asked to handle a following confirmation that The London Daily Mail recently acquired paper made in South Africa through an American broker

The order to block the newsprint came from Mr Bill Keys, general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, who is also chairman of the printing industries committee of the Trades Union Congress

The Daily Mail, part of the Associated Newspapers group, has given an undertaking not to buy further supplies of South African paper

Mr Edward Winnington-Ingram, a director of Associated Newspapers Limited, said last night that a small amount of South African newsprint had been unwittingly bought in New York through a company called Central National Corporation.

The purchases were made at a time when Associated's traditional sources of supply were held up by the seamen's strike in Scandinavia.

But Mr Keys regards the shipments as "highly provocative" and has threatened to stop production of The Daily Mail if Associated buys any further supplies from South Africa

Britain already imports 80 percent of its newsprint and the domestic industry is currently being ravaged by the closure or imminent closure of 10 paper mills with the loss of 6 000 jobs

Threat by UK print union on SA import

rem 1/9/30 250

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

LONDON — A powerful print trade union has threatened to call its members out on strike — and halt the presses in Fleet Street if necessary — if any more newsprint from South Africa is imported into Britain.

This follows a row over the purchase by Britain's Daily Mail of a shipment of newsprint from the Mondi mill in Durban through a New York company

As soon as this came to light in London, Mr Bill Keys, general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat), instructed Sogat members not to handle any South African newsprint

Mr Keys described the shipment as "highly provocative" and threatened stoppages to halt production of the Daily Mail if it bought any more newsprint from South Africa

Faced with this threat, the Daily Mail's proprietors quickly gave an undertaking not to do so again

A spokesman for Sogat — one of the unions which wield considerable power over Britain's biggest newspapers — told the Rand Daily Mail the union had been "extremely irritated" to learn of the purchase

He said "The position of the newsprint industry in Britain is so precarious that thousands of jobs have been lost and still more threatened We are opposed to any new countries sending shipments here

"The fact that this latest lot was from South Africa simply rubbed salt into the wound"

(British trade unions have considerable hostility towards South Africa, largely because of what they see as the lack of trade union facilities for blacks)

The Sogat spokesman said that with further threatened closures of newsprint factories in Britain, the domestic industry was facing "total elimination"

This would mean thousands more jobs lost

In view of its high fuel cost, Britain was finding it cheaper to import from other countries, mainly Scandinavia and Canada These countries had the advantage of natural forests near sources of hydro-electric power — and the deals were negotiated in dollars, a further advantage at a time when sterling was very strong

The trade unions were strongly opposed to the importation of newsprint, but had had to accept that a major proportion — nearly 80% — was now coming from the traditional suppliers

They were not willing to countenance other countries "coming in on the act" — and particularly not South Africa

US anti-apartheid demos win court fight

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The seven-day trial of a group of anti-apartheid protesters has ended with their acquittal on all charges.

The 10 lecturers and students are believed to be the first university group promoting United States disinvestment to be prosecuted.

They were arrested in Kalamazoo, Michigan, last October, and charged with disturbing the peace during a meeting of Western Michigan University's board of trustees.

Though the charges carried maximum penalties of only R90 fines or 90 days' jail, the trial became a bitterly fought test case.

Kalamazoo is the home of the Upjohn Company, whose investments in South Africa became the major target — with the students bringing in veteran South African activist Mr Dennis Brutus to launch a defence fund.

During the trial, Western Michigan's principal, Mr John Bernhard, described apartheid as "a pernicious evil" likely to lead to a bloodbath, while trustees contended Upjohn's presence in South Africa did more good than harm.

After the verdict, a spokesman for the accused claimed a double victory — in having also succeeded in turning the trial into a platform for the disinvestment cause.

A series of Bills are pending in the Michigan State legislature which seek to force the withdrawal of state funds from businesses involved in South Africa.

5/9/80 SEA ROM (289)

UN to publicise church stand

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The American Dutch Reformed Church's support for economic sanctions against South Africa will be specially publicised by the United Nations.

The Apartheid Committee ordered the UN Centre Against Apartheid to "publicise widely" action by the church's general synod and a letter it has since sent to the UN.

The American church, officially known as the "Reformed Church in America", has roots close to those of its South African counterpart.

Its general synod recently adopted a resolution calling on the United States Government to support international sanctions against South Africa.

It is one of three usually conservative churches to take strong stands on South Africa.

The mass-membership Lutheran Church narrowly rejected a disinvestment motion, while accepting it as "an option", and the Minneapolis-based American Lutheran Church meets next month on a recommendation of its executive to endorse sanctions and disinvestment.

West stalls UN move to monitor SA imports

15/9/80 STAR 280

Own Correspondent

GENEVA — An African National Council proposal for the monitoring of all oil and arms shipments to South Africa has been effectively quashed by Western opposition.

The proposal, which was backed by the Soviet Union, was raised at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) which ended its annual two-week shipping committee meeting here at the weekend.

It called on Unctad to monitor oil and arms shipments to South Africa.

"It's been put on record and no action will be taken on it," said a conference source. "But it can be reopened at any time in the future."

Another blow to supporters of a monitoring system was the conference's failure to agree on the future of open registry shipping (flags of convenience fleets) which conceal shipowners' identities and allow the UN oil embargo of South Africa to be broken with impunity.

Developing countries want the practice of open registry shipping to be completely phased out but Western countries, which own most of the world's open registry fleets and would therefore have the most to lose, were strongly against the move.

Unctad officials recognised that the expansion of open registry fleets, which now account for nearly a third of global deadweight tonnage, had "adversely affected the development and competitiveness of fleets of countries which do not offer open registry facilities, including those of developing countries."

After several hours debate which failed to bridge the north-south gap, the conference agreed to convene a special session of the shipping committee next year to study the question further.

Another key issue — developing countries' aspirations to a minimum of 20 percent of the world deadweight tonnage by 1990 — also involved a clash of north-south interests.

Western nations succeeded in stalling the issue by calling for a group of experts to study the problems faced by developing countries in the carriage of oil cargoes.

Call on industry to fight against boycotts

Staff Reporter

INDUSTRY and business in the free world should harness its resources to fight the "political madness" of boycotts, the incoming Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, suggested in Johannesburg yesterday

South Africa was the only "non-communist" provider of certain strategic minerals, he said

"Can one harm an important trading partner — South Africa or any other country — without harming oneself?" he asked.

Opening the Electra and Mining exhibition at Milner Park, Mr De Klerk said it was gratifying to note that overseas manufacturers from 17 countries were represented.

"I deduce from their presence that they are prepared to deal with us in the same spirit of businesslike objectivity as we have displayed in dealing with our minerals."

He said the purpose of the exhibition was threatened by the "dangerous phenomena of boycotts and embargoes"

"Today it may pose a threat to South Africa — tomorrow it will be another country.

"Has the time not come for the business and industrial community of the free world to harness its resources and to fight this political madness which threatens the very foundations of free trade?"

He asked whether the right



An exhibit at the Electra and Mining exhibition got to grips with three ex-Miss South Africa's at the show's opening a Milner Park, Johannesburg, yesterday. The three are — from the left — Karen Sickel, Yolanda Kloppers and Vera Johns More than R100-million worth of equipment made by 2 000 companies from about 17 countries is on show.

16/9/80

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hundreds of suspected terrorists and political extremists and sources close to the junta said they expected a major purge of civilian provincial governors within 48 hours.

Government sources in Ankara said hundreds of suspected Leftist and Rightist militants have been picked up by the army in the past 24 hours in Ankara, Adana and other large cities.

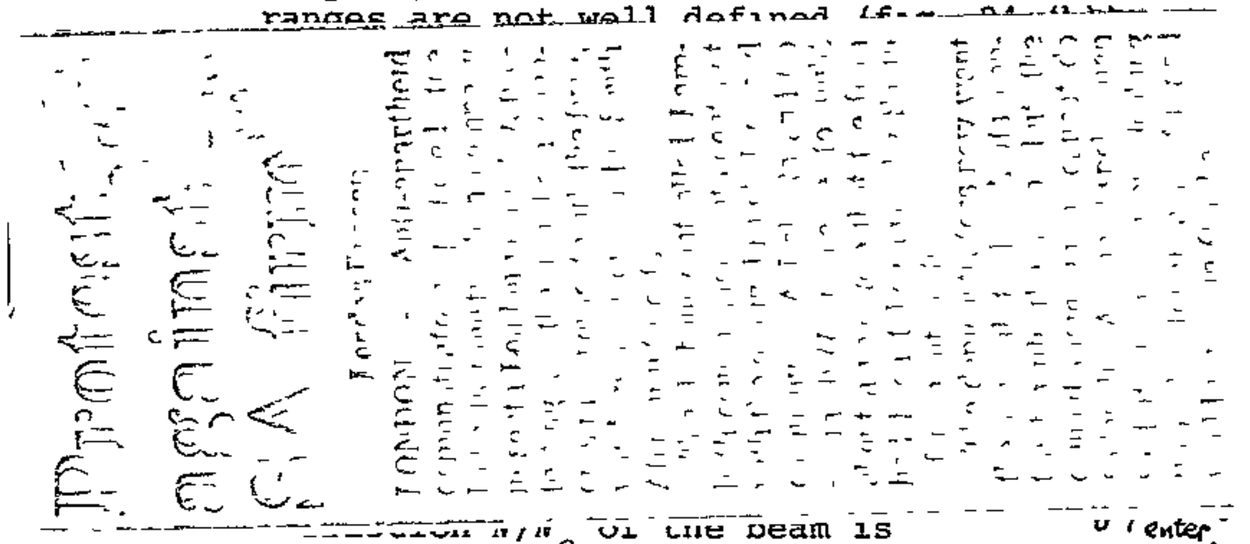
Some have been questioned and released and others held in custody. Sources said among those arrested have been several academics from Ankara's Left-leaning Middle East Technical University and Ankara University's political science department — both institutions had become highly politicised during the past few years.

The martial law command in six eastern provinces, where Turkey's Kurdish minority is concentrated, said yester that 182 persons had been picked up for suspected terrorist and other offences and 108 of them taken into custody.

Many arms were confiscated

increases, as the particle penetrates deeper into the medium . The density of energy deposited $(-dE/dx)$ is therefore highest at the end of the range (fig. 25).

Relatively heavy particles such as the p or α are not significantly deflected in their collisions with the much lighter electrons in matter and the maximum energy lost per collision is only a tiny fraction of the p or α energy. These heavy particles therefore retain their original directions throughout the slowing down process and their ranges are well defined - do not vary much from one particle to another of the same energy (fig. 24(a)). Incident electrons, however, can scatter through large angles in their collisions with atomic electrons (of similar mass) and can lose a large fraction of their energy in a single collision, therefore their detailed trajectories vary a great deal from one electron to another and their ranges are not well defined (fig. 24(b)).



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...fraction N/N_o of the beam is transmitted without interaction and a fraction $(1-N/N_o)$ interacts with nuclei in the slab. The number N of neutrons emerging per second is given by

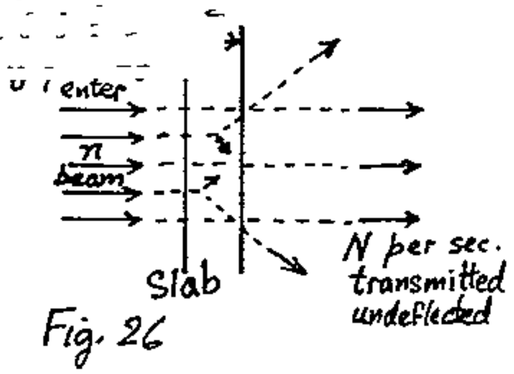


Fig. 26

$$N = N_o \exp(-\alpha x) \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (33)$$

where α is the neutron interaction coefficient of the slab and depends on neutron energy and on the species and density of nuclei in the slab.

The neutron-nucleus interaction is either a nuclear scattering process, in which the neutron transfers some of its energy to the resulting (charged) recoil nucleus, or a nuclear reaction which usually leads to the emission of charged particles or gamma rays. Thus the secondary particles resulting from neutron interactions in matter are often charged particles and these particles then interact with the matter as described in (a). Hydrogenous media such as wax, water or plastic are of particular interest because a neutron can lose any fraction (0-100%) of its kinetic energy in a

single elastic collision with a proton. The maximum nuclear recoil energy E_{max} resulting from elastic scattering of neutrons (of mass m_n and energy E) on a nucleus of mass m_N is given by

$$E_{max} = 4m_n m_N E/(m_n+m_N)^2 \quad \ldots\ldots (34)$$

Thus E_{max}/E is much smaller for heavy nuclei than for hydrogen.

(c) Gamma rays

The three most important effects in the interaction of gamma rays with matter are the photoelectric effect (described in section 2.1), the Compton effect (section 2.1,p.5) and pair production (section 2.3,p.8). Energy is transferred from the incident gamma photon to a photoelectron, a Compton electron or an electron-positron pair respectively. These charged secondary particles then interact with the medium as described in (a). As in the case of neutrons, the interaction of gammas with matter is a statistical process and is governed by an exponential absorption law of the form given by eq.(33) but with α representing the gamma ray absorption coefficient. This coefficient can, in turn be considered as the sum of components α_{PE}, α_C and α_{PP}, corresponding to the photo-, Compton and pair effects. Thus

$$\alpha = \alpha_{PE} + \alpha_C + \alpha_{PP} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots (35)$$

The absorption coefficients are largest for the heaviest elements (e.g. lead) and α_{PE} usually dominates for gamma energies below 0.5 MeV, α_{PP} for energies above ∿ 10 MeV and α_C for energies around 1 MeV.

A convenient measure for gamma interaction calculations is the half-thickness, analogous to the half-life in radioactivity. This is defined as the thickness $x_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of the particular medium required to reduce the fraction N/N_o (eq.(33)) to one half for a particular gamma energy.

Thus $N/N_o = \frac{1}{2} = \exp(-\alpha x_{\frac{1}{2}})$ $\quad \ldots\ldots\ldots (36)$

Some values of $x_{\frac{1}{2}}$ are given below (in mm)

Energy	Lead	Concrete
1 MeV	9.0	47.0
5 MeV	14.5	100.0

WCC to urge SA boycott

By MARGARET SMITH

GENEVA — The question of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa and an oil embargo is to be raised at the World Council of Churches decision-making central committee meeting in Geneva

The first draft of a paper to be discussed indicates a line likely to be followed when South Africa comes up for discussion during a session on the WCC's Programme to Combat Racism

The paper urges the WCC and its 300-member churches throughout the world, to condemn the policy of Apartheid.

A call is also made for the WCC and its member churches to [illegible] comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, including withdrawal of all investment

280 3604 POST 19/7/85

Disinvest says Tutu

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, General Secretary of the SACC, reiterated his call yesterday for a halt to foreign investment in South Africa after meeting visiting British Foreign Office Minister, Mr Richard Luce.

With him during the talks was British Ambassador to South Africa, Mr John Leahy.

Mr Luce refused to elaborate on this morning's talks but said they centred on relations between Britain and South Africa. He denied that he was here for talks with the South African Government on Namibia.

Bishop Tutu said afterwards that he had reiterated the SACC call for a halt to foreign investment in South Africa.

"We talked generally about what we would hope a country like Britain can do to bring about the kind of land we want South Africa to be."



Bishop Tutu with Mr Richard Luce.

4.8 *Fission and Fusion*

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{Az} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{Az}/A) versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is


The Star Thursday Septem

Row over US bank loan to SA Government

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A row is brewing after yesterday's disclosure that a major American bank is participating in an international R225-million loan to the South African Government.

The participants include Dresdner Bank of Germany, Barclays Bank of Great Britain, Union Bank of Switzerland, and Citibank — owned by Citicorp, the United States' largest financial holding company.

Two years ago, Citicorp told its shareholders that it would no longer make direct loans to the South African Government.

IMPROVEMENT

Citicorp's decision to resume lending to South Africa is a "sign that the financial community already perceives an improvement in South Africa's image internationally," according to the Washington Post.

While this almost certainly means an increase in American bank lending to South Africa, the loan will revive the campaign to limit American economic involvement in South Africa

A spokesman for the House Africa subcommittee, which leans strongly towards legal limits on investment in South Africa, said yesterday the committee was examining the situation with "concerned interest."

William Howard, president of the National Council of Churches, which campaigns against economic ties with South Africa, predicted a "chorus of opposition" from churches, universities, unions, Congressional leaders and institutional investors.

The money will be used for black schools and housing in South Africa. Citicorp said: "We said we would participate in loans that we determine would have a beneficial effect for all South Africans. This loan fits that category."

Fig. 23 Example of a Fission

excited De-excited.

5. *Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations*

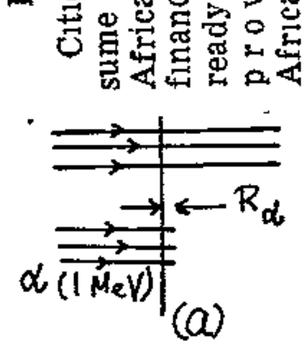
We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few × 10 MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

5.1 *Interaction of radiation with matter*

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (e, p, α, n, γ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) *Charged particles* (e.g. e, p and α) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies we are considering. The interactions lead to the ionization and electronic excitation of the atoms in matter in a process which can be viewed as a series of collisions between the incident particle (e, p or α) and the electrons of the absorber atoms. The particle loses kinetic energy in these processes and it will carry on losing energy until it is brought to rest (assuming that the absorbing medium is thick enough to completely stop the particle). The distance (thickness) required to bring the particle to rest is called the range of that particle (in that particular medium) at that particular incident energy.

The range of the particle therefore depends on the rate of energy along its path of travel, that is the energy unit distance $(-dE/dx)$ along this path. $(-dE/dx)$ depends on the density of the absorber and the velocity of the particle. It is greater for a lower velocity. If we compare ions at the same energy, for example, of the same charge and (owing to their larger mass) therefore, in a given medium, $(-dE/dx)$ is greater for protons of the same energy and the greater is the proton range for the same incident energy (see fig.24(a)). Furthermore, as the velocity decreases, and hence $(-dE/dx)$



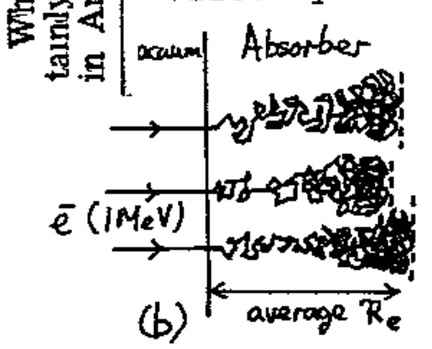


Fig. 24

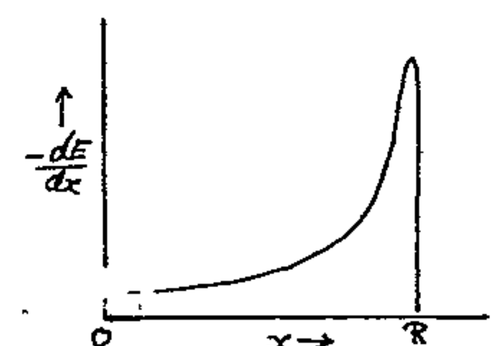


Fig 25

Scope of sanctions could increase

280 C. Times 1/10/80

Staff Reporter

IF South Africa experienced more unrest such as that of 1976, there would be a vast expansion in the scope of sanctions against the country, Professor Hermann Giliomee, the head of the Department of History at Stellenbosch University, predicted last night.

Addressing more than 100 people at a meeting of the Cape Town branch of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Professor Giliomee said that to disregard the possibility of sanctions against South Africa would be a "dangerous assessment".

Professor Giliomee and two other speakers, the director-general of the institute, Mr John Barratt, and the Editor of The Cape Times, Mr Anthony Heard, spoke on the outlook for relations between South Africa and the United States under the leadership of either President Jimmy Carter or Mr Ronald Reagan.

All three were members of an all-race South African group who visited the US for two weeks in June under the auspices of the institute, meeting a wide range of leading Americans.

Professor Giliomee said he could see the US moving towards the Scandinavian stand of banning new investment, cutting off all cultural and sporting ties, stepping up a visa war and curbing South Africans studying or attending conferences in the country.

Mr Heard said that South African "high-profile diplomacy" could inflame the United States, which was potentially a great helper and friend.

If the South African Government forced the US into critical decisions, the US would — even under Mr Reagan — put its own interests first and side with the Third World, Mr Heard said.

Speaking on the US's attitudes to South Africa, he said although the US did not want a new crisis centre in the world, to treat it as an enemy was "the height of folly".

US clergy opposes SA loans

NEW YORK. — American church leaders have appealed to United States banks not to become involved in a R187,5-million international loan to South Africa.

Dr William Howard, president of the National Council of Churches, this week sent a letter to major US banks, saying loans to South Africa were "a direct vote of confidence in apartheid" and would free funds for the Government's "repressive police and military apparatus".

The United Nations Centre Against Apartheid, which circulated the letters, said: "The loan will support segregated education and housing, which are resisted by the black people and denounced by the international community."

Last week the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, spoke about the loan at a seminar in New York. — Sapa.

'Isolating SA is no solution'

LUSAKA. — The solution to South Africa's problems did not lie in ostracising or isolating Pretoria, the British Minister of State and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr Neil Martine, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Speaking at the 26th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference, Mr Martine said although apartheid was "repugnant and morally inhuman", isolating Pretoria would not change the course of the South African Government.

He said South Africa had adequate resources which would benefit neighbouring states if they were willing to start a dialogue with Pretoria.

A British Labour Party MP, Mr Richard Mitchel, told the conference it was impossible to impose economic sanctions against South Africa as a way of forcing it to abolish apartheid.

Apart from being economically independent with abundant mineral resources, South Africa had a long coastline which posed difficulties of "penetration by guerrillas of the banned African National Congress.

"In fact, I am very doubtful if change will come about in South Africa through an economic embargo."

He urged the Commonwealth and other "progressive" nations to support Swapo which, he said, was the "authentic liberation movement" fighting for the independence of South West Africa.

Mr Mitchel said the Commonwealth countries should not repeat the mistake that Britain had made in Zimbabwe, where Mrs Margaret Thatcher had supported minority parties and "isolated" the Patriotic Front of Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo.

"The landslide victory of Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) sent shock waves through Britain," he said. — Sapa.

Boycotts warning

STAR 9/10/80

STELLENBOSCH — United Nations sanctions coupled with concerted action by international labour organisations, could have a devastating effect on the South African economy, Prof S M Swart, director of the Institute of Labour Relations at the University of South Africa said yesterday.

Speaking at an industrial relations seminar at the University of Stellenbosch, he said for this reason, South Africa could no longer ignore the foreign policy implications of her industrial relations system.

The system, he said, had to encompass all workers equally in its decision-making process. The black worker had to be given the opportunity to recognise a real and promising stake in the future of the South African economy.

"If international labour organisations individually or jointly, were to decide to boycott the purchase, or loading and discharging or transport of South African exported goods on any large scale, the economic repercussions for the Republic would probably be much more severe than direct economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations.

"Such actions on a concerted basis, coupled with United Nations sanctions, would have a devastating effect on the South African economy.

"With a view to this potential danger, South Africa can no longer ignore the foreign policy implication of her industrial relations system.

Black writers boycott book fair

Own Correspondent

FRANKFURT — Black African writers and publishers closed their exhibits and boycotted the Frankfurt book fair yesterday in protest against the presence of 27 South African book publishers.

White banners signed by the ANC and Swapo as well as by publishers and writers were hung across the fronts of publishers' stands in Hall 5, the building assigned to black Africans. All chairs in the exhibition stands were turned with their backs outward.

When the public was admitted to the fair at 2 pm, a crowd of white Germans gathered in Hall 5. But after about an hour, several black African writers appeared to urge the Germans to join the boycott and leave the hall.

With the rain pouring down outside, the Germans gathered in the lobby, with black Africans standing at the entrance to the hall explaining their position and keeping the Europeans out. The South African stands in Hall 8, 500 m away and separated from Hall 5 by a building and a wide-open space occupied by private book sellers, were unaffected by the black African action.

ROUND

STAR 15/10/80 (280)

SA arms embargo a flop, oil threat declining—US expert

South Africa or coerce it politically, the embargo had failed completely.

On the contrary, it had accelerated Pretoria's drive for local production and self-sufficiency, which was already substantially achieved in many sectors.

He mentioned armoured cars and personnel carriers, mortars and medium artillery, light observation and liaison aircraft and ground attack fighter planes, hulls and some equipment for patrol boats, some missile types, heavy armour steel technology, basic infantry weapons and communication packs, night vision sights and sensors, some navigational instruments, chemical weapons including teargas and napalm, and most ammunition types, bombs, fuses and propellants.

Some significant loopholes remained in the arms embargo but even if arms producing countries chose to monitor it more tightly, it would not make much difference.

Dr Crocker said: "Pretoria shops for hardware and technology selectively, focusing on items which are compatible with existing inventory, available with sufficient spares to be worth maintaining without foreign strings, and which offer long life spans and potential for local modification.

"It is now investing major resources in new areas of local production such as modern tank and field guns, avionics equipment, updated targeting and homing devices for missile systems, helicopters, patrol craft and upgraded ground-attack aircraft.

"But there are limits. No effort will be made locally to produce major naval units, advanced combat aircraft beyond the Mirage versions already in local licensed production, maritime reconnnaisance aircraft or modern heavy tanks."

Dr Crocker said South Africa was preparing to meet African or Afro-Cuban opponents. Its defence officials accepted that they had to live with the threat of being overwhelmed by Big Power intervention, while preparing to make any such intervention as costly as possible.

South Africa would probably tread carefully in regional conflicts in the medium term to avoid higher levels of attrition warfare before its expanding defence industries were further built up.

If it overplayed its hand militarily in the longer term, it risked a substantial Soviet-Cuban response. The question then was to what extent would Moscow be effectively deterred from counter-escalation by concern over possible western responses to such Soviet behaviour?

According to Dr Crocker, a South African nuclear weapons programme would be "not irrational." He said the country's ability to have such a programme was clear and the incentives for it included

- having a regional deterrent using tactical devices against the most extreme form of potential Soviet threat,
- the ability to force Western intervention in a conflict that got beyond Pretoria's control,
- a possible need to bolster morale and intimidate foes by demonstrating scientific and political virility, and
- the desire to get attention from the West and possible co-operation in exchange for responsible behaviour.

However, Dr Crocker said: "The nuclear option makes more sense as a threat than a fact at this stage. An overt testing programme now could damage South African interests severely.

"The same logic applies to the United States if it severs all forms of nuclear cooperation with South Africa — the threat is more valuable than the deed."

Examining South Africa's oil situation, he said the country's vulnerability had been grossly exaggerated in UN sponsored accounts.

The cut-off of Iranian supplies had been absorbed by switching sources and by conservation

15/10/80

280

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa has becme substantially self-sufficient in military equipment and its vulnerability to an oil embargo is rapidly declining, according to a top American strategist.

He is Dr Chester Crocker, who is widely respected as the Director of African Studies at Georgetown University.

Dr Crocker told an academic symposium at Pennsylvania State University that if the purpose of the international arms embargo was to weaken

Recent investment and policy decisions had accelerated the near-term contribution of synthetic fuels. There was also a substantial stockpile.

Although all this had been costly, soaring mineral prices had more than covered the financial drain.

By the time the third Sasol plant was operating, up to 50 percent of net domestic fuel needs could well be met from this source. Another 20 percent could be met by crash programmes of ethanol and methanol production, while further conservation could probably accommodate the remaining gap.

Press ban on British probe into SA arms

The South African Defence Force has barred the publication in South Africa of details of an investigation into the country's arms capability and arms deal screened on British television last night.

The one-hour programme, seen by millions was screened by the commercial network, Granada TV, and titled "South African Bomb Shell." It appeared on Granada's regular documentary slot, "World in Action," and followed months of research.

The programme dealt with the alleged "nuclear" flash spotted in the South Atlantic by American and Russian satellites and which led to American accusations that South Africa had tested a nuclear device there.

It also concerned a variety of other matters about South African defence already published a number of times abroad and in this country.

These included aid to South Africa by other countries and supplies of shell casings to South Africa by Canadian and American concerns which later led to a company in America being taken to court by the US authorities.

It is not yet known when, if at all, the SADF will give the South African Press permission to publish all or part of the information in the documentary.

Report restricted

The bar on publication has been imposed in terms of the Defence Act and the Armscor Act.

'SA will have no loan problems'

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — The South African Government will have no problems in obtaining loans from Western banks if faced with international sanctions over its South West African policy, the bi-weekly newsletter, Lettre d'Afrique, commented yesterday.

This highly reliable newsletter on African affairs also warned that South Africa could hit back hard against the West if sanctions were applied.

Its current issue was devoted to South Africa after discussions with "many international banking experts".

It said: "The Pretoria policy is to block the Waldheim plan until Angola agrees to a global Namibian settlement which would include the withdrawal of Soviet, Cuban and East German advisers."

But the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his military men were well aware that this was in the distant future and "preferred to run the risk of international sanctions . . as it would be child's play to overcome them".

The Lettre d'Afrique warned that South Africa was in a position to hit back hard in the event of Western sanctions against it.

They would include halting or slowing down South African exports of coal to France just at a time when France's main supplier, Poland, was facing critical labour problems.

It said that "South African coal exports are a powerful instrument of pressure . . . and France is just one example".

South Africa could also stop its food deliveries to the Front-line states and this would result in "catastrophic consequences", leaving the way open to Soviet penetration.

The newsletter reported that "Western diplomatic circles in Paris are discussing the cutting off of all aviation links with South Africa as a symbolical gesture".

Reagan regime 'lessens sanction threat'

Pretoria Bureau

ORGANISED commerce and industry believe the threat of mandatory United Nations sanctions against South Africa has diminished with Mr Ronald Reagan's victory in the US presidential elections.

Spokesmen believe the issue has reached a critical stage with the imminent report by the UN secretary-general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, on the recent negotiations between the SA Government and the Urquart UN mission in Pretoria on a South West Africansettlement

Commentators on international affairs support the view that the US is now less likely than under a Carter regime to support a sanctions demand in the Security Council

The executive director of the Afrikaansehandelsinstituut, Mr Fritz Stockenstroom, said the AHI believed the Reagan administration would be neutral on the question of mandatory UN sanctions against South Africa

"The climate between us and the US will be more conductive to reasoned thinking on the problems behind the possible sanctions bid"

However, there should be no euphoria, and no misconceptions about the problems associated with the sanctions campaign

A spokesman for the SA Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke said the FCI was much more relaxed on the sanctions issue than it was before the US elections.

The executive director of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Mr Raymond Parsons, said economic and strategic interests were likely to weigh more heavily now in US foreign policy

The director-general of the SA Institute for International Affairs, Mr John Barratt, said that in current circumstances a Republican administration would be less likely to support a sanctions move against South Africa

A senior researcher at the South Africa Foundation, Mr David Willers, said there would clearly be less demand among Republicans to impose sanctions against South Africa. They could be expected to resist any effort to isolate her from the West economically

Mr Willers said that, at least, it could be expected that the new administration's attitude to trade sanctions against SA would remain consistent with those of the Carter administration over the past four years

However, this attitude could change and much would hinge on recent SWA negotiations between the UN mission and Pretoria, and those which might follow soon

The latest US-SA trade statistics (for the first six months of the year) show that imports from the US were up by R266,3-million to R848,7-million, and exports to the US up by R209,8-million to R817,6-million

Lonrho, big oil companies in court battle

STAR 12/11/80 280

LONDON — Lonrho, the giant British-based multinational corporation, yesterday launched a High Court battle with two major oil companies, Shell and British Petroleum, over its claim that they defied UN sanctions against Rhodesia by supplying it with oil.

The hearing, expected to last for at least three weeks, stems from Lonrho's claim that the oil giants owe it £116m (R208m) because of their alleged sanction-busting activities while Lonrho observed those sanctions.

Ironically, the hearing began on the 15th anniversary of the event that triggered the whole problem, the unilateral declaration of independence from Britain on Nov 11, 1965, by the white settler minority ruling the former British colony at the time.

The High Court hearing, aimed at establishing the validity of Lonrho's claims, is the latest round in a legal battle between the international commercial giants.

Lonrho's claims are based on losses it says it suffered during the 14-year Rhodesian crisis that ended with black majority rule earlier this year.

Lonrho alleges the losses were incurred because the two oil companies supplied the illegal white regime in Rhodesia with oil after Lonrho scrapped a plan to build an oil pipeline from Beira in Mozambique to a refinery at Umtali in Rhodesia when sanctions were imposed after UDI. — Sapa-AP.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, November 13, 1980

SA has 'licked the' UN arms embargo'

PRETORIA. — Russia, its satellites and the Africa bloc at the United Nations would have to revise their anti-South Africa planning because the Republic had succeeded in blunting the UN's compulsory arms embargo, the chairman of Armscor, Commandant Piet Marais, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing the Pretoria Press Club, Cmdt Marais said the aims of the UN Security Council arms embargo in November three years ago had been to make South Africa a "soft" military target and to test the effectiveness of sanctions.

South Africa had been forced to meet the challenge of sanctions and to neutralise it

There had been the need, in any case, to strengthen South Africa's military capability. However, South Africa had also had to "lick" sanctions, because, if the arms embargo had succeeded, other sanctions would have followed

Cmdt Marais said the extent to which South Africa had succeeded in meeting the challenge was illustrated at the UN recently when Britain had rejected out of hand all of about 30 new sanctions proposals against the Republic France and the United States had also rejected some of them.

Strategic studies institutes in London and the US had also made it clear that South Africa was now completely independent of arms supplies in terms of the sort of warfare it might face They were going further and saying the Republic could now export arms.

This amounted to international recognition that South Africa had succeeded in frustrating the first aim of those powers seeking its downfall

Planning against South Africa would now have to assume a completely new dimension and move away from the theory that terrorist movements could take over as had happened in Zimbabwe.

The international propaganda against South Africa had also started to change in the light of the country's successful negation of the arms embargo, the Armscor chairman said

The emphasis was now no longer on a campaign to deny South Africa arms, but was directed at making South Africa out to be a "villain" for arming itself so powerfully.

Total UN sanctions against South Africa were still a possibility, but there was now a growing realisation abroad that the Republic could survive for a very long time as it had proved itself capable of doing in the face of the arms boycott.

Cmdt Marais said that to his knowledge, no country in Africa had a nuclear capability and South Africa's capability in this sphere was restricted to the peaceful use of nuclear power.

Answering questions, he said it was difficult to judge whether any African country would be given nuclear capability by an outside power. This possibility would depend on political developments in many parts of the world.

It was difficult to imagine any country in Africa being given a nuclear weapon to use at its own discretion, judged in the light of steps being taken by the US and the Soviet Union to conclude the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. However, it was impossible to say that this would never happen

Asked whether South Africa would in future be prepared to export arms to Zimbabwe as it had to Rhodesia in the past, Cmdt Marais said this was a political decision.

Armscor was the supplier of arms and was not responsible for deciding where weapon exports should go. Such a decision belonged in the military and political sphere which did not concern Armscor — Sapa.

SA not a 'soft' target despite arms sanctions

STAR 13/11/80 (~~254~~) (280)

By Arnold Kirkby
Pretoria Bureau

South African arms exports in the future will exceed its arms imports, the chief of the South African Armaments Corporation (Armscor), Commandant Piet Marais, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Talking at a Pretoria Press Club function, he said that after three years of the formal United Nations arms embargo, South Africa had achieved two things:

- It had thwarted the brunt of sanctions and prevented South Africa from becoming a soft military target,
- It had shown that the country could overcome the threat of sanctions in general.

Commandant Marais said the effectiveness of sanctions as a weapon against South Africa was diminishing, but said he doubted that the threat would disappear completely.

PEACEFUL

"Our imports of arms will be cut down and we will export what arms we have. The time will come when will we export more than we import."

Commandant Marais reiterated the Prime Minister's statement that South Africa's nuclear capability was being used for peaceful purposes.

South Africa had to lick sanctions and had neutralised them. It was interesting to note, he said, that 30 more embargoes in the arms field had been proposed in the United Nations but that Britain, France and the USA had vetoed them all.

Commandant Marais said it was also interesting that various strategic institutes in the West reported that South Africa was more than able to overcome the war situation it faced.

As a result, military plans against the country had to get a new angle, because the possibility of overthrowing South Africa the way Zimbabwe was, was not feasible.

PRODUCTION

South Africa foresaw spending R1,6 billion on armaments production, of which 75 percent would be used internally and 25 percent externally.

Commandant Marais said there were 90 000 workers in pilot industry involved in the production of arms and a further 25 000 working for Armscor.

Pik warns: sanctions coming

STAR 17/11/80 280



Mr Pik Botha . . . today's picture.

The Star's Africa News Service

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, called on South Africans today to accept that sanctions were going to be applied against the Republic. He was speaking at a Press conference on his return from Europe for discussions on the SWA/Namibia settlement question.

Mr Botha said there was intense pressure among EEC leaders for immediate implementation of the settlement plan for the territory.

In answer to a question, he said there had been no direct threat of sanctions "but the sword of sanctions has been hanging over our heads all the time.

"It is time we must accept that sanctions are going to come, and our people must be made aware of this."

By creating an impression South Africa was afraid of sanctions the country became vulnerable to pressure on that front. It was important that fear of sanctions should not be seen to drive South Africa.

It should be remembered that other countries would suffer worse damage than South Africa through sanctions.

Mr Botha said when questioned about the National Party victory in the SWA/Namibia white elections that he would be surprised if this had much influence on international negotiations on the future of the territory.

Pressure

Commenting on his talks with European leaders Mr Botha said they were unanimous in pressing for a speedy solution in SWA/Namibia to avoid a bigger conflict

Mr Botha said he had gained the impression they doubted whether South Africa was serious in its desire to achieve a speedy, internationally recognised solution.

Mr Botha added, however, that he would not give in to pressure simply because South Africa's assurances might not be believed.

The South African Government, would push ahead through reasonable and patient negotiations and all doors remained open

The Government had not yet had an opportunity to consult all the parties about further steps in the negotiating process.

He left open the possibility of alternatives to Security Council resolution 435 being explored.

Unhappiness

The territory was not yet an independent state and South Africa was still responsible for its international relations.

Tim Patten of The Star's London Bureau reports from Paris that the message Dr Henry Kissinger would take back to Washington is that South Africa is preparing to reject the UN proposals for a conference on SWA/Namibia.

After nearly two hours of talks with Mr Pik Botha in Paris yesterday, Dr Kissinger would fly home to report to the US State Department on South Africa's unhappiness with the proposals.

● The United Nations has rejected a request by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to take part in the General Assembly debate on SWA/Namibia on November 25.

SA must face up to sanctions, says Pik

(280) Rdm 18.11.80

By MARJA TUIT

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, returned yesterday with the warning that South Africans should brace themselves for sanctions in the near future — but that they should not fear them.

South Africa could retaliate, and other countries would "suffer more than we do", he said on arrival from Europe, where he had extensive talks on the South West Africa negotiations.

The sanctions could include oil, energy, transport and aviation boycotts, Mr Botha said.

He told a Jan Smuts Airport Press conference that there was intense pressure from Europe to get multi-party talks started, and although sanctions had not been directly implied South Africans should accept that sanctions would come

"We must, however, stop fearing sanctions and show the outside world that we can accept them

"South Africa is not without the power to retaliate and other countries will suffer more than we do"

During his round of talks, Mr Bothe had meetings with the British Prime Minster, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, her Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington; the Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Ferdinand Nothomb, the Secretary-General of Nato, Dr Joseph Luns the French Foreign Minister, Mr Jean-Francois Poncet and the former United States Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger

Echoing earlier statements by Dr Kissinger Mr Botha said he had met the former Secretary of State in his private capacity — "because he is a personal friend and it is funny if we are in the same city and don't meet"

He said yesterday no new elements had been raised in his talks on an internationally-acceptable solution to the SWA question

The principal stumbling block to round-table talks was the presence of the internal SWA parties at a settlement conference.

He said the multi-party conference was the main issue, "but there is a difference of opinion about many things — including the agenda, time and so forth"

He called for patience. South Africa was being accused of dragging its feet, he said, "but neither the United States nor Britain can solve the problem for us".

South Africa was committed to [illegible] the people of SWA, he said, and would act as an adviser on the SWA issue

"But it is the people themselves who must decide about their own future"

There was intense pressure from Europe to get the conference going, "and although sanctions are not directly implied, we have to accept that sanctions will come"

Sanctions would be "less painful" than a Marxist government in SWA, he said

It was ironic that while radical elements in the Organisation of African Unity were exerting pressure on the West in this regard, South Africa's trade with Africa had increased by 20%

Government planned for UN sanctions

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Government has contingency plans to counter the effects if mandatory sanctions are imposed against South Africa by the United Nations, Government sources said in Pretoria yesterday.

The statement earlier this week by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that "although sanctions are not directly implied, we must accept they will come", sent a shiver through commerce and industry yesterday.

However, a Government source said South Africa had been living with the threat of sanctions for nearly two decades, and plans had been made years ago — and continually updated — to meet the threat if it became reality.

Mr Botha said South Africa was not without the power to retaliate and that other countries would suffer more than South Africa. Government trade experts support this view.

The South African Agricultural Union pointed out that South Africa had become a major source of supplementary food for southern and some central African countries.

Maize, wheat and beef were exported to countries such as Zaire, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and the BSL countries — Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho.

Large quantities of vegetable oil were also exported to Egypt.

The BSL countries also derived huge benefits from the customs union agreement with South Africa.

The latest trade figures indicate that Europe has a solid favourable trade balance with South Africa.

For the first nine months of this year, South Africa's European imports were R4 161-million with exports worth R3 867-million.

These imports included essential minerals and raw materials for Europe's industries.

Trade figures also confirm a growing dependence by many African countries on South African exports. For the January-/September period, exports to Africa totalled R847-million — the figure will exceed R1 000-million for the year — and imports only R218-million.

The chairman of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation, Mr Charles Skeen, said if sanctions were imposed there would inevitably be some adverse effect on exports.

But he noted that while South Africa had been officially boycotted by African states for many years, the country's exports to Africa were rising steadily, even spectacularly.

Volkskas' chief economist, Mr A S Engelbrecht said: "Sanctions would certainly hurt us. We would feel the pinch, but we could live with them".

Selective boycotts, of oil for instance, were more likely than general sanctions. Oil sanctions, if they could be efficiently enforced, would obviously necessitate rationing.

The socio-economic effect if sanctions were successful, however, could be distressing, as could the political ramifications of greater unemployment.

The immediate past president of ASECOM, Mr Bob Goodwin, said sanctions would hit the lower income groups hardest.

However, it would be a long time before they really bit hard enough to cause any pain.

But the ingenuity of South African businessmen would help significantly .

A spokesman for the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke, said: "Frankly we're taking the threat very seriously and studying the options and possible ramifications".

Other industrialists said for a number of years now South Africa had lived under the sanctions cloud and moves had been made to decrease the country's vulnerability.

Alternative markets for exports had been part of this as well as alternative sources of essential imports.

The vice-president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Mr Boet Steyn, said sanctions against South Africa would be an ineffective and shortsighted international policy.

South Africa had a unique role in the Western world in the provision of strategic raw materials and in the economic development of Southern Africa.

Trade boycott will harm blacks —Fanie Botha

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Pretoria Bureau

A trade embargo would harm South Africa's economy but not as much as proponents of a boycott would like to believe, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, said today

Addressing the South Africa-Britain Trade Association in Johannesburg, he said that because of the openness of the South African economy and the importance of exports, a trade embargo would result in a lower growth rate and higher unemployment.

A high growth rate would only be achieved through the further stimulation of exports, Mr Botha said

He added that continued foreign investment was more important for the black man in South Africa than it was for the white man.

"Through the investment of foreign capital and know-how in South Africa, a higher growth rate can be achieved than would otherwise have been possible. This means a bigger economic cake that can be shared by all," he said.

A high growth rate was essential to solve unemployment.

"As most of the unemployed are blacks, continued foreign investment will thus be of primary importance to this population group," he said.

'Minerals put SA in position of strength'



Prime Minister Mr P W Botha . . . South Africa has faced embargoes before.

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PM: fight sanctions

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, while holding out hope for a conference to bring independence to SWA/Namibia, virtually dared the United Nations to impose sanctions yesterday.

Mr Botha said: "I am going to choose my words very carefully. If selected sanctions in one or other form are applied against us, we shall fight them tooth and nail."

Speaking at a dinner hosted by foreign correspondents in Pretoria, the Prime Minister noted that South Africa already faces a UN embargo on arms shipments.

He said: "We have experience in fighting sanctions An arms embargo was applied against us for a number of years and I happened to be in the thick of that fight . . we not only withstood it, but we are now in a position where we are exporting arms of sophisticated types.

"America, Western Europe and Japan are highly dependent on the strategic mineral imports from South Africa. Without it their industry can't move forward"

Apparently suggesting that these minerals might be held back if sanctions were applied. Mr Botha added. "If economic sanctions are applied against us, we shall not only fight against it, we shall take steps which will demonstrate the folly of sanctions against South Africa"

But, the Prime Minister said, South Africa still sought internationally recognised independence for SWA/Namibia

He said there was a "growing consensus" that an all-parties conference should be held on the future of the territory, but declined to give details

A serious and constructive effort was being made to iron out the difficulties of setting up such a conference

The main problem was the UN's continued favouritism towards Swapo, he said

The Prime Minister's comments followed a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that "our fear of sanctions is being used to wring concessions from us We must no longer allow ourselves to be pushed around by this fear and accept that sanctions will come"

Meanwhile, Mr P W Botha defended the white-minority rule in South Africa.

He said: "South Africa is raising the standard of living of all its population and is developing the system of self-government and self-determination of its peoples. There is no need to liberate South Africa . . . we are busy with the process of liberation."

He declined to answer when asked about speculation that his Government was moving toward granting coloureds and Asians full political rights He said any response might prejudice a Government commission studying this issue,

But he did say "There is a lack of proper arrangements and provisions for the constitutional rights of the coloureds and the Asians in South Africa"

The Prime Minister said in answer to a question that South Africa's Administrator-General in the territory could attend such a conference to reflect the views of the people of SWA/Namibia.

Mr Botha provided no details on the conference

In London yesterday diplomats of three governments involved in the quest for a SWA/Namibian settlement revealed the main elements of a United Nations plan for independence.

It calls for an all-party conference in early December to be attended by South Africa, internal political parties established in the territory with South Africa's help and leaders of Swapo, which has been fighting a bush war since 1966 for control of SWA/Namibia

Observers would also be invited from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — all involved in the negotiations — from the Organisation of African Unity, and from six black states which have been particularly active in pursuing independence Angola Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania.

● Sanctions should be avoided as far as possible because it was counter-productive and directly against the philosophy of private initiative and th free market mechanisr the vice president of th Afrikaanse Handelsinstit ut, Mr Boët Steyn, said i a statement yesterday.

While South Afric should not ignore the po sible consequences c sanctions against th country, it should guar strongly against its pos tion being blackmaile economically in the Wes tern world for politica reasons

Mr Steyn said any form of sanctions against Soutl Africa would be viewec against the giant task of and success in, the upliftıng of all its peoples with regard to human rights and the standard of livıng, directly in conflict with the Western philosophy of the upliftment of all nations

Sanctions against the country would retard any movement in the direction of equal bargaining as well as the upliftment process

It would not only be economically destructive but would, with cost escalation for all parties, cause great inconvenience and frustration which would inevitably reflect on South Africa's trade partners who support and carry out such sanctions. — Sapa-AP

Patience with SA is wearing thin

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For good economic reasons South Africa's trading partners and neighbours have up to now used persuasion and reason to urge Pretoria not to strengthen arguments in favour of sanctions. But now there is a growing feeling at the UN that the time for coercion is close. Kevin Jacobs of The Star's New York Bureau reports.

International hopes for SWA/Namibia's independence are again at a precipitous point of decision-making by the South African Government, reviving the constantly attendant threat of punitive economic sanctions if the decision is contrary to world opinion.

The South African Government — and many South African citizens exasperated by years of apparently impracticable threats — seemed often to have dismissed the denunciations of ideological opponents as inflated rhetoric and bombast, and the menace of sanctions as a cudgel of clay.

For good economic reasons, Western trading partners and neighbouring southern African black governments have used persuasion and reason to urge Pretoria not to strengthen the arguments in favour of sanctions.

But at the United Nations, there is a feeling that the time for coercion may be close.

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is ready to call insistently for a Security Council meeting if the South African Government seems unwilling to tie the final knot in a patiently stitched pattern for UN-supervised independence in the territory.

The five Western governments acting as collective interlocutors who designed the settlement proposal will undoubtedly resent a negative South African decision compromising their integrity in the eyes of "non-aligned" and African grops at the UN.

Persistent Western calls for African patience — often interpreted for constituency gain as "collaboration" with South Africa — muted demands for retribution earlier in the three-year exercise when it seemed Pretoria was stalling.

The Africans argue simply that international law says South Africa must quit the territory; they acquiesced in the Western settlement plan and "delivered" Swapo; the West has not "delivered" its part of the bargain, the South African Government.

Already the European Economic Community and the Scandinavian countries are talking separately of group action against South Africa outside of UN-mandated sanctions. Pressure on Western governments to transcend economic interests will probably increase if the Namibia plan cannot be implemented.

The South African Government can probably take lukewarm comfort from Ronald Reagan's election to the US presidency. But prominent and influential African diplomats are saying confidently they have UN votes to bargain on other issues of concern to US foreign policy, and that personalities will not change fundamental realities of current links and relationships.

Overall, there seems little likelihood that the Security Council would mandate broad oil and other economic sanctions against South Africa. It would only emphasise the organisation's apparent impotence — or unwillingness — to act decisively on issues of greater global concern, like Soviet penetration of Afghanistan, or a widening war in the crucial Gulf region.

Short-term sanctions would not be possible. Western governments know that the Soviet veto would hold a sanctions order in place through any changes by Pretoria short of conceding majority rule. And no available foreign-aid resources could mend the destructive effect of sanctions on the sovereign neighbours dependent on South Africa's economic bedrock.

Britain won't break arms ban — envoy

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Reporter

THE BRITISH Ambassador to South Africa, Mr John Leahy, yesterday advised South Africans to "disregard" an SABC report he had heard which said the British Government was "willing to contravene" the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa.

Mr Leahy was speaking to businessmen gathered in Johannesburg for the annual general meeting of the South Africa-Britain Trade Association (Sabrita).

"I was surprised to hear on the SABC that Britain was willing to contravene the arms embargo in certain cases.

"Honesty dictates that I should say I don't believe that statement to be true and I think it should be disregarded," Mr Leahy said.

He reaffirmed the British Government's stand against the possible imposition of trade sanctions on South Africa over the South West Africa issue.

"Britain will continue to put its all into the effort to reach an international agreement on the basis of the United Nations plan.

"To paraphrase Queen Victoria: 'We are not interested in the possibility of failure'.

"Nor does the British Government believe in the usefulness or efficacy of sanctions as a means of solving international problems, although it is true that we do continue to participate in the arms embargo."

To shouts of approval from Sabrita delegates, Mr Leahy said it was the clear policy of the British Government to leave decisions about international trade links to those most qualified to take them — businessmen themselves.

"It is no part of the trade policy of the British Government to impede trade between Britain and South Africa in any way," Mr Leahy said.

He added that, according to the latest trade figures available to him, South African exports to Britain had increased by 59% so far this year compared with 1979, and British exports to South Africa had increased by 36% over the same period.

'Sanctions should not be taken lightly'

STAR 20/4/80 280

Own Correspondent

Anti-South African sanctions are not inevitable at this stage but the threat of them should not be taken lightly

That is the opinion of Mr John Barratt, Director General of the Institute of International Affairs — and his views are echoed by other observers of the international scene.

Commenting on the warning this week by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that sanctions against South Africa were inevitable, Mr Barratt said, "I don't think one should ever accept that something like sanctions is inevitable

"It is the role of diplomacy to prevent such a far-reaching critical development. Negotations are still possible on SWA/Namibia.

He said a kind of "psychological warfare" was being waged and a lot of rhetoric was being traded on both sides. This was part of the bargaining process on SWA/Namibia but it was dangerous because the more people on both sides talked about sanctions, the more they invited the development

He said he believed the Western powers were very reluctant to get involved in sanctions of any kind, firstly because this would set a precedent Once they had taken a step along this road, they could not go back and a small step would lead to a greater one. Secondly, the Western economies would be affected if they were to impose sanctions on South Africa.

But one had to realise they were under considerable pressure, for example from Nigeria, to impose sanctions

At the moment South Africa was very strong economically and there were measures it could take to overcome sanctions and to retaliate But Mr Barratt said he did not know if the economy was going to remain as strong as it was at present — "these things tend to go in cycles," he said

And he did not think South Africa should be overconfident Sanctions particularly if they continued for a long time, could become a serious drag on the economy, he said, and it would be wrong to treat the threat of them lightly

Dr Mike Hough Director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, said that even if South Africa could overcome the economic effects of sanctions, they could have detrimental psychological and political effects on this country

It was thought that oil sanctions would hurt South Africa but the general opinion here was that oil sanctions were difficult to implement unless accompanied by a naval blockade A big problem concerned South Africa's neighbouring territories which received their oil supplies through South Africa, he said

Britain against sanctions — envoy

STAR 20/11/80 (280)

Britain does not believe in sanctions against South Africa.

The British Ambassador to South Africa, Mr John Leahy, yesterday said his Government was not interested in the possibilities of failure. "We do not believe in such action as a means of solving internal problems.

"The British Government does not believe that sanctions would have the results that other countries would hope they would have."

Speaking at the South Africa Britain Trade Association lunch in Johannesburg, Mr Leahy said people did not hear much about sanctions against South Africa in Britain.

Emphasising that Britain's objective was to raise impediments to trade with South Africa, the ambassador referred to the buoyant state of bilateral trade between the two countries.

Mr Leahy was replying to a speech by the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, who said: "A trade embargo would harm the South African economy," although not as much as the proponents of this idea would like to believe.

"Because of the "openness" of the South African economy and the importance of exports for the country, a trade embargo will result in a lower growth rate and thus lead to higher unemployment."

The Minister also said that the loss of South African trade would add anything from 70 000 to 250 000 to Britain's unemployment figures.

Bid to stop academics' SA visit

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Anti-apartheid forces are being mobilised in a bid to block what is claimed will be the largest-ever organised visit of academics from the United States to South Africa.

According to a report passed to the United Nations' Centre Against Apartheid, a total of 1 440 graduates of US universities are scheduled to visit the Republic in February.

The African National Congress has already lodged a protest with a Florida university, which is said to have 14 people travelling.

One of the weapons being used is a UN General Assembly proposal seeking to condemn academic exchanges.

An ANC spokesman expressed "absolute determination" to stop the visits.

SANCTIONS (280)

If and when FM 21/11/80

Although few top businessmen really believe South Africa will have to face United Nations sanctions in the near future, they have taken the possibility into account in contingency planning.

In fact, government has actively encouraged them to do so — by exhortation, legislation and financial incentive.

Government itself has, of course, been planning for the possibility for some time and has endeavoured to dovetail its plans with those of private industry — despite the security problems arising from the heavy foreign investment element in many strategic areas.

The basic South African approach follows the Pentagon concept of "Worst Scenario Planning" — that is you try to imagine the worst that can happen, and plan accordingly. Stockpiling of strategic materials is far advanced. Although oil figures are secret, overseas estimates of the stockpile range from two to four years' normal supply, although the time would obviously be stretched in a rationing situation. Government is believed to have rationing cards already printed, and to be able to put a rationing system into effect in short order.

Where other strategic materials are concerned government requires industry to keep stocks equivalent of up to three years' supply. The stockpiles are financed by government loans which do not have to be repaid as long as the stockpiles are kept topped-up In addition, government is itself believed to maintain stocks of particular materials

Everything depends on what you mean by sanctions," a prominent industrialist told the *FM* this week As I understand it no-one is talking total sanctions at this stage but the theory is that we could be faced with selective implementation But in what areas?"

Although he agreed that government propaganda tended to oversell SA s short-term importance as a supplier of raw materials, there were areas where it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible for the West to go along with sanctions Chrome is one such area, he said Even if the West was prepared to make itself dependent on Russian supplies I do not think the Soviet Union could meet the demand for beneficiated chrome — in other words ferrochrome Much the same argument goes for manganese

He pointed out that sanctions could certainly be applied to products like coal, iron ore, and agricultural products where SA is a useful and competitive, though not essential, supplier But the problem is that this lays UN members open to the possibility of counter-sanctions, as the PM has strongly hinted The approach could be if you won t buy our sugar we won t sell you our chrome

Where sanctions could really hurt would be if supplies of capital goods were to be cut off "If sanctions were made to apply to goods already ordered for projects under construction there would be a mind-boggling disruptive effect," the *FM* was told Projects such as Sasol and other high technology projects with a heavy import component could come to an abrupt halt with serious economic consequences

Basically, however, the *FM* was told, 'we have great strength for economic survival in the face of sanctions But what would really hurt is that they would probably destroy our economic momentum at a time when we are really getting to grips with the advancement of black workers and are making significant dents in unemployment

'The socio-political consequences of that cannot be calculated '

DIPLOMACY (280) FM 21/11/80

Calculated defiance?

Clear signals are often useful in the conduct of international affairs. In too many cases miscalculations based on fuzzy impressions of other nations' positions lead to disaster.

Strategists often point to John Kennedy's superb handling of the Cuban missile crisis as a case in which a loud and unequivocal message was delivered to the antagonist.

This was a classic in skilled crisis management and clearly the stakes then in international terms dwarf the issue today of Namibia (and how that is a threat to world peace is mystifying).

But the principles of power politics which guided Kennedy hold good in other diplomatic conflicts. Thus, as Pretoria sees it, it is necesssary once and for all to lay the ghost of sanctions. Foreign Minister Pik Botha believed, it would seem, that now was the time to head the sanctions threat off at the pass. If he succeeds, that threat will become an empty one. He will have robbed it of currency by the device of inviting its execution

In simple terms, it could be that he this week called the bluff of those who shake the stick of sanctions at SA

Further, it could be that hard-headed realists in the West now have the ammunition to support the argument that sanctions have low utility. They are usually counter-productive, producing results never desired by those imposing them As was pointed out in Washington, 20 years of sanctions against Cuba have yielded no benefits to the US and in fact have negatively affected US power and influence in its own region.

On these premises, Pik Botha may well this week have been acting out a well considered strategy with his defiant stand.

It is certainly not impossible that some Western policymakers have been seduced by Third World rhetoric into the assumption that SA would give considerable ground in the face of the threat of sanctions.

Now Botha's bluster and his bulldog manner are perhaps not the best equipment for the sophisticated world of diplomacy. The message may well be more effective that is delivered at low key.

This does not mean to say that Botha should not have gone public and should rather have delivered his message of defiance via accepted diplomatic channels. One suspects he and his advisers seek an audience which includes, among others, German industrialists, British businessmen and US Republicans at large.

And there have apparently already been reactions from outside the governments of some of our major trading partners There are powerful commercial interests abroad for whom sanctions against SA are anathema no doubt they heard Botha, as no doubt he intended they should.

Among the arguments against the apparent Botha strategy is that it merely baits those who wish to impose sanctions Sanctions, it is held, are rendered inevitable as no negotiating room remains.

We will see But meanwhile the die is cast. SA will not yield to a scenario which does not include as equal participants, Namibia's internal parties

It is also suggested that SA business confidence, so essential to continued growth, can be damaged by the mere threat of sanctions No doubt some businessmen are rightly nervous while others share Botha's bravado. But on balance, the business community seems to believe that (a) sanctions are an extremely long bet and (b) they could cope if necessary.

Botha's trump would seem to be likely opposition to sanctions by the Reagan administration Sources in the Reagan camp say Botha has maintained contact with Henry Kissinger (through SA's Washington ambassador Donald Sole) over the years. Kissinger clearly will have leverage with Reagan and his foreign policy team. Even the Carter crowd oppose sanctions, a rare area of agreement with their successors.

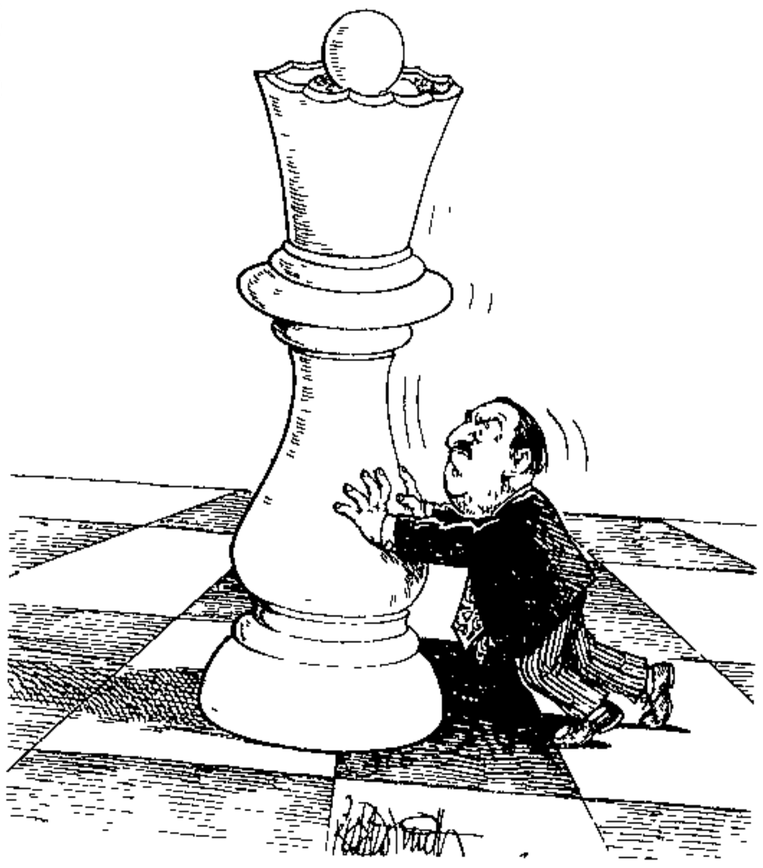
This brand of international poker requires a cool hand. We trust that Pik Botha's public bluster hides a more delicate negotiating touch.

He knows that the sooner we settle Namibia the sooner our boys can come back from the border This is no doubt uppermost in his mind and in that of the Prime Minister. It is to be hoped that the strategy they have adopted will prove effective.

If it does not the consequences are continued war combined with the threat of sanctions, an unpleasant prospect which will serve nobody's interests.

Judging from press reports on Wednesday, the strategy of defiance, risky though it is, appeared to have persuaded the UN to try to meet SA's reservations about UN bias in arrangements for an all-party conference.

Perhaps Botha's blunt brand of statecraft, displeasing as it may be to some and lacking in subtlety and style, was what was needed in managing this particular crisis.



ember 23, 1980

SA's sanction 'ace' could be trumped

Sun. Express 23/11/80 280

RETALIATION WILL DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD, SAY MINERAL EXPERTS

THE ace South Africa is threatening to play if faced with an international boycott may be trumped, experts warned this week.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha has warned that South Africa should begin preparing for selective UN sanctions because of an almost certain impasse over the future of South West Africa/Namibia.

And the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has intimated that South Africa might retaliate against any UN oil and trade embargo by withholding strategic minerals and metals.

But experts on South Africa's strategic materials told the Sunday Express such action would have disastrous economic and industrial consequences for the country, and would almost certainly threaten political stability and impede any form of further constitutional advancement.

South Africa, they believed, would be better off if it faced renewed sanctions, even if these included oil, sophisticated mining machinery, electrical equipment and other essential capital goods, without retaliating.

Dr Michael Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, warned that if South Africa cut exports of strategic minerals greater unemployment would be created than through an oil embargo.

He said other factors which weighed against a boycott of strategic minerals included·

● The fact that South Africa's traditional trading partners in the West would lose sympathy for the country. One of the most important factors in South Africa's international standing over the years had been the fact that it had always been regarded by the West as a reliable and responsible supplier of strategic materials.

● There would be less international sympathy and understanding for domestic political policy, continued constitutional reform and entrenched White government.

● By withholding supplies of strategic minerals, South Africa would precipitate a fresh wave of economic warfare.

● The question of Western buyers finding other suppliers, and South Africa losing its existing markets — which had been equally reliable buyers as South Africa had been a supplier.

● South Africa's strategic minerals were relatively cheaply mined. If it withdrew supplies from world markets, prices would soar, which meant foreign buyers might consider it a cheaper proposition to mine the minerals elsewhere.

Dr Hough also believes that a mineral boycott would seriously hamper foreign investment



By KITT KATZIN



● Prof A Spandau

Imports of sophisticated machinery for mining could be stopped. The overall effects of such action would include mounting unemployment, political instability, and a setback for future constitutional development and reforms.

However, he said, a mineral embargo could be imposed on a "selective basis" by increasing prices and lowering quotas.

Commenting on the effects of an oil and trade embargo against South Africa, Dr Hough said he doubted whether this could be done effectively — short of mounting a stringent naval blockade.

However, if this was done, and despite of a stockpile of two to four years' supply, South Africa would have no option but to introduce a Rhodesian-type rationing system to stretch supplies.

The motor industry, now undergoing a boom after three lean years, would also be seriously affected, as would be the transport industry generally and tourism

African states, particularly Lesotho and Botswana, dependent on South Africa for their fuel supplies, would also be seriously affected.

But, said Dr Hough, the Organisation of African Unity decreed at its summit this year: Blacks will have no choice but to suffer the hardships of an oil embargo and other pressures on South Africa as the price they must pay for their liberation.

Meanwhile, many exporting and manufacturing industrialists are stockpiling supplies of strategic materials.

Most believe South Africa could comfortably survive sanctions because of the current economic upsurge and South Africa's growing strength as a formidable competitor in international markets.

A spokesman for Assocom, the Associated Chambers of Commerce of South Africa, said negative pressures such as sanctions would hinder constructive change in South Africa.

A spokesman for the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut described sanctions against South Africa as "short-sighted international politics" that ran contrary to Western philosophy that the lot of all peoples should be steadily improved.

Mr Andre Malherbe, president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa), believed boycotts had never worked effectively as they were counter-productive to those imposing them

Mr Malherbe also strongly opposed South Africa using its strategic minerals for reprisal, but suggested that perhaps the same effect could be achieved by withholding supplies of non-strategic materials, such as maize and foodstuffs, from Black states.

Professor Arnt Spandau, industrial economist formerly of the University of the Witwatersrand, recently posed the question: "Can the West afford not to buy South Africa's strategic minerals — and run the risk of allowing Russia, the second largest supplier of most of these minerals, to monopolise world supplies and price structures?"

Together, South Africa and Russia provide 95% of world platinum supplies, 90% of its manganese and ferro-manganese, 97% of its ferro-chrome, 69% of its vanadium, a major portion of its diamonds, and 80% of the gold.



● Dr Michael Hough

In addition, the two countries are the world's major suppliers of vermiculite, manganese ore, fluorspar, coal, antimony and iron.

According to the Minerals Bureau, gold is forecast to contribute 76,5% of the total R13 407-million expected to be earned in foreign exchange by the minerals industry this year.

Minerals generate about 70% of total foreign-exchange earnings.

Michigan to curtail money flow to SA

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The legislature in the state of Michigan — which includes the home of America's car industry, Detroit — has passed a Bill barring State funds from being deposited in banks which loan money to South Africa

The Bill also bars the State from using banks which loan money to corporations in South Africa This would affect companies which are based in the Republic, but would probably not affect banks which make loans to the US parent companies of businesses which operate in South Africa, such as Ford and General Motors.

Slight differences in the wording of the Bill as presented to the Lower and Upper House were still to be debated in the House of Representatives Thereafter, the governor was expected to sign it

Two Bills, one which would bar the State universities using banks which invest in South Africa and another which would prevent State pension funds from using banks which lend to South Africa, are still pending

SA's European friends 'don't want sanctions'

STAR 1/12/90 280 HA III

South Africa has friends in Europe who are not keen to see trade sanctions imposed on this country, according to Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi.

Addressing a Press conference on his return from a tour of European countries, Dr Phatudi said South Africa's friends realised they had interests intertwined in this country and sanctions would hurt them too.

They also realised that South Africa's sea routes were vitally important to them strategically, he said.

But the friends were also seriously worried about the "very slow" changes taking place here.

Unless the changes were "dramatically" speeded up, those friends felt they would be rendered "ineffective in continuing to support us".

Dr Phatudi said he had informed the Europeans that Lebowa, with its rich mineral resources, was urgently in need of development.

He also assured them that he would never nationalise white interests in his state. Lebowa already had a white newspaper which would encourage white growth and development.

Dr Phatudi said although there were European leaders abroad who saw the homeland leaders as "stooges" piloting the South African Government created homelands, they were pleased to know that "we reject apartheid and did not opt for homeland independence."

"We told them that we considered ourselves as a state within a federal policy, and quite a number of Europeans accepted this, especially with regard to KwaZulu and Lebowa, two of the biggest states which wield a greater influence."

Regarding the President's Council, Dr Phatudi said he told the Europeans that Africans rejected it because it excluded them, and that this exclusion was "an insult".

He also told them a "majority" of whites — including the Prime Minister, Mr Botha — wanted the Immorality Act and other legislation abolished."

Dr Phatudi was accompanied on the tour by Dr D J Worrall, former Nat MP and now chairman of the Constitutional Commitee of the President's Council, Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP, Mr W M Sutton, former New Republic Party MP and now on the President's Council, Mr Gibson Thula, KwaZulu Government's Urban Representative, Mr I F H Mayet, chairman of the South African Indian Council, and Dr F J L [illegible], inspector of coloured education and also member of the President's Council.

The tour was arranged by the Southern African Forum and the Hennenhofer Public Relations Company of Western Germany.

Sanctions: Europe would suffer

South Africa had always been a reliable supplier of Europe's strategic minerals and sanctions against this country would be counter-productive for Europe, a world expert on minerals in West Germany's Ministry of Economic Affairs said last night.

Dr Carl-Wolfgang Sames, who is responsible for the procurement of metals and minerals, including uranium, for the Federal Republic of Germany, was speaking at the University of the Witwatersrand on Europe's need for strategic minerals

Sanctions might have short-term benefits, but in the long run they would be counter-productive.

"Europe needs your raw materials and you need Europe's markets" Dr Sames said

He also forecast a gloomy future for Europe with ever-increasing unemployment and declining growth rates as millions of young people came on to the labour market.

Dr Sames said more than a million people would come on to the European labour market in the next year.

"We will have no jobs for them," he said.

STAR NEWS

No sanctions, says report

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Do not use economic sanctions to press South Africa into a United Nations plan for SWA/Namibia, says a report to president-elect Ronald Reagan by one of his expert advisers.

The report is by Dr Chester Crocker, director of African studies at the Georgetown University Centre for Strategic and International Studies. It reached Mr Reagan's headquarters a few days ago

Dr Crocker is a strong candidate to succeed Mr Richard Moose as assistant Secretary of State for African affairs and thus to become the top US official on Africa in the new Reagan administration.

In rejecting mandatory sanctions, the Crocker report says that America should nonetheless pursue the UN independence plan It adds that there is a need for the Reagan administration to retain flexibility"

Leaks at the weekend on the report have upset Mr Reagan's transition team. The leaks make it clear that a Reagan Administration would regard sanctions as an undesirable tool in working for an SWA/Namibia settlement — but at the same time, the Reaganites do not want to scuttle the UN process, which is at a delicate stage.

A Reagan aide said 'Dr Crocker and the transition team studying the State Department have sent in a report But that does not mean the content of the report should be seen as Reagan policy

Mr Reagan is looking seriously at every issue confronting him and we do not want to send out misleading signals during the transition period."

Dr Crocker himself had no comment.

His report is believed to warn against weakening the negotiating framework of Security Council resolution 435 'unless and until we have an alternative approach to propose"

He is also understood to feel that the United States "should not be responsible for Pretoria getting off the hook without (the US) obtaining any influence in dealing with an independent Namibia"

Haig running into Watergate waves

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The man Ronald Reagan is said to want in his Cabinet as Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, may not get the nomination because of his role in the Watergate scandal

General Haig (55), former Supreme Commander of Nato, was previously President Nixon's White House Chief of Staff.

According to Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski, Haig "actively participated" in the effort to withhold the tapes that eventually led to Nixon's downfall

He also delayed a Senate investigation into the Watergate affair and, later persuaded President Ford to grant Nixon a pardon

Both Watergate and Vietnam are painful memories from past Republican administrations that Mr Reagan had no part in. Current Republican wisdom is that there is no need to taint the President-elect with this history

General Haig's nomination is being further jeopardised by reports that Nixon himself is campaigning for him

UN musters a host of anti-SA draft resolutions

endorsement of armed insurrection in South Africa, total isolation of the country and international recognition of Government and quasi-Government officials as perpetrators of a "crime against humanity."

The 18 drafts tabled yesterday mirror the anti-apartheid package voted through the assembly last year and include a reaffirmation of a principle overwhelmingly approved last year that legitimises "seizure of power by the people."

The largely Socialist, African and other Third-World sponsors of the encyclopaedic denunciations and proposals for punishment of apartheid and its practitioners have overlapped several times.

A comprehensive draft endorsing popular revolution in the country and urging the Security Council to mandate sanctions and an oil embargo, is followed by a specific proposal for an international conference to assess the possibilities for sanctions. Yet another draft believes that an embargo of oil and petroleum products would be "an essential complement to the arms embargo" in place since November 1977.

The anti-apartheid package denounces military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa by UN members, "in particular certain Western states and Israel." As perceived by the sponsors, the drafts regard collaboration with Pretoria as "a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and world opinion."

Multinational corporations doing business with or in South Africa and SWA/Namibia also come under fire, with an invitation to governments to deny them contracts.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has criticised the South African Government for its intention to create an independent homeland in Ciskei.

280
9/12/80

CURRICULUM VITAE

being a lecturer in the Department of Accounting
versity of Cape Town, he is involved in :

onsulting for a number of large international
ompanies;

oftware development including one-off systems
nd packages.

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ed Data Processing".

KEY TO COSTING TUTORIALS

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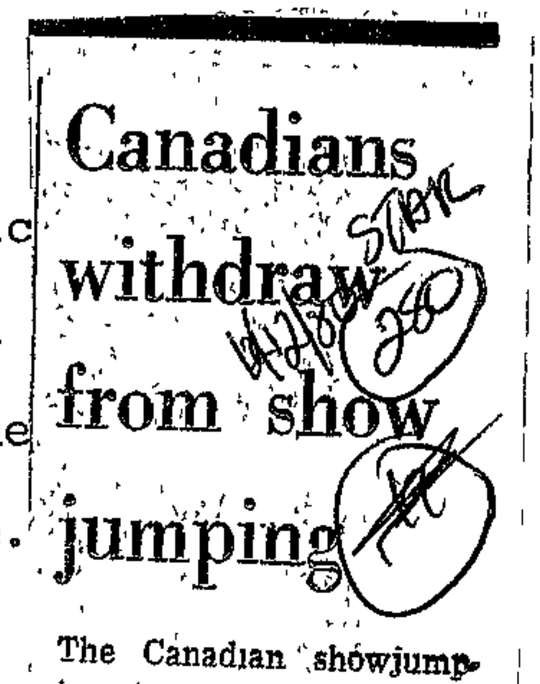
CB	Capital budgeting	8
CC	Contract costing	2
CL	Linear programming	5
CM	Marginal costing	7
CP	Probability	4
CS	Stat	
CX	Misc	

from their own agric This proportion declined to less than :he 1960's. Other parts of it were more true)80, as the following two tables indicate.



Canadians withdraw from show jumping

The Canadian showjumping team has withdrawn from next month's Epol international horse show in Johannesburg.

The Canadians, winners of the post-Moscow "Olympic equivalent" in Rotterdam, withdrew yesterday following overtures from the anti-South African administration in Canada.

Epol horse show chief executive Frank Dawber, said today that he was bitterly disappointed at the Canadian decision.

"It is another sad chapter in the story of South African sports isolation during the past few years," he said.

"The Canadian riders had accepted our invitation but now we've been informed that the Canadian Government intimated its displeasure in no uncertain manner and went as far as their riders' licences to continue in the sport if they competed in this country."

The Canadian team was to have included Jim Elder, at 45 the senior member of his country's national showjumping squad. Elder has won two Olympic medals, a world champion team gold and four Pan-American Games medals — more than any other rider in the history of Canadian jumping.

It now seems likely that the 1980 team event will consist of South Africa, the United States and Britain. — Sapa.

a) Homeland urba eland urbanisation in

Table 7 shows

1960, 1970 an

TABLE 7: HO , 1960, 1970 & 1978

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% Urban	8,8	20,3

Source:

a) derived from th ulation Census

b) Simkins, 1980,

c) BENSO, Statisti Development, 1979. Pretoria: BENS

d) derived from 19 l population totals in Simkins, 198 to take account of the exclusion of th thatswana

Table 7 refers only to dwellers in proclaimed urban areas and therefore excludes 'closer settlements'. These settlements have been designed for people removed from 'white' rural areas and from the land under betterment schemes; other people, lacking any other place to stay, have also moved into them. People living in closer settlements may own no stock and have no access

generated by a comparison of actual employment that would be needed if all the able bodied South African men and women were engaged in full-time employment '(Kantor, 1980: 143). Yet such people may choose not to work ('choose to be unemployed' is Kantor's phrase) 'in order to search for jobs or to wait for something better to turn up' (Kantor, 1980: 106); these people appear in unemployment statistics but in no se nemployment problem. The first assert rue - no study has postulated econom f close to 100% for adult men or women my study (Simkins, 1978a) has them close to een 25-44. The rates used are probably t men in this age group have passed the ag is a reason for economic inactivity and irement age, so one would expect activi . Of course, what is at stake here is h labour supply depends on wage rate. conomic activity rates to arrive at abour supply over a period when wage rat to make assumptions which economic the se. Naivete on this score, it should be ned to academic attempts to measure th ment but is also to be found in the Survey which classifies people as not e, unemployed or employed without inqui below which they would not be prepared t

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Apartheid hits Youth Festival

From The Guardian

LONDON — Britain could cease to stage the annual Festival of Youth orchesters because of a dispute at its new home, Exeter University, over the participation of South Africa.

The university's council was meeting today to discuss a resolution passed by the Senate last week to ban the festival unless the organisers undertook not to invite South Africans.

The festival recently moved from Aberdeen, its home for the past eight years, because of fierce opposition from anti-apartheid campaigners there.

Mr Lionel Breyer, former of the festival's organisers, said in London yesterday it was not economically practical to move the festival from year to year.

He added that if the row persisted the trustee would consider invitations from other countries.

The festival, which is held every August, and involves up to 500 young musicians from around the world, was established 12 years ago. It was based in Switzerland for four years before moving to Scotland.

Three years ago the anti-apartheid movement began to protest over the inclusion of musicians from South Africa and its campaign eventually led the festival organisers to abandon Aberdeen as a permanent home.

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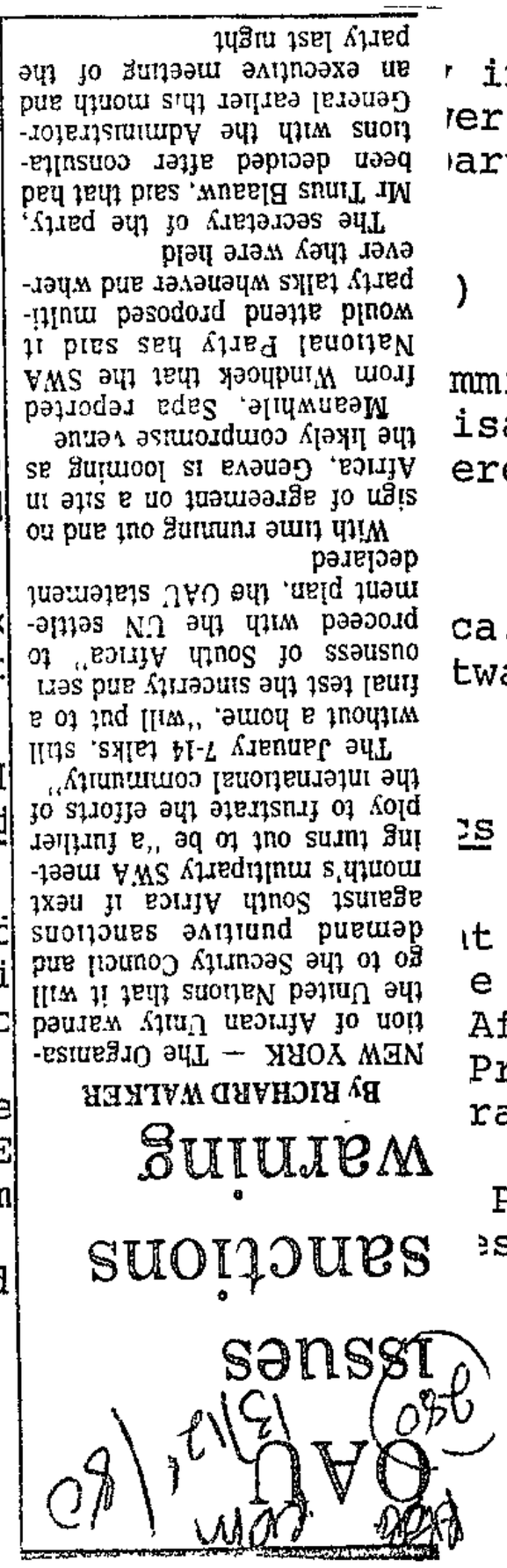

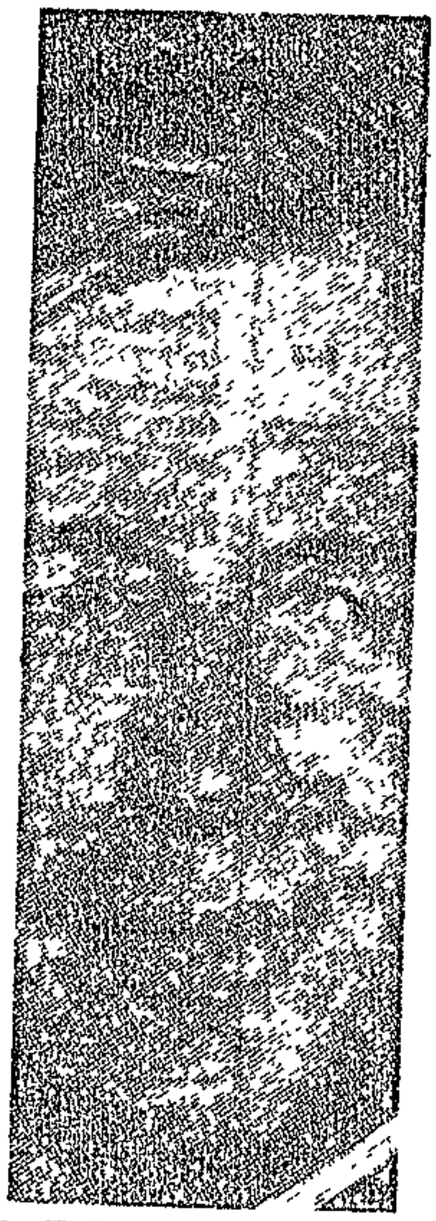

Mr Talboys . . . replies to criticism.

Talboys wants NZ tour off

The Star Bureau

LONDON — New Zealand's Foreign Minister, Mr Brian Talboys, has reaffirmed his government's total opposition to the South African rugby tour next year.

In a letter to the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr S R Ramphal — published here in Te Marae, official newsletter of the New Zealand High Commission — Mr Talboys says he still hopes that government opposition and public opinion will halt the tour

But he confirms that the government will take no action to enforce the Gleneagles agreement and keep the Springboks out because "this would be contrary to its policy and practice in regard to the free movement of people."

Mr Talboys was replying to a stinging attack by Mr Ramphal, who said the New Zealand Rugby Union's invitation to South Africa would be received "with revulsion;" the Commonwealth would see it as a proclamation of alignment with apartheid.

Mr Talboys said his government had "consistently upheld the Gleneagles agreement, and on every occasion on which a prospective sports contact with South Africa has come to its attention it has taken steps to discourage that contact.

"The decision of the New Zealand Rugby Union is thus .. in sharp contrast to the responsible attitude adopted by most New Zealand sports bodies."

Multiracial office parties favoured

Industrial Reporter

THE DAYS of segregated office parties are past, according to organized commerce and industry in the Cape.

And driving home the point is a mixed party for 1 400 employees and guests of a major clothing manufacturer at the Good Hope Centre tonight.

"The Centre has a blanket permit so there is no problem," said the factory manager for Manhattan Manufacturers, Mr Hans Becker. "We have invited all our staff from top to bottom and we intend to have a good evening of wining, dining and cabaret."

It was "absolute nonsense" to suggest that some firms held segregated office parties because of difficulties in complying with various regulations governing mixed events

"I've taken mixed parties in industry for granted for years," said the director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Mr Jack Roos. "Problems do seem to occur where hotels or restaurants are involved, but most firms get around this by having the function on their own premises."

Mr Roos said he was not aware of any bitterness caused by mixed parties, which were now common practice.

The secretary of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr Alan Lighton, said it was relatively easy to hold a mixed staff party with venues ranging from international hotels and restaurants to private homes and work premises.

"It is our experience that most firms are holding multiracial office functions these days," he said.

A ban on mixed dancing was a problem which could be solved by avoiding public venues, but most functions took the form of a lunch or dinner in any event.

Had the chamber come across any signs of a backlash? "None whatsoever," said Mr Lighton.

Pick 'n Pay director Mr Hugh Herman said the company held its parties for staff, orphans and elderly people of all races at its stores or in hired premises. There was no question of separating staff according to race or religion at gatherings and he was not aware of any dissatisfaction.

Youth festival 'no' to SA ban attempt

RDM 17/12/80 (280?)

By IAN HOBBS
London Bureau

LONDON. — The International Festival of Youth Orchestras has decided that it will cease operating for a year, or even leave Britain altogether, rather than ban South African children from participating in the 1981 festival

An emergency meeting of the Festival Foundation trustees in London yesterday decided that anti-apartheid pressure on them to ban South Africans amounted to discrimination and would breach their "sacred charter" of complete equality and open festivals

This crisis for the festival, the biggest cultural event for youth in the world, follows the decision by the Exeter University Council on Monday to ban the festival from the university campus after 1981 if South Africans are invited

The festival, funded by a charitable foundation, has been plagued by the "South African problem" for years.

Earlier this year it was decided to move to Exeter from Aberdeen University, where the festival had been based for eight years, because of a successful campaign by the Scottish anti-apartheid movement to ban South Africans from using the Aberdeen University facilities.

Exeter University said the festival, to be held in August next year, could be staged there in 1981 and there was no initial objection to South African participation.

But under strong pressure from the students' union and local anti-apartheid groups, the university council met on Monday and issued conditions which have made it impossible for the festival to be held there if South Africans take part.

The council said it would stand by the contract allowing the festival to be held at the university in 1981, but that the festival would be banned from using the venue in future years if South Africans were invited.

The Exeter anti-apartheid movement also threatened to disrupt the event if South Africans took part

Miss Nicola Wallace, general manager of the festival, said yesterday the action by Exeter University was a "tragic misunderstanding" of the purpose of the festival

"This is a very sad day indeed," said Miss Wallace. "For the past 12 years the festival has brought young people from dozens of countries together in complete happiness and equality.

"By being so hard on South African children the Exeter University Council is supporting a form of discrimination which we cannot tolerate.

"If we exclude the South Africans we would breach our non-racial and non-political charter, which is sacred to us. It would destroy the very reason for our existence.

"Therefore, the trustees have decided that we must find a new venue. If this means that we have to miss the 1981 festival or leave Britain we will do so — though we would prefer to keep the festival in this country"

Miss Wallace said that the Johannesburg Youth Ballet had been invited to the 1981 festival and had been running appeals to help cover costs.

"We have not even told them about this dispute because that would have put pressure on them to withdraw," said Miss Wallace. "We want them to know that, come what may, they will be welcome at the next festival, wherever and whenever it is held"

The Festival Foundation trustees are South African-born Mr Lionel Bryer, the chairman; Mr Rodney Capstick-Dale and Mr John Nicholas, from England; and Mr Robert Albert, from the United States

The trustees said in a statement yesterday they regretted the university had taken a "political" stand on the issue

Mr Bryer said the university argued that the presence of South Africans at the festival would be seen as a form of recognition of apartheid even if the children were chosen without regard to race.

Mr Bryer said the trustees completely rejected this argument

The festival was held in Switzerland for the first four years of its existence There are suggestions that it could move back to Lausanne

Discord over SA's youth orchestra

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The truestees of the International Festival of Youth Orchestras have abandoned plans to make Exeter its next venue because Exeter University opposes South African participation.

The trustees, who abandoned Aberdeen — the festival's home for eight years — for similar reasons will now look elsewhere in Britain for a venue. If one cannot be found the festival may be held outside Britain.

The latest move follows a decision this week by the council of Exeter University against South African participation

The university already has a firm agreement with the festival organisers under which the university will provide accommodation for the 1 500 participants next year and allow them to use its buildings for concerts.

The agreement does not stipulate that there should be no South African participants.

But, at a meeting last week, the university senate recommended that the council should place a new proposition before the festival organisers. This was that, if the organisers promised not to allow South Africans to participate next year, they could stage the festival at the university next year and in future years.

If not ,they would not be permitted to stage it there after 1981.

A statement by the trustees yesterday said "It is deeply regretted that the University of Exeter has taken a moral and political stand on the acceptability of young students from one country participating in a festival which promotes the importance of international cooperation and the brotherhood of all mankind."

17/12/80 (280)

3 won't back sanctions call

STAR 280 17/12/80

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Three of South Africa's neighbouring black states have told the United Nations General Assembly they cannot support international calls for oil and economic embargoes against South Africa.

Zimbabwe, Botswana and Lesotho told the Assembly yesterday they could not afford to jeopardise their own economies, which are largely dependent on South Africa.

But all made clear that economic realities did not compromise their opposition to the system of apartheid maintained by the South African Government.

Lesotho delegate Makhaola Lerotholi told the Assembly that unless it was for "the puerile and futile pleasure of cutting off our noses to spite our faces, we cannot recommend the economic destruction of South Africa."

Zimbabwe's ambassador, Dr Elleck Mashingaidze, said "after careful consideration" his delegation had abstained on Assembly resolutions exclusively proposing sanctions against South Africa and would have abstained on provisions of other blanket resolutions if separate votes had been possible.

But, he added: "This action should not be seen as in any way indicating a change in Zimbabwe's attitude to the policies of apartheid."

Dr Mashingaidze said that "Zimbabwe's commitment to the liberation of Africa as a whole and to the liberation of South Africa and Namibia in particular is very well known."

But the war of liberation had devastated his country's economy, he said, and Zimbabwe faced "a massive problem of resettling and rehabilitating thousands of refugees and displaced persons, and of reconstructing the economic infrastructure."

Botswana delegate Legwaila J Legwaila said his abstention on outright sanctions calls was made "for reasons very well known."



Mr Adriaan Ecksteen, SA's UN Ambassador.

'Ritual blast' at apartheid

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly has endorsed a barrage of resolutions intended to isolate South Africa, deny it international trade and cultural contact, cut off the country's oil supplies and foment internal revolution.

In what is seen by some Western governments as a "ritualistic denunciation" of apartheid and perceived Western "collaboration," the Assembly voted by a strong majority on 18 resolutions of which South Africa is the target.

Last year, the assembly adopted the same number of resolutions written as criticism of the South African Government's policies, of foreign dealings with South Africa and proposing isolation and economic and oil boycotts in retaliation.

Mr Adriaan Eksteen, South Africa's Ambassador to the UN noted that the 18 resolutions adopted yesterday were "only a fraction of the United Nations' total operations against South Africa."

In a statement circulated after the assembly's voting, he said more than 50 resolutions would be passed either exclusively, primarily or in passing, condemning South Africa or apartheid.

"The effect of all these efforts has been to create a caricature of South Africa which has, over the years, become totally detached from reality," Mr Eksteen said.

A number of delegations, mainly Western, either abstained or voted against some of the resolutions, citing opposition to proposed support for armed insurrection in South Africa, the naming of individual governments as "collaborators" with Pretoria, and constitutional bans on their governments' ability to restrict private or corporate contact with South Africa.

Ten Western states voted against an umbrella resolution which incorporates a provision legitimising "armed struggle" and "seizure of power by the people."

The resolution — describing apartheid as "a crime against humanity" urges worldwide sanctions against South Africa.

Proposals for sanctions against South Africa are contained in several overlapping resolutions.

- 50 -

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Now NZ labour poses a new threat to Bok tour

STAR 20/12/80

Own Correspondent

AUCKLAND — A serious threat to the Springbok tour was posed today when the president of the Federation of Labour, Jim Knox, said a meeting he is to convene in February will formulate a plan of action against the tour

"The Rugby Union, who have made the irresponsible decision to invite the Springboks," Knox said, "should be forced into paying for it

"The country is being held to a form of ransom such as we have never seen before.

"By providing protection for the Springboks, the Government is not complying with the Gleneagles Agreement

"The main thrust of our action will be to withhold services to the team on aircraft and in hotels"

Mr Knox said he was particularly concerned at estimates announced by the Prime Minister, Mr Rob Muldoon, of the cost the the tour.

The money could be better spent in helping the aged, the sick and the unemployed.

Political observers believe Mr Muldoon's use of the money-factor could be a tactic designed to inflame public opinion against the tour

In fact if the tour goes ahead, New Zealand is likely to roll in South African gold.

On the day before the tour itinerary was published John Holms, representative of the Cape Town company, Indo Jet Sports Travel, told Auckland friends his company held 700 confirmed registrations from supporters wishing to make all or part of the tour

Mr Holmes said he had no doubt that as many as 3000 South Africans would want to visit New Zealand

The tour cost could easily be overwhelmed by the cash inflow.

Service personnel are reportedly unhappy about their prospective involvement in the tour

"We will do our duty," said one army man, "but the last thing we want would be to get into confrontation with our own people"

More precise plans will be made at a meeting to be convened by the police early in the new year to discuss what is known to insiders as "Operation Rugby"

It seems certain the air force will fly police to match centres and the army will provide transport and back-up signals communications.

If riotous situations were provoked, an air spokesman said, the Government would no doubt facilitate the departure of the Springboks by service planes

It is possible our aircraft could be used to take the Springboks across Cook Strait between the North and South Islands if seamen on the ferry services were to refuse transport

"We wouldn't be madly happy about this. But we have done it when the seamen have gone on strike"

An All Black of the 1956 series, Richard White has declared against next year's visit

Mr White, Mayor of Gisborne said his was a personal opinion and he would not exercise it against the tour

Barclays bows to threat by Balliol

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Barclays Bank has withdrawn three of its publications on South Africa.

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The handbook also encouraged investment in the homelands by saying employers were not required "to observe certain labour restrictions enforced elsewhere in South Africa such as minimum wages."

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1981 PROSPECTUS ENT "GENERAL INFORMATION"
CHAPTER ON PAGE 118 PECTUS

The B.Com. is inten who wish to acquire a three-year business ludes liberal subjects as options, and off y of further study at Honours level, in v It has Accounting as a compulsory major,

* those wishing tered accountants (see also the e to the Accounting Profession)
* those wishing ess world with a background in er subjects
* those wishing rneys, advocates or legal advisers pter on Entrance to the Legal Prof
* those wishing hers of Commercial subjects

There are seven basi cula, leading to several final-year streams. a have accounting as a major. There are c n and maximum contents in Mathematics and Stat subjects are offered as optional second majo nomics.

The Curriculum struc n Schedule A.

Curricula are designe iat the student acquires the background knowle year in his first and second years. For e e of commercial and company law is essent year courses on accounting, taxation and auditing

Notes

Economics 1A & 1B

Students intenting to ics II should take Economics 1A. Econo nal course and does not lead on naturally to wever, students who wish to change to another heir first year may apply to the Head of Economics for permission to proceed to Economi ics IB.

The High Mathematics/Statistics curricula are intended for students with a good background in mathematics. The attention of students interested in these curricula is drawn to the entrance requirements for Mathematics I, as detailed in the entry of the Department of Mathematics in the last section of this prospectus.

Unions plan to block Bok tour of NZ

Own Correspondent

WELLINGTON — Trade unionists in Australia and New Zealand are likely to join forces to try to prevent the Springbok tour of New Zealand

News that they will be holding joint talks early next year was followed today by the publication of a public opinion poll showing that more New Zealanders are now against the tour than for it.

The latest Auckland Star — Heylen poll shows: 46,4 percent against; 36,8 percent for; and 16,8 percent undecided.

AIRCRAFT BAN?

The president of the New Zealand Federation of Labour, Mr Jim Knox, says transport and other unions, such as those covering hotel workers, will be approached to deny their services to the touring team.

The approach will probably be made before March, when the Australian and New Zealand trade union co-ordinating council is due to meet.

Action against the Springbok tour is regarded as a certain issue, especially after the weekend announcement that Australian unions are considering imposing bans on aircraft carrying the Springboks to New Zeland via Australia.

The possibility of joint action heightens the likelihood of the Springboks taking an indirect route to New Zealand.

The poll figures released today show a sharp swing compared with the previous findings in June, when 30,5 percent were against and 57,5 percent for the tour.

Sport blacklist plan

RDM 22/12/80 (280)

London Bureau

LONDON. — A "blacklist" of all sportsmen and women throughout the world who have had any links with South Africa will be distributed to every United Nations ambassador in New York next month.

It will be brought up to date every two months and the governments of "sympathetic countries" will be asked to ban those on the list from entering their countries.

The decision to campaign against individuals, rather than governments, was made by the 49-member countries of the Central Council for Sport in Africa at a conference in Freetown, Sierra Leone, at the weekend.

If Third World countries take the council's "blacklist" seriously, anyone who Has played sport against a South African team, or has been educated in South Africa, could be barred from dozens of countries.

The council believes its "blacklist" will be given to passport control authorities in Central America, the Carribean, Africa and the Eastern bloc. It also believes its action will be supported by Russia and the Eastern bloc.

But tennis and golf players who play against South Africans in international tournaments will not be added automatically to the list. The council said that would be "unfair and counter-productive".

But every "team sportsman" qualifies for the blacklist.

The central council, which condemned Britain, New Zealand, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Chile for their rugby ties with SA, may bring the Queen into its campaign. The council is expected to ask the Palace and the Foreign Office to stop the Queen's visit to New Zealand next summer if the NZ Government does not refuse visas to the Springboks.

If this is refused, the council demands that African, Carribean and Asian leaders refuse to attend the next Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference.

WCC in call for boycott against SA

LONDON. — The World Council of Churches has criticised the United Nations-sponsored settlement conference in Geneva next month and called for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa if the Republic continued to block a solution.

In a letter to the UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim, the WCC reaffirmed its support for his initiative on South West Africa and "would welcome a clear proposal for direct talks between South Africa and Swapo under UN auspices . . for the independence of the people of Namibia".

The WCC said, however, that the UN proposals for the Geneva conference raised a number of critical comments and questions

"There appears to be a lack of clarity about the objectives of the meeting proposed and about the nature of and participation at the meeting," the statement said

"Described as a pre-implementation, multi-party meeting in which the parties concerned in the envisaged election would be included, the UN document does not make it clear who will participate in the meeting

"Is it the intention of the UN that the internal parties which have been supported by South Africa in order to undermine UN resolutions should take part?"

The WCC said the UN document also left unclear the status of Swapo, recognised by the UN General Assembly as "the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people"

The UN report stated that one of the main obstacles to progress in the situation had been the "acute mutual distrust and lack of confidence".

"If South Africa continues to block the implementation of the resolutions, then all efforts must be directed towards the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime."

The WCC said the letter to Dr Waldheim had been sent after regular and direct contact with churches in South West and in the context of the WCC central committee resolution in August which called on member churches to "encourage and support the Council of Churches in Namibia and its member churches in the exercise of their prophetic ministry".

Visit by black — white host evicted

A BRITISH immigrant has been told to leave the Parow Caravan Park, where he has lived for 12 months, because he invited a black friend home to wash his hands.

Mr John St John was given a one-month eviction notice by the owner of the park because he broke the 'house' rules and regulations.

Mr St John, a long-distance driver with a city car and truck hiring service, said he had invited his friend home before they left on a trip to George.

'We freshened up a bit. My friend, Mr F De Goede, washed his hands and changed into a track suit.

'When we got outside, the caretaker went berserk.

He rambled on saying I should know the rules and regulations of the place and that I should know I should not bring 'coloureds' home.

'I was very upset,' said Mr St John. 'But I left the matter at that for the moment.

'Before I could take it further, however, I received the eviction notice saying I had to be out by January 4, 1981.'

The caretaker of the park refused to comment.

The owner, Mr J T Loubser, also declined to comment except to say that Mr St John's action in bringing a coloured frend home was 'one of the reasons' for his eviction.

Mr Keith Blair, owner of the firm that employs Mr St John, said it was 'amazing' that in these times of supposedly greater understanding, incidents like this still occurred.

Mr Blair, who also immigrated to South Africa eight years ago, said he could not understand how people were not allowed to get together as friends and as people.

I employ people on the merit of their work. Their colour is not important. It doesn't worry me in the least.

'These rules and regulations are out of date,' he said.

Barclays withdraws booklets on SA

Argus Bureau

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NO RECOGNITION

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Springbok tour 'will split NZ down middle'

Own Correspondent

AUCKLAND — The first man to step on the summit of Everest and the only man to win two Victoria Crosses in World War 2 are both adamantly opposed to the Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand next year.

Sir Edmund Hillary, who with Sherpa Tensing made the historic breakthrough to the world's highest peak 27 years ago, told the New Zealand Herald The offer of the invitation by the New Zealand Rugby Union is irresponsible.

I accept there have been changes and improvements in South Africa but many of these would not have taken place had there not been resistance by many countries to Springbok touring teams

"I think we should persist with that resistance."

Captain Charles Upham, who won his VC in Crete and the Western Desert and who spent almost three years in German prisoner-of-war camps, said The tour will divide New Zealand right down the middle.

It will even divide families although I have been keen on rugby, I think the sport will lose a lot of prestige through the tour which is against world opinion

"It is against all the world has been trying to do for a long time"

The Herald's poll of a number of leading figures in the public eye from the rockerie Linda Jones to an ex nun, Patricia Bartlett a trenchant fighter against pornography, reveals a division which may be reflected if the tour comes off

Both Mrs Jones and Miss Bartlett are pro-tour So quite amazingly is Mrs Thea Muldoon

Mrs Muldoon happens to be the wife of the Kiwi Prime Minister who was one of the principal architects of the Gleneagles Agreement and who has maintained that the agreement must be supported

Mr Muldoon has made it clear his Government will not take active steps to stop the tour

Says Mrs Muldoon "Really, I don't mind if they have the tour or not So long as no one is going to get hurt or cause a big fuss, then I support it"

Perhaps the remarks of a leading Kiwi artist Rei Hanton who is famed for his extraordinary studies of New Zealand bushland are, being the most unusual the ones most worth studying not least by South Africans

The way I look at it she said if we were to find a drunk lying in the drain, we wouldn't put our foot behind his head and push him further into the mud

"We would, I hope hold out our hand Apartheid is one of the most revolting things in the world but I don't think we get anywhere by thrashing the child

All that creates is bitterness and defiance

Let the Springboks come here and see how we live in harmony And let them learn from that"

RDM 27/12/80

Arms embargo net seems to have a hole in it

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Did you know that the UN Security Council met the other night to consider drastically tightening and extending the arms embargo against South Africa?

Nothing happened, and the few speeches were hardly noticed. That's what an American election and global upheavals can do.

Some time next month, after the murky Geneva meeting on South West Africa, the matter is scheduled to be mulled over again.

By then, a meddlesome, self-confident, indignant, self-righteous and outspoken Right-winger named Jeane Jordan Kirkpatrick will be occupying Ambassador Donald McHenry's seat. She will represent what is shaping as the most conservative American administration in decades.

Mesmerised as by a cobra, the African reaction so far is an eerie silence. Let us first deal with Namibia is the official line.

It is hard to guess how the Geneva confrontation will go when such events as the Senate grilling of General Alexander Haig for US Secretary of State are taking place at precisely the same time.

But already there are hints that Nigeria is set upon avoiding a "them or us" showdown with Washington over South Africa. Nigerian ambassador — and UN apartheid committee chief — Mr B A Clark, now speaks of the Republic being in the "eye of the hurricane" and having five years left to resolve its "agonising" dilemma.

Likewise, some of the UN professionals trying to clinch that Namibia settlement say privately that their big hope lies in Pretoria feeling confident enough with the Reagan Administration to offer its agreement as a honeymoon present — possibly tied to confidential assurances of a gentle hand over the next few years.

Dr Kurt Waldheim has been hinting to friends that he personally prevailed upon South Africa to delay the permanent recall of its UN Ambassador Mr Adriaan Eksteen, but the new prospects opening up may have had as much to do with it.

The Reagan Cabinet nominations have continued to make it a merry Christmas for Pretoria After Gen Haig, with his anti-Soviet preoccupation, came the naming of Mr Richard Allen as national security adviser — the same Richard Allen who worked for Portuguese colonial interests in the dying days of that empire

The later nominations feature all-the-way conservatives. Witness the one southerner in the new administration — Dr James Edwards, the portly favourite of Senator Strom Thurmond and choice for Energy Secretary.

He came back from a 1977 visit lamenting how the South African Government was not getting "its fair share of sympathy and understanding" because of the black influence in American politics.

The most visible manifestation of the new era may be Dr Kirkpatrick, who is already being billed as the most outspokenly conservative American ever to get the UN Ambassador job. In the familiar phrase of former ambassador Andy Young, Jeane Kirkpatrick is most definitely "white folks".

Born in 1926, the daughter of an oil prospector who roamed the mid-west, she graduated from classy Barnard College, did post-graduate work in Paris, then married a fellow political scientist.

She raised three sons — two are now studying law — before completing her doctorate at age 42. The Peronist movement in Argentina was her subject and Latin America still figures as a major interest.

Dr Kirkpatrick speaks fluent Spanish and French, can cope with Italian and Portuguese, likes classical music and cooking for small dinner parties.

Like Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the last to serve a Republican President; she is a so-called neo-conservative Democrat, of the brand ardently wooed by the Republicans as a way of making some of their more Rightwing ideas fashionable

Though insistant that she is still a Democrat, she has been fighting the party since about the time the Beatles grew long hair.

Her dissent "is rooted in the rise of the counter-culture and the anti-war movement", she explains as she assails "utopian schemes for the reform of almost everything".

This year she campaigned for Mr Reagan and even coached him for his TV debate with President Carter.

Always with plenty to say, she has lectured round the world, and lately Pretoria has been an appreciative listener.

"Something very odd is going on," she protested in the magazine article that first roused Reagan enthusiasm.

"How does an administration that desires to let people work out their own destinies get involved in determined efforts at reform in South Africa, Zaire, Nicaragua, El Salvador and elsewhere?

"How can an administration committed to non-intervention

in Cambodia and Vietnam announce that it will not be deterred from righting wrongs in South Africa?"

She, like Gen Haig, has made it clear that the Muzorewa Government had her support over what she called "an opponent who despises us . . ."

"Decades, if not centuries, are normally required for people to acquire the necessary discipline and habits" for effective democracy, she asserts, and then cites African refugee statistics to suggest that "civil and racial discrimination are easier for most people to bear than Marxist-style liberation."

Dr Kirkpatrick asserts that American standards set the moral pace for the world and she sees "freedom and the national interest" as compatible goals — a happy conclusion for someone about to face 153 other countries with a US doctrine of self-interest.

Human rights will remain "a significant component" of US policy, but "will be narrowly enough drawn that it could in fact be reasonably applied to any government in the world," she says. As for the Third World majority — "a posture of continuous self-abasement and apology . . . is neither morally necessary nor politically appropriate.

"A realistic policy . . . will need to face the unpleasant fact that, if victorious, violent insurgency headed by Marxist revolutionaries is unlikely to lead to anything but totalitarian tyranny."

So far, the foreign policy she will enunciate has stayed stunningly, stubbornly single-minded.

And Gen Haig said this week the "great task" ahead was "the management of Soviet power." Gen Haig said this as he vowed to seek "a world structured on the Judeo-Christian values that you and I cherish."

Aiding "our" side against "theirs", willy-nilly, seems to be eyed as phase one in implementing this crusade and Dr Kirkpatrick has already advocated cash for Jamaica and Dominica and guns for El Salvador.

Zimbabwe might also be in line for a windfall. Former President Nixon, who is lurking around once more, has with characteristic bluntness proposed giving Mr Mugabe all he wants, and hog-tying him with strings.

"Mugabe is a Marxist, but I would provide aid for him as long as he conducts his activities in his own country," he said.

"If Mugabe starts exporting his Marxism . . . then we cut him off. I don't believe in subsidising our enemies. If we are providing a significant amount to him, then he is not going to screw around . . ."

Already Pretoria is making its pitch pretty clear. General Malan said it all in a rare, extensive interview that capped a week-long Christian Science Monitor study of the Republic's value to the West.

His advice: "Bring South Africa into the West's defence network, then let the Government alone to go about creating 'a just society' at its own pace."

With a sympathetic Reagan Government, South Africa would be tactically stuck with its commitment to change, South African officials privately suggest.

Gen Haig has indicated personal support for bringing South Africa under the Nato shield, though he has cautioned that concensus agreement of member states is unlikely right now.

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08/28/82

Sanksies oor SWA kan SA baie hard tref

DIE moontlikheid van verpligte ekonomiese sanksies teen Suid-Afrika het sowat 'n maand gelede weer sterk ter sprake gekom met die Minister van Buitelandse Sake, mnr. Pik Botha, se waarskuwing dat „die tyd aangebreek het dat sanksies teen Suid-Afrika ingestel sal word."

As rede het hy aangevoer Suid-Afrika se weiering om onder druk onbehoorlike toegewings oor SWA/Namibië te maak. Daar is onmiddellik uit verskeie oorde ernstige bedenkinge uitgespreek oor sowel die substansie as die wysheid van die Minister se verklaring. Hoe dit ook al sy, mnr. Botha se uitlating het die openbare aandag weer opnuut op die sanksiegevaar gevestig.

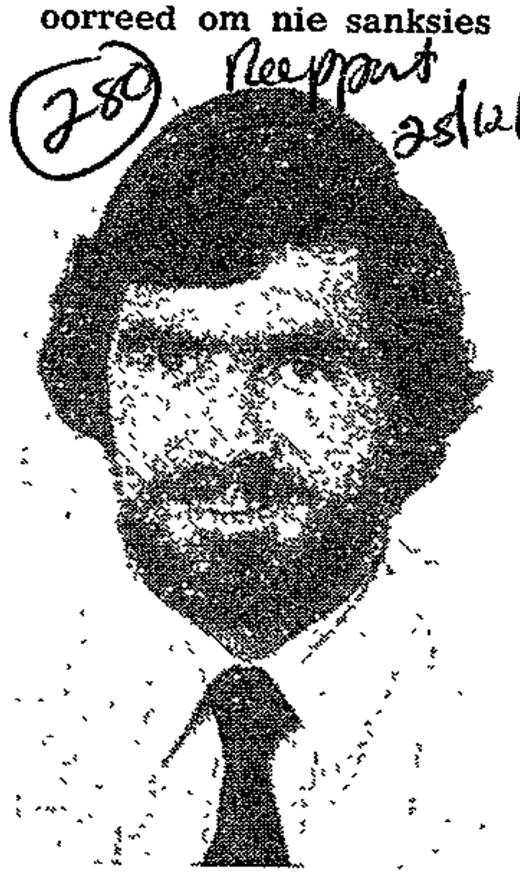
Die wêreldwye kreet om verpligte sanksies teen Suid-Afrika, weerklink nou reeds twee dekades lank. Terwyl sommige Suid-Afrikaners sekerlik al begin moeg en sinies raak het oor die voortdurende aandrang op sanksies, het die voorstanders daarvan geensins begin tou opgooi nie. Hulle het inderdaad reeds sukses behaal met die Veiligheidsraad van die VVO se instelling van 'n verpligte wapenverbod teen die Republiek in 1977.

Die Algemene Vergadering van die VVO neem [illegible]te aan

Sowel mnr. Pik Botha as die Eerste Minister het in verklarings die indruk gewek dat Suid-Afrika nie alleen gereed is vir sanksies nie, maar dat die Republiek in 'n sekere sin sanksies inderdaad sou verwelkom. Miskien wou die Regering op hierdie manier aan die wêreld sê dat Suid-Afrika nié deur sanksies tot 'n onbillike skikking in SWA/Namibië gedwing sal word nie.

DR. DEON GELDENHUYS, assistent-direkteur van die SA Instituut vir Internasionale Aangeleenthede, wat 'n kort en bondige oorsig gee van die moontlike uitwerking wat verpligte internasionale sanksies op Suid- en Suider-Afrika kan hê.

Deur voor te gee dat die land nie onder sanksies sal swig nie, wou die Regering dalk ook probeer om die Weste te oorreed om nie sanksies te ondersteun nie, omdat dit op die ou end tog nutteloos sal wees.



Dit is moeilik om te glo dat die vyf Westerse moondhede gemoeid met die onderhandelinge oor SWA/Namibië ten gunste van sanksies teen Suid-Afrika is en op die punt staan om dit toe te pas.

Aan die ander kant vrees Westerse regerings dat as 'n skikking in SWA/Namibië nie spoedig bereik word nie, hulle onder hernieude intense druk van die Derde Wêreld gaan kom om sanksies teen Suid-Afrika te ondersteun. Indien dit sou blyk dat Suid-Afrika die belemmerde faktor in die soeke na 'n oplossing is, sal die Weste dit bepaald moeilik vind om die sanksie-eise te weerstaan.

Westerse moondhede sal ongetwyfeld ongeneë wees om algemene ekonomiese sanksies teen Suid-Afrika toe te pas. Sou hulle wel hul steun aan strafmaatreëls toesê, sal dit stellig vir selektiewe, beperkte sanksies wees, bv. Beperkinge of 'n verbod op beleggings in Suid-Afrika; verbreking van sekere vorme van kommunikasie, en 'n verbod op die uitvoer van sekere vervaardigde produkte, soos hoëtegnologie-items na die Republiek.

In die Weste se steun vir die 1977-wapenverbod bestaan daar reeds 'n presidént vir beperkte strafmaatreëls. Hoewel sulke sanksies slegs beperkte en verwerkbare ekonomiese skade in Suid-Afrika kan aanrig, bestaan die wesenlike gevaar van 'n „sneeubaleffek" sodat al hoe meer ekonomiese terreine mettertyd geraak sal word. 'n Ander gevaar wat Suid-Afrika nie oor die hoof kan sien nie, is dat sanksies ingestel oor die SWA/Namibië-kwessie dalk sonder opheffing „verplaas" kan word na 'n nuwe strydvraag, te wete die Republiek se rassebeleid.

Selfs beperkte sanksies sal hier en oorsese sakevertroue in Suid-Afrika skaad en dit kan weer die Regering se ambisieuse ontwikkelingsplanne vir Suider-Afrika in die wiele ry.

waarin iedestate gevra word om sanksies teen Suid-Afrika toe te pas. Al is die Algemene Vergadering se sanksie-besluite nie afdwingbaar of verpligtend nie, is daar nogtans tientalle state wat vrywillig ekonomiese sanksies teen Suid-Afrika handhaaf.

Vir die ondersteuners van sanksies is daar oorgenoeg grond om voort te gaan met hul eise om internasionale optrede teen Suid-Afrika. Eerstens is daar die kwessie van 'n skikking in SWA/Namibië — vir die huidige die vernaamste regverdiging vir sanksies. Tweedens is daar natuurlik Suid-Afrika se rassebeleid, oftewel die bestaande politieke orde. Derdens is dit ongetwyfeld so dat 'n herhaling van die Biko-geval, of die 1976-onluste of die Oktober 1977-inperkings die hand van die sanksie-propageerders geweldig sal sterk.

Die gebruik van sanksies teen Suid-Afrika het 'n tweërlei-oogmerk: enersyds is dit om die Republiek te straf vir òf 'n bepaalde beleid òf optrede gevolg òf 'n versuim om dit te doen; andersyds is dit daarop gemik om die land te dwing om wel aan die oproepe en eise van die internasionale gemeenskap gehoor te gee.

Die vrae kan nou gestel word: Wat is die kans dat verpligte ekonomiese sanksies teen Suid-Afrika ingestel sal word? En wat sal die moontlike uitwerking wees indien dit wel toegepas word? Die verklaring van die Minister van Buitelandse Sake, waarna reeds verwys is, dui daarop dat sanksies onafwendbaar is as gevolg van Suid-Afrika se standpunte oor 'n skikking in SWA/Namibië.

28/12/80

SANCTIONS

2 JAN. — 31 MARCH 1981

Italy bars showjump team from top SA event

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The Italian Government has withdrawn its international showjumping team from the Epol international indoor horse-show in Johannesburg.

"They were told at the airport to turn back," Mr Dawber said, "and since all of them are from the Italian military forces, they really had no choice but to comply."

Mr Dawber said the team's withdrawal was likely to spark off an international reaction as it was the first time political pressure had been applied in equestrian sport.

The Italians were to have competed against teams from South Africa and the United States.

DELAY

"The Italians were originally due to arrive in South Africa last Wednesday but I received a call saying they were delayed," Mr Dawber said.

"Now we know why.

"It is a great pity they won't be performing as they are such classical horseman, but as far as we're concerned it won't affect the show.

"The American team arrives tomorrow and we are now approaching British riders in the hope of getting a British team together in time for the show. We hope a British team might be here next week," Mr Dawber said.

The Epol show is South Africa's premier showjumping event and celebrates its 10th anniversary this year. It will take place at Milner Park from January 8 to 13.

The Italian team consisted of Colonel Piero Dinzeo — one of the most decorated showjumpers in the world today — and Lieutenant Stephen Scaccaborozzi, Lieutenant Michele Della Casa and Lieutenant Alessandro Galeazzi.

Major threat to Irish tour

5/1/81
Star
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The Star Bureau

LONDON — A serious threat to the Irish rugby tour of South Africa in May has emerged only 48 hours after the Irish Rugby Football Union voted to accept an invitation to send a national team on a four-week visit to the Republic.

Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan has hinted that as a last step, the Dublin Government may be forced to cancel the passports of players selected for the tour.

Prior to the IRFU decision at the weekend, officials in Mr Lenihan's ministry had repeatedly discounted suggestions that players would be stopped from leaving the country.

Such action constitutes the only infallible way of wrecking the tour. The government has already said it will refuse leave to civil servants who may be selected and will halt all funds to the IRFU.

TRADE RISK

But in a radio interview yesterday, Mr Lenihan would not rule out seizure of the passports of both players and officials.

The Foreign Minister admitted the Government would be seriously embarrassed and its trade relations with black Africa put at risk if the tour went ahead.

Previous meetings he has held with IRFU officials in an effort to have the invitation refused have failed.

Rugby officials have accused the government of practising double standards by wanting to cut sports links with South Africa while maintaining — and even increasing — its export-import relations with South Africa.

There will be an unremitting campaign by the Anti-Apartheid movement between now and May to halt the Irish tour.

An official of the Irish AAM has said the movement will call on all sections of Irish life — "especially churches, who regrettably have been silent up to now" — to oppose the tour.

"In particular, trade unionists in radio, TV, transport and communication will be requested to black every aspect . connected with the tour."

PRESSURE

A telegram had gone to the supreme council for sport in Africa asking them to mobilise against the Irish tour. International pressure on all fronts would be exerted, he added.

Sapa reports that British Lions skipper Billy Beaumont has told Britons in a television interview that rugby in South Africa is completely multiracial and that the Lions were right to have toured the Republic last year.

Featured in a lengthy BBC programme, Beaumont said that having been to South Africa before the Lions tour, he had thought it was right for the Lions to go, "albeit that we don't agree with what goes on politically in the country."

● In Cape Town at the weekend, Dr Danie Craven reacted to the initial announcement of the tour by saying: "This is very good news, and it only goes to show that our rugby friends overseas know what we are doing in the interests of multiracial rugby.

"I am hoping that the Irish Union will agree to play two test matches, instead of only one as on their short tour of 1961, when they played only four games."

South Africa's rugby chief said that the tour would probably take place during May.

Pressure mounts to stop tour

Own Correspondent

DUBLIN. — The Irish Rugby Football Union's decision to go ahead with the South African rugby tour dominated the news in Ireland yesterday as the government continued to mount pressure to halt the tour.

Special emphasis was placed on Irish Foreign Minister Mr. Brian Lenihan's bid to stop the tour

Mr Lenihan has condemned the IRFU and emphasized the damage their decision will do

The Irish Press newspaper says there is still time for the IRFU to take the advice of the minister and change its mind. "To do so would win the support of all those who really love the sport of rugby here and who do not wish to see its image tarnished.

The effect on Irish exports to Africa was the main thrust of the Irish Independent's front page story — particularly the R45-million threat to foodstuffs, building materials and pharmaceuticals which Ireland exports annually to Nigeria, one of the country's major export markets

In a leading article the newspaper said. "Nothing has changed so much in South Africa that we in this country are entitled to treat whites there as equals

"The white South African is, in the majority, racist in the worst sense — he has a religion which is used not only to justify the so-called inate superiority of the white man but to justify the proceedings which go under the name of separate development."

8 of Irish team may oppose tour

Own Correspondent

DUBLIN — Irish international forward Donald Spring has announced he will not go if selected to tour South Africa with the Irish rugby team later this year.

Spring, whose father is an Irish Labour Party MP, said that those who supported the tour and at the same time opposed apartheid were deceiving nobody but themselves.

He said the notion that things were changing in South Africa had been clearly knocked on the head by sports writers who had toured with the Lions last year.

He thought that seven or eight of the Irish team did not want to tour South Africa. He hoped they would soon make their position known.

Irish flyhalf Tony Ward, who said last year after touring South Africa with the Lions that he was concerned about apartheid, said he would decide if he was picked.

Ollie Campbell, who also toured South Africa, has no doubts about going.

John Robbie, Lions and Ireland scrumhalf who had earlier expressed doubts about touring, said he would give his final decision first to the Irish Rugby Union.

Willie John McBride, captain of the 1974 Lions team, has endorsed the decision by the Irish to tour.

6/11/81

280

Own Correspondent

DUBLIN — The proposed Irish rugby tour will be called off if the Republic of Ireland breaks all trade links with South frica.

This commitment, previously made by Irish Rugby Football Union president, Mr Bobby Ganley, was highlighted yesterday as opposition to the tour reached a crescendo with a joint call for a trade embargo by a Roman Catholic bishop and the leader of Ireland's biggest trare union.

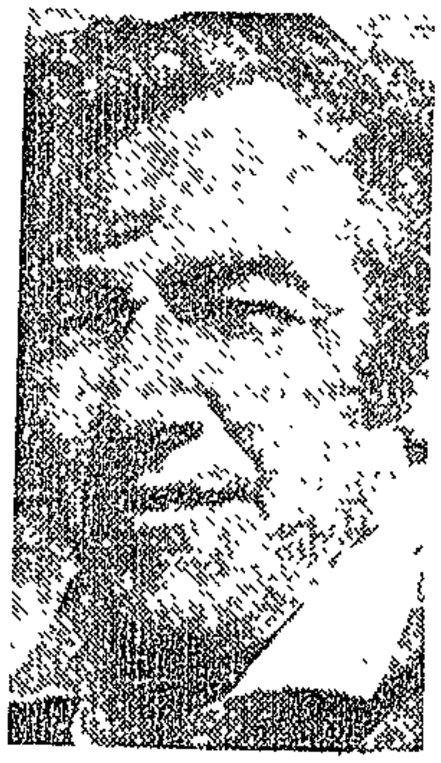
The Bishop of Galway, Dr Eamon Casey, and the general-secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, Mr Michael Mullen, have

Millar has come out stiongly in favour of the tour and of maintaining contacts with South Africa.

"Let's make it quite clear. I don't support apartheid, nor, I'm sure, does the Irish Rugby Football Union But it is better to communicate and I feel that boycotts just don't work," he said.

Millar adds "A lot of people have gone out on a limb for sport in South Africa and have fought hard to achieve the radical changes Those people deserve our support'

In Nairobi the Kenya National Sports Council has said it will ban sporting contacts with Ireland if the tour goes ahead



Syd Millar . . . it's better to communicate.

Trade ban challenge is key to Irish rugby tour

emanded that the Dublin overnment prove the sinerity of its oppositon to he tour by banning all rade with South Africa

The trade union novement and the Roman atholic Church are the wo most powerful collecive forces in Ireland and can exert considerable pressure on the Government.

Exports to South Africa otal about R14-million a ear and imports are running at R21-million — both relatvely small amounts in the context of the national economy.

The Irish Rugby Football Union has repeatedly accused Dublin of employing double standards by continuing trade relations while trying to halt sporting links, hence the challenge by the IRFU president.

Whether the Government will react to that challenge is not yet clear.

Bishop Casey, who is chairman of the Irish Roman Catholic Church's Third World Relief Agency, said that if a trade embargo were the price that would have to be paid to prove that the Government was in earnest, it should be imposed

He added that such action would be a tremendous boost to those seeking to promote human rights in South Africa. He called on the Government to deny all port facilities to ships carrying South African produce.

Mr Mullen, whose union has a membership of about 350 000, said the tour would damage the image of Ireland in the outside world.

He said he had no doubt that the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, an umbrella body embracing almost all the country's unions and having a membership of 1-million in a nation of 4-million, would support an embargo.

Mr Mullen claimed that racial changes in South Africa so far had been cosmetic and discrimination was still rampant

Referring to the South African Government's recent closure of four black newspapers, he said this was a clear indication of Pretoria's attitude towards freedom and human rights.

The Irish Government is worried about the effects of the tour on the country's growing trade with black Africa which amounts to about R83-million a year.

A senior official of the Irish Export Board said that more than half that trade was with Nigeria, a country whose leaders were particularly sensitive about close links with South Africa

In a radio interview Irish Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Brian Lenihan said that, in many black African countries, the distinction between the Irish Government and the Irish Rugby Football Union was not appreciated.

On the possibility of revoking the passports of Rugby players he said this would mean that a citizen's basic right to a pass port would have to b withdrawn

The moderator of th Presbyterian Church i Ireland, Dr Ronald Crai has announced his opposition to the tour

Dr Craig who was twic capped for Ireland at ru by, said "I regret tha the team is going but feel it is a matter fo every player selected t make up his own mind. wouldn't go if I wer involved."

But Lions manager Sy

Sanctions 'won't hurt UK much'

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

SANCTIONS against South Africa would not put British jobs at risk to the extent predicted, nor would the country's exports be as adversely affected as feared, says a report.

Strongly pro-sanctions, the survey claims that sectors connected with imports from South Africa, such as agriculture, would benefit considerably from a cessation of trade between the two countries.

It also highlights that, despite the strong stand against apartheid by the Western Europe community, those controlling exports and imports do not let this affect trading considerations.

The report — billed as the first detailed analysis of the possible affect of sanctions — is co-authored by the anti-apartheid former Foreign Office official, Barbara Rogers, and is published in the latest issue of the socialist publication, the New Statesman.

The report is obviously aimed at allaying British fears of sanctions against South Africa rebounding on Britain.

What it sets out to disprove is that Britain dare not upset South Africa because of the tremendous dependence it has on the country.

It says that South Africa was 14th on the export list during the first 10 months of 1980. In 1967, South Africa took about 5% of Britain's exports. In 1979/80, the proportion was 1,8%, while Nigeria was twice as important to Britain.

The report adds that some important employment sectors in Britain were adversely affected by South African imports. Fruit was an obvious example, as was steel.

In 1979, the report said, Britain bought steel for nearly R40-million from South Africa — while the British Steel Corporation was threatened by heavy losses.

It said: "The steel industry is manifestly a disaster area for British unemployment, with cheap imports, notably from South Africa and Brazil, contributing to the industry's problems."

The analysis goes on to estimate that only between 13 000 and 14 000 British jobs were directly dependent on sales to South Africa.

The report advises Britain that it was important to reduce the number of people who would be adversely affected by a break in trade with South Africa, by diversifying away from "this dwindling and unstable market".

The authors attack the European Economic Commission (EEC) for its attitude to trade with South Africa.

The report says: "Any pretence that commission officials are politically neutral was quickly dispelled by an interview we had with Luciano Cao, the person on the South Africa desk. Mr Cao informed us that deals with South Africa were based on a number of factors.

"One was that South Africans were white and had blood ties with Europeans."

SA trade ban no 'risk' to Britain

NM 9/1/81

280

Pro-sanctions group surveys market

London Bureau

SANCTIONS against South Africa would not put British jobs at risk to the extent predicted, nor would Britain's export market be as adversely affected as feared, says a report published here.

Strongly pro-sanctions, this survey also claims that sectors connected with imports from South Africa — such as agriculture would benefit considerably from a cessation of trade between the two countries.

An interesting aspect it highlights also, is that, although there is a strong stand against apartheid by the Western Europe Community, those controlling exports and imports do not let this affect trading considerations.

The report, which is billed as the first detailed analysis of the possible affect of sanctions, is co-authored by the vehemently anti-apartheid former Foreign Office official Barbara Rogers, and is published in the latest issue of the socialist prestige publication, the New Statesman.

The report is obviously aimed at allaying British fears of sanctions against South Africa rebounding on the United Kingdom.

What it sets out to disprove is that Britain dared not upset South Africa because of the tremendous dependence it has on that country.

The report states: 'Ten years ago a favourite theme of South African propaganda was that the Republic was our third largest export market. Why, now, such a strange silence on the part of the public relations machine?'

It goes on to claim that South Africa was 14 during the first 10 months of 1980.

In 1967 South Africa took some 5 percent of Britain's exports. In 1979-80 the proportion was 1,8 percent while Nigeria was twice as important to Britain.

The report adds some important employment sectors in Britain were adversely affected by South African imports to this country.

Fruit was an obvious example, as also was steel. In 1979, the report states, Britain bought nearly R40 million worth of steel from South Africa while the British Steel Corporation was threatened by its heavy losses.

It states: 'The steel industry is manifestly a disaster area for British unemployment — with cheap imports, notably from South Africa and Brazil, contributing to the industry's problems.'

The analysis goes on to estimate that only between 13 000 and 14 000 British jobs are directly dependent on sales to South Africa.

Against that, the authors claim, the figures for 1977 were inflated because of the inclusion of exports to Rhodesia, South West Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and even some other countries, which went via South Africa. 'Current levels of exports to the region have fallen since 1977.

Many of the 1977 exports involved 'one-off' deals with no continuing dependence on the South African market.

Products

Many of the products would be marketable in other countries, or in some cases in the domestic market, to compensate for the loss of South African sales.

Several of the 'jobs', especially in the smaller companies, in fact represent a small part of the work of many people, none of whom would be made redundant as a result of losing the South African market... especially in the multinationals, workers could be switched from one product to another.

The report advises Britain that it was important to reduce 'the number of people who would be adversely affected by a break in trade with South Africa, by diversifying away from 'this dwindling and unstable market'.

Finally, the authors attack the European Economic Commission for its attitude to trade with South Africa which was biased in favour of that country.

ARCHITECTURE (Continued)

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best work in first year.

for the best work in
a first class pass for a
dissertation in Building
Management.

S F Richardson

NZ Veterans clashes could hit rugby tour

New Zealanders hit back, often literally, at anti-apartheid demonstrators at the Veterans Games in Christchurch. Could the same "vigilante" action occur when the Springboks visit there?

Own Correspondent

AUCKLAND — High jinks or, more accurately, confrontations, at the World Veterans Games now being staged at the Queen Elizabeth II stadium in Christchurch could have a bearing on the Springbok tour in July.

Despite the oft-repeated statements of anti-apartheid organisations that opposition to South Africa and specifically to the presence of the Springboks will be passive and non-violent in nature, shindigs at the Games suggest there could be clashes during the tour.

As has been widely reported, the Games began under the shadow of accusations by a former South African resident, Mr Sylvester Stein, who now lives in London, that South Africans masquerading as residents of Holland or other places were in fact bona fide citizens of the Republic.

Because of the New Zealand government's attachment to the Gleneagles agreement, the accusations caused a stir, not least in political circles.

It was broadly hinted that a government grant of R28 600 to the Games and a guarantee of another R14 300 against loss could be imperilled.

Subsequently, the Government, represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, backtracked.

If South Africans who intended to compete at the Games were in legal possession of passports from other countries, a spokesman said, then ipso facto they were citizens of those countries.

Their residence in South Africa was inconsequential.

At the opening ceremonies, Hart representatives paraded on the track, posturing black-versus-white confrontations.

Whether their intention was entirely passive in nature immediately became a matter of semantics.

Veterans angrily leapt a fence to get at the protesters.

A former Assistant-Commissioner of Police, Mr Gideon Tait, who has been a remarkably athletic man all of his life and who won fame in the force as a strongarm man tackling street violence after the closure of pubs in Auckland organised a task force which cracked down hard on miscreants.

Amid the scuffling, one protester was arrested.

Mr Tait later remarked to the local Press that if the demos returned they "could get lynched."

Many a pro-tour type in the Kiwi game is as physical in his attitude to life as ex Commissioner Tait.

Mauls loom in Europe over that visit by Irish



MR BRIAN LENIHAN
. . . "Don't see matches."

By John Lichfield

STRASBOURG — Ulster Socialist member Mr John Hume is calling on the European Parliament to condemn the planned Irish rugby tour of South Africa.

Mr Hume, supported by four Irish and one Welsh Labour member, will seek an emergency debate on the tour in the Parliament at Strasbourg later this week.

He urges that the Irish Government use "all possible sanctions" in the event of the tour's not being cancelled

He also calls on the Irish Rugby Football Union (IRFU) to overturn its decision to go ahead with the tour, which could "damage Ireland's standing and image at international level."

Mr Hume's motion expresses "concern" that the tour could damage Irish and Common Market relations with "independent Africa in all areas.

Tonight, the IRFU will have a clearer picture of the number of political loose scrums and mauls it must endure before its team kicks off in South Africa, reports The Star's London Bureau.

The Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement will have unveiled its plans by then.

These are the result of consultation by the movement with Irish trade unions, student and religious bodies and other organisations.

At the same Press conference, a South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee official will urge that isolation of South Africa remains the only correct policy.

● In Dublin, Mr Brian Lenihan, the Irish Foreign Minister, has warned that Ministers should not attend international rugby matches in Ireland if the IRFU goes ahead with the tour of South Africa, reports The Star's Correspondent.

He said the ending of the State grant to the IRFU and the withdrawals of army and police bands at rugby matches were under consideration. Recommendations would be made to the Irish Cabinet soon.

ARCHITECTURE
(Continued)

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best work in first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize
For the student who has made best use of bricks in his design work.

J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award
For the best project in structure and design.

M R I Ness

National Development Fund for the Building Industry Book Prizes
For the best student in each year of study of the degree course.

First Year

J A L Chapman

Second Year

C S Jones

Third Year

B de Jong

Fourth Year

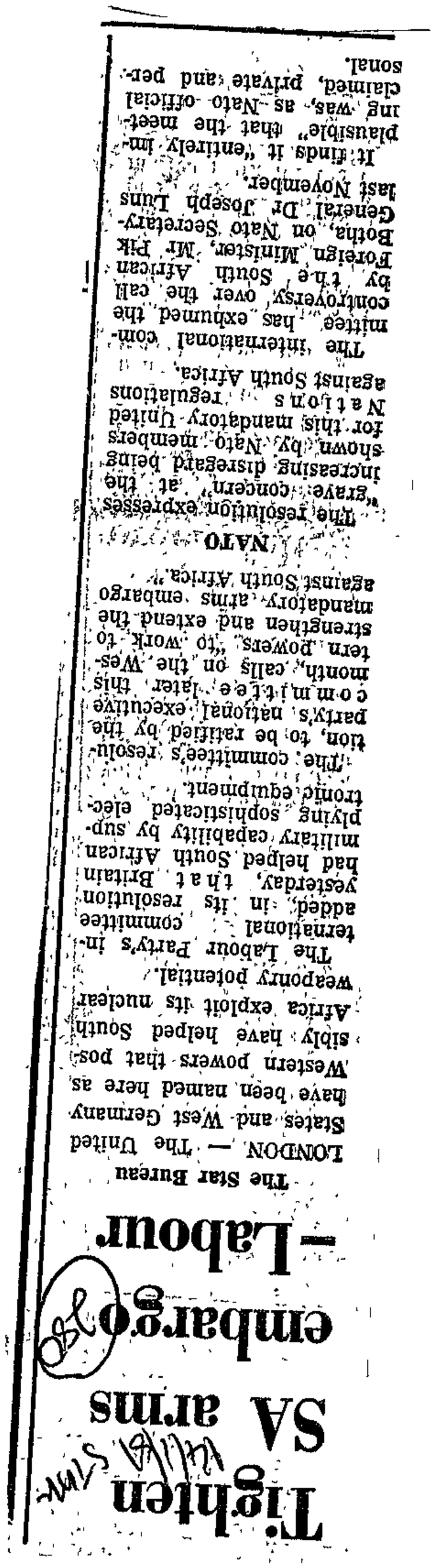
R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize
For the best final year student of the degree course.

R W Kohne

LTA Prize
For the best student obtaining a first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management.

S F Richardson


The Star Bureau

LONDON — The United States and West Germany have been named here as Western powers that possibly have helped South Africa exploit its nuclear weaponry potential.

The Labour Party's international committee added, in its resolution yesterday, that Britain had helped South African military capability by supplying sophisticated electronic equipment.

The committee's resolution, to be ratified by the party's national executive later this month, calls on the Western powers "to work to strengthen and extend the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa."

The resolution expresses "grave concern" at the increasing disregard being shown by Nato members for this mandatory United Nations regulations against South Africa.

The international committee has exhumed the controversy over the call by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, on Nato Secretary-General Dr Joseph Luns last November.

It finds it "entirely implausible" that the meeting was, as Nato official claimed, private and personal.

NATO

Tighten SA arms embargo — Labour

UK council ignores bank's SA links

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The London borough of Brent which has one of the highest concentrations of black immigrants in Britain, is to continue banking with Barclays Bank despite the bank's South African connections.

The borough's policy and resources committee decided to reject a proposal that the account be removed. Voting was 10 to eight after a long debate.

But the decision was taken more on the grounds of cost than of politics, according to a council official.

She explained it would have cost the council R65 000 to change to another bank.

The committee consists of 11 Labour and five Conservative councillors. But even the Conservatives were against what is happening in South Africa" said the official.

During the debate a Labour councillor, Mr Martin Coleman, said many Brent citizens were offended at the council's banking with Barclays which was financing apartheid."

Brent Council's annual budget is about R200-million although the value of all council banking transactions is many times higher. Barclays Bank currently charges an annual fee of about R60 000 for servicing the account.

Tories back the Irish tour of SA

RDM 17/1/81 289

By IAN HOBBS
London Bureau

LONDON. — Thirteen Conservative MPs yesterday called on the House of Commons to support the proposed Irish rugby tour of South Africa in May.

The motion, tabled by Mr John Carlisle, the far Rightwing member for Luton West, said: "This House supports the Irish Rugby Union in its determined decision to send a team to South Africa and recognises that such a visit will encourage those who are seeking to relax the laws of apartheid."

Most Conservative MPs are avoiding the issue of the tour for fear of adding to the controversy in Ulster and giving the Labour Party Left wing the opportunity for questions in the House.

Meanwhile, Irish MPs to the European Parliament in Strasbourg are trying again to raise the controversy there after their motion on Thursday seeking an emergency debate was thrown out by a large majority.

Mr John Hume, the Ulster Social Democratic Alliance MP who placed the motion, which was crushed two-to-one by British Conservative, French Gaullist, German Christian Democrat and Liberal and Greek votes, pledged: "We will force this issue through."

He said the tour would bolster the "vicious system" of apartheid and claimed it was the European Parliament's duty to debate the issue.

The tour issue is now to be debated by the United Nations committee on apartheid. The committee is expected to strongly condemn Ireland.

Mr Noel Dorr, Dublin's Ambassador to the UN, said he would make it clear that the Irish Government and the opposition parties were strongly opposed to the tour.

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

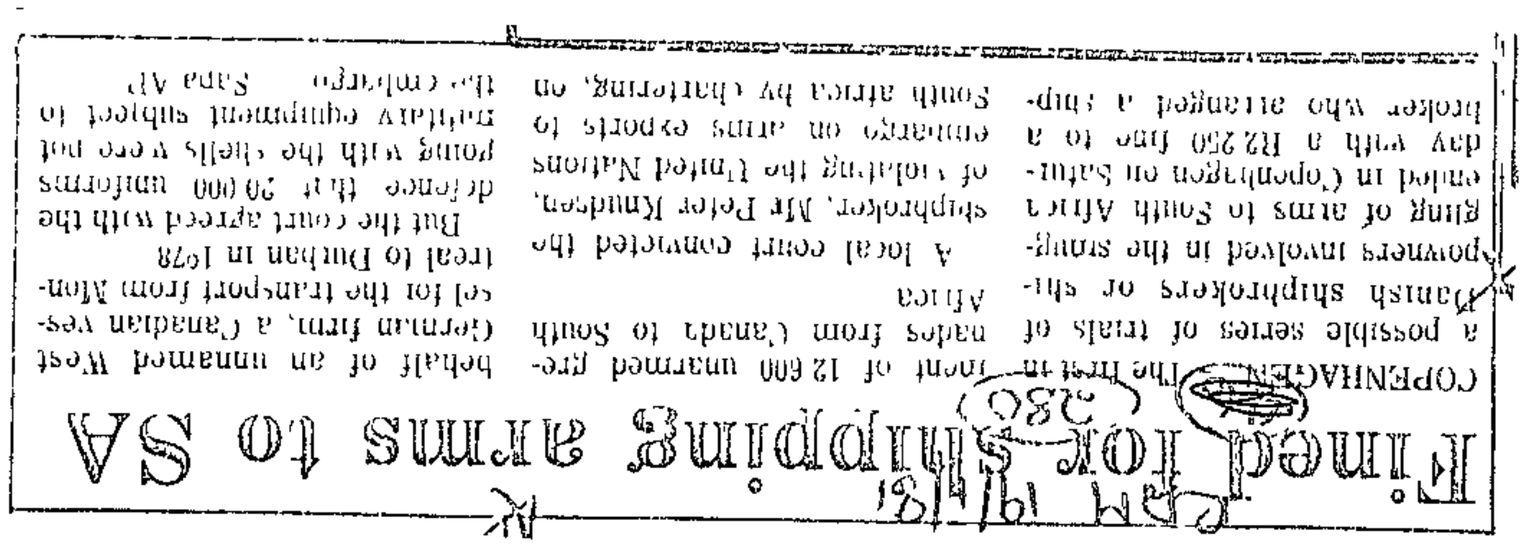
S A Read

Osbourn Prize
For the best work in fourth year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize
For the best work in third year.

R A van Rosenveld.



Shipper fined

COPENHAGEN — The first in a possible series of trials of Danish ship-brokers or shipowners involved in the smuggling of arms to South Africa ended in Copenhagen at the weekend with a broker who arranged a shipment of 12 600 unarmed grenades from Canada to South Africa being fined R2 250.

A local court convicted Mr Peter Knudsen of violating the United Nations embargo on arms exports to South Africa. — Sapa-AP.

Sanctions out 'in spite of SA raids'

LISBON — South African forces based in SWA/Namibia made a new series of raids into southern Angola during the unsuccessful Geneva talks on the territory, the Angolan news agency Angop said yesterday.

A South African Defence Force spokesman told the Star's Pretoria Bureau he did not want to comment on Angop's allegations.

"It must be emphasised that SWA security forces pursued terrorists responsible for acts aimed at the local population and have no interest in involving local Angolan forces in the conflict," he said.

Angola is not yet ready to demand a tightening of UN sanctions against South Africa even though it blames Pretoria for the failure of the Geneva talks and for making new military raids on Angola over the past few days.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, said yesterday he did not consider the collapse of the Geneva talks "a final breakdown."

NEW STEPS

New steps were needed to restart dialogue between South Africa and Swapo within the framework organised by the UN, he said.

Mr Jorge was speaking in Luanda shortly after the Defence Ministry issued a communique accusing South Africa of new attacks on Angolan territory.

The communique said that last Thursday, the day after the Geneva talks ended, South African ground troops backed by six Puma helicopters and a squadron of Mirages, attacked Angolan troops in Cuvelai, about 40 km north of the border.

On Saturday the South African troops were still in the area and fighting continued, the communique said.

Both sides had suffered casualties. No figures were given.

South Africa had also stepped up its reconnaissance flights over Angola, penetrating as far as Lubango, almost 500 km inside the country.

The Defence Ministry said South Africa did not stop its flights over Angolan territory while the Geneva talks were in progress.

It listed five places where South African aircraft had penetrated Angolan air space during the talks.

CONCERN

It added that on the last day of the conference South African ground troops had made reconnaissance trips into Angola.

Mr Jorge stressed Angola would continue to help Swapo whatever happened.

Angola viewed the incoming Reagan Administration in the United States with concern.

"A Washington-Pretoria axis would be very serious, and if the Reagan Administration begins to be more sympathetic towards South Africa, the situation in southern Africa would become very tense, encouraging South Africa to harden its position on Namibia," Mr Jorge said.

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For the best work in

Argus 29/1/81. (S) (280)

No publication of news about oil tanker

Political Staff

THE Government has refused permission for the publication in South Africa of news reports about action taken by a Western government to stop the voyage of an oil tanker and about alleged circumstances surrounding this move.

The reports, which have been published abroad, were submitted by The Argus to the office of the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, with a request for comment by the Minister for permission to publish.

A spokesman in the Minister's office said today Mr de Klerk had declined to comment and had pointed out that publication of the reports could be an offence in terms of the Petroleum Products Act of 1979 it is an offence to publish certain information about petroleum products or about negotiations regarding them, without the permission of the Minister concerned or the Controller of Petroleum Products.

Oranges from SA outspan

Own Correspondent

GLASGOW — The Glasgow Health Board has decided Outspan oranges are good for their citizens in the long winter — and rejected a call for a boycott on South African goods.

The boycott call came from leftwing trade unions affiliated to the Scottish Trade Unions Council, which was promoting standpoints of the London-based South African Confederation of Trade Unions (Sactu) and of the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM).

In particular, the call was to boycott South African foodstuff.

It was rejected by 12 votes to 5 after a local doctor and a representative of the engineers' union pointed out that there was no discrimination in the case of South African gold

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

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S A Read

SA passport row mars veteran games

EDM 28/1/81 (280)

Own Correspondent

AUCKLAND. — Anti-apartheid activists in Holland and New Zealand have touched off a Dutch government inquiry into allegations that 10 South Africans made a "back door" entry to New Zealand on Dutch passports to compete in last week's world veteran games.

Reports from The Hague yesterday said Dutch authorities had ordered their embassies in Pretoria and Wellington to investigate the claims.

And the New Zealand anti-apartheid movement, Hart, yesterday disclosed that it played a key role in triggering off the probe.

Hart chairman Pauline McKay told the Rand Daily Mail that her movement had filled the allegations with its sister movement, the Holland Committee on Southern Africa.

The Amsterdam-based committee then raised the claims with the Dutch government and in Parliament.

It challenged how two black South Africans could use or be entitled to Dutch passports.

"This was a blatant breach of the Gleneagles Agreement," Miss McKay said

"The fact that the South Africans were allowed in shows that the New Zealand government is misrepresenting Glen-eagles to suit itself."

She named the two black runners as David Sanwamade and George Mathe. She said three officials and five other athletes — all white South African residents — had Dutch passports and another South African competitor, Danie Burger, had an American passport.

A Dutch embassy spokesman confirmed that instructions had been received from The Hague, but added that any Dutchmen — wherever they lived — were entitled to Dutch passports.

The controversial week-long games at Christchurch were marred by the passports row and by violence on the last day when about 20 veteran athletes brutally assaulted an anti-apartheid demonstrator.

Games organising chairman Mr John MacDonald confirmed that several athletes from South Africa had entered New Zealand on foreign passports — but not as many as the 10 alleged by Hart.

"I know for a fact that four of them did use other passports," he said. "The four were resident in South Africa but held other passports."

South African consul-general Mr Paul Lindhorst declined to comment.

Nervous New Zealanders' ho

RDM 26/1/81

280

By DAVID ROBBIE in Auckland

SHACKLED in medieval stocks was an All Black, flinching as anti-apartheid groups pelted him with rotting debris And up trotted an Irish rugby player, ignoring the missiles, and said "Move over now, and I'll get in beside you"

That was how cartoonist Minhinnick of the New Zealand Herald, the country's largest and most influential daily newspaper, depicted the Irish decision to tour South Africa in May

New Zealand rugby officials were quick to praise the Irish. But in more sober quarters the move was seen as, rather than easing New Zealand off the hook over the Springbok tour later this year, likely to stir greater international opposition

The Herald published comments by South African Rugby Board president Dr Danie Craven saying he hoped further breaks in the international sporting ban against his country might take some pressure off New Zealand

He told the paper he was delighted the Irish would tour, adding that the four British home unions, France and New Zealand had "stood up to be counted on behalf of rugby"

But the following day, the Herald attacked Dr Craven in an editorial, brushing aside his comments as "poorly judged"

The editorial pointed out he had failed to take into account that New Zealand was a signatory to two international accords condemning sporting contact with South Africa

"Neither the Irish Republic nor the United States (considering inviting the Springboks) is party to the Gleneagles agreement, the Commonwealth's guiding principles on sporting contacts (Prime Minister Robert) Muldoon's signature on that document — which carries a greater onus of responsibility than the New Zealand-supported United Nations resolution condemning sporting contact — places us in a different category from their country."

In fact, warned the Herald, rather than diminishing pressure, Dr Craven might have invited stronger opposition by suggesting that the "strong men" rugby nations had made it possible for South Africa to be readmitted to some of the rugby-playing countries of the world

"Should his comments be seen as giving credence to the suggestions of a co-ordinated strategy designed to end South Africa's sporting isolation, concerted international pressure — perhaps even boycotts — may be applied"

The Herald's view echoed that of one of South Africa's leading "nonracial" sports advocates who made allegations of an International Rugby Board conspiracy during an interview with me while in New Zealand last November.

Sam Ramsamy, chairman of the London-based South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), talked of a "well-orchestrated and well-co-ordinated conspiracy by the IRB countries to end the isolation of South African world rugby"

Giving only Australia a clean bill of health, he cited South Africa's breakthrough in international rugby last year — nine "tests" — after years of isolation, and the Springbok tour of New Zealand as evidence of the conspiracy

Mr Ramsamy would undoubtedly include the Irish decision to tour South Africa for the first time in 20 years as part of this scenario

Fears of widespread violence, like during the bruising 1971 Springbok tour of Australia, are growing in New Zealand, reflected by a major public opinion poll which showed a majority of New Zealanders opposed, and fanned by an ugly brawl during the recent World Veteran Games.

HART, the movement formed by a merger between the National Anti-Apartheid Council and Halt All Racist Tours last year, launched a harassment campaign at the games in Christchurch after reports that several South African athletes were competing while posing as nationals of other countries.

When a protestor disrupted the final of the 3 000m steeplechase event, a score of angry athletes caught the hapless young man, brutally beating him with punches and kicks

Newspapers published front-page pictures of the battered and bleeding protestor HART leaders expressed disgust and challenged the police over why they did not charge athletes with assault while charging two protestors — including the beaten man — with disorderly behaviour

An opinion poll published by the Auckland Star last month under the banner headline, "Fear swings mood against Bok Tour", showed 46,4% of New Zealanders were opposed to the Springboks coming. Those favouring the tour numbered 36 8% and 16,8% were undecided or fence-sitters

Of the 1 000 people polled in the random sample, 34,6% of the anti tour group cited the possibility of violent clashes and chaos as their main reason

Last June, pollsters found a clear majority — 57,7% — then supported the tour while only 30,5% were opposed

In an attempt to defuse public hostility towards the tour, Die Transvaler invited All Black captain Graham Mourie to visit the Republic to see for himself if there had been genuine progress towards racially integrated sport

Mourie had stunned New Zealand's rugby-playing fraternity by declaring that he would not play the Springboks. At first, he agreed to the "no-strings" invitation, but this month he rejected the offer after the paper asked him to abide by a list of 12 conditions

The "unacceptable" conditions would have restricted Mourie to sport alone, tied him to meeting only people or groups organised by the newspaper, and required him to "avoid contentious matters that have no bearing on sport"

Mourie had planned to take with him leading television current affairs personality Ian Fraser, an associate editor of New Zealand s new national weekly, Nation, which has taken a strong editorial line against the tour.

While the government still voices its opposition to the tour, yet refusing to actually intervene, New Zealand police have announced they are well-advanced with security plans if the Springboks come.

"By mid-February, our plans will be well sorted out," says Chief Superintendent Brian Davies, but he has declined to give details

Police costs if the tour goes ahead are believed to range between R1.2-million and R1,6-million, with up to an extra R350 000 being spent on army transport

Although newspapers — apart from the Rightwing national weekly, Truth — generally reflect growing opposition to the tour, rugby is such an emotional issue in New Zealand that strong support is certain to continue

Pro tour advocates such as Auckland Rugby Union chairman Ron Don refuse to accept the evidence of opinion polls and newspapers, claiming the vast majority of New Zealanders want the tour to go on. Sentiment among pro-tour groups is still mainly that politics should not interfere with sport

In Ireland, opposition has been just as pronounced as in New Zealand, with the Irish union being deluged with attacks from just about every possible quarter

"Don't go," pleaded the Irish Times in an editorial Opponents include other newspapers, Irish Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan, trade unions and former International Olympic Committee chairman Lord Killanin

Already there has been some anti-rugby vandalism Signs declaring "racist pigs" were daubed on the gates of the famous Landsow Road ground at Dublin

But the Irish Government seems prepared to go further than its New Zealand counterpart in efforts to stop the tour

Mr Lenihan has threatened to impose financial sanctions against the union, such as rates on rugby grounds And, unlike New Zealand Foreign Minister Brian Talboys over visas, he has not ruled out the possibility of revoking passports — although it would be a "last resort"

If the Irish tour were to be called off, it would sharply increase pressure on the New Zealand union to do the same.

Even if it does go ahead, the likely adverse publicity just before the Springboks come to New Zealand will put both the Muldoon government — facing an election this year — and union officials in an even tighter spot

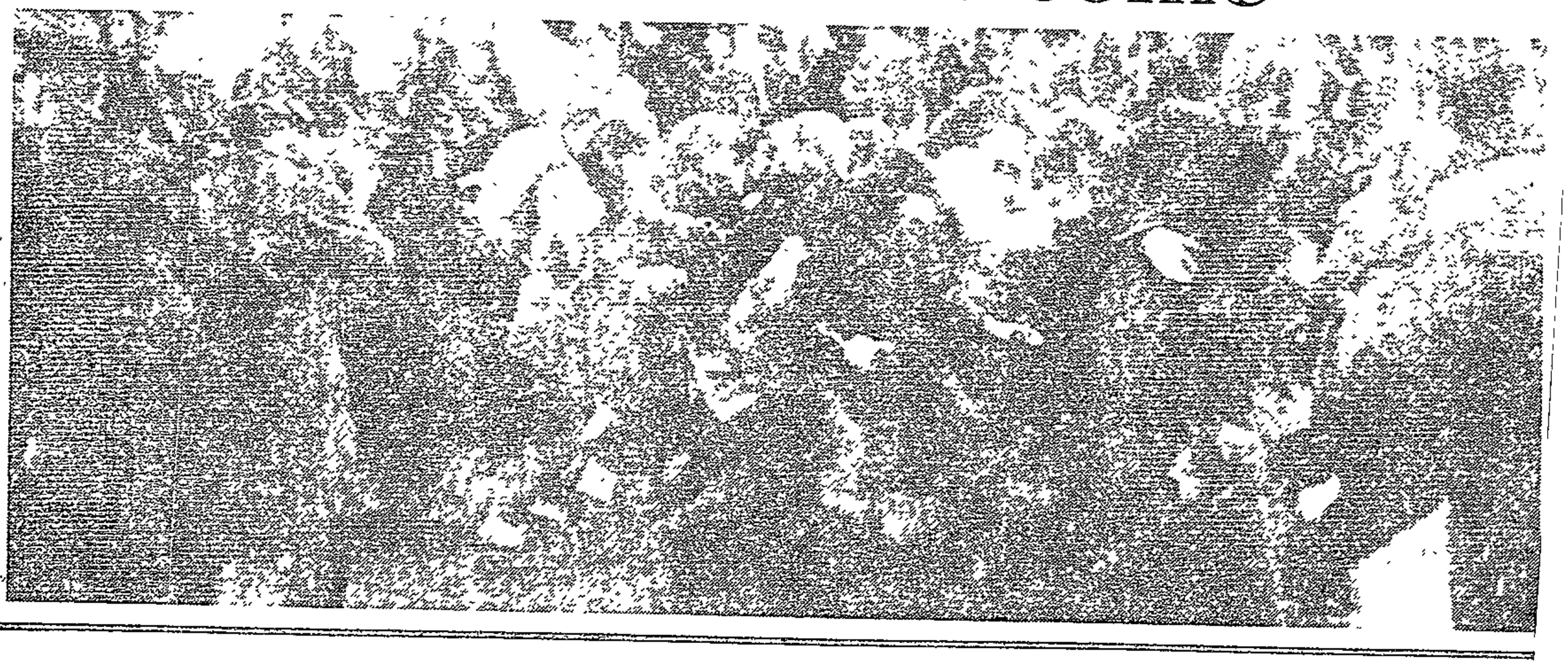


ARCHITECTURE

24/1/21/280

RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday

hope the Boks won't come



The agony Britain faces over SA

RDM 26/1/81 (+) (280)

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Britain is trying to resist rising demands in the United Nations to impose sanctions against South Africa after the failure of South West African peace talks.

But Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government would join the United States in vetoing any Security Council resolution for sanctions if compelled to.

Government officials explained yesterday that the Conservative government has never believed in the principle of sanctions.

If a sanctions resolution is put before the Security Council, Britain would have to face an agonising reappraisal of her relations with black African states

The issues are dangerous for Britain's trade relations with Africa at a time when export markets are shrinking worldwide.

The immediacy of the problem was highlighted yesterday with the arrival of Mozambican Foreign Minister Mr Joaqui Alberto Chissano on a five-day visit

He is the first member of the Mozambique government to visit Britain and is doing so in a dual capacity — representing not only the Maputo regime but also the OAU committee handling Namibia

Although British-Mozambican relations are officially described as "very good", London expects Mr Chiassano to press Britain not to use its veto and to actually support a sanctions resolution

The British are likely to do all they can to convince Mr Chiassano that sanctions against South Africa would not work and might harm South African blacks.

Mrs Thatcher herself has made time to confer with Mr Chissano He will also meet the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, the Overseas Development Minister Mr Neil Marten and Governor Gordon Richardson of the Bank of England.

A big increase in Britain's current R1,5-million aid programme can be expected as an inducement.

Even more important than the Chissano mission is Britain's relationship with Nigeria, her biggest trading partner in Africa.

The Thatcher government is anxious to preserve its political and economic friendship with Nigeria despite Lagos' committed opposition to South Africa

Nigerian leaders have often warned Britain that friendship is simply incompatible with Britain's tendency to support South Africa.

Two major moves have been arranged to strengthen British-Nigerian ties Neither has yet been announced.

Firstly, Lord Carrington will make an official visit to Lagos next month to discuss the full range of African affairs. SWA is likely to top the agenda

And President Alhaji Shehu Aliyu Shagari of Nigeria will make a state visit to Britain next year to cement the two countries' long relationship

The Foreign Office, however, is concerned that Nigeria will cancel one or other of these visits if Britain is forced to use its veto against sanctions

The British have already experienced Nigeria's single-mindedness

On the eve of the 1979 Commonwealth summit conference in Lusaka, Nigeria nationalised British Petroleum's interests merely because they suspected that the Thatcher government intended to back an internal settlement in Rhodesia

Britain might be let off the hook if the Reagan administration vetoes Security Council sanctions. The effect of a single veto would be the same as a double or treble veto

But it would be surprising if the Americans acted so transparently

RDM
27/1/81
(280)

Barclays faces anti-SA drive

London Bureau

A "shadow board" of Barclays Bank was formed in London yesterday to monitor and report on the activities of Barclays in South Africa, and to press for disinvestment.

The board will also publish a report — to coincide with Barclays annual meeting in London — to publicise the "part played by Barclays in giving support to the South African Government" and the SA economy in general

This was said at the inaugural meeting of the board, which consists of leading trade unionists, academics, church leaders, representatives from Africa and of the Organisation of African Unity, as well as a film star, Julie Christie.

Professor Michael Dummett, professor of philosophy at New College, Oxford, is chairman of the shadow board. He said: "This board represents the concern of many people in Britain and abroad regarding the continued existence of British banks in South Africa.

"We have commissioned a report on Barclays activities in South Africa We hope that the establishment of the shadow board and the publication of the report will contribute to a rapid end to all financial support for the apartheid regime in South Africa"

Secretary of the shadow board is Bishop Colin Winter, known here as the Bishop of Namibia in exile.

Other members of the board include the Zambian High Commissioner in London, Miss L P Chibasekunda; the Grenadian High Commissioner, Mr Dennis Augustine; the general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Mr Ken Gill; Labour MPs Mr Robert Hughes and Mr Neill Kinnock; and the Bishop of Manchester, the Right Rev Stanley Booth-Clibborn.

Apartheid group to check on Barclays

RDM 28/1/81

280

LONDON. — An anti-apartheid group has set up a rival board to monitor and report on Barclays Bank's activities in South Africa.

The "End Loans To South Africa" organisation (Eltsa) named a 12-man board under the chairmanship of Professor Michael Dummett, of Oxford University.

Members include actress Julie Christie and the former Anglican Bishop of South West Africa, the Rt Rev Colin Winter — and representatives of the OAU and All-Africa Conference of Churches, among others — have been invited to join, Eltsa said.

Prof Summett said in a statement "The shadow board represents the concerns of people in Britain and abroad regarding the continued existence of British banks in South Africa, especially Barclays.

"We hope the establishment of the shadow board and the publication of a report will contribute to a rapid end to all financial support for the apartheid regime in South Africa" — Sapa-AP

PDM 29/1/81 (280)

Second UN seminar on SA oil embargo

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — The second United Nations-sponsored seminar on an oil embargo against South Africa is to be held in Brussels from tomorrow.

The seminar is a direct result of the failure of the Geneva conference on South West Africa and of the evidence collected by the Shipping Research Bureau on Opec-sanctions breaking oil deliveries.

According to Mr Wout Nijland of the organising Southern Africa Committee in Amsterdam, some 40 Members of Parliament from all West European countries are expected to attend.

The first seminar, held in Amsterdam in March last year, resulted in a tough programme of action by the socialist parties of Western Europe to encourage oil sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Nijland said the second seminar would be devoted to securing an embargo by a number of the smaller European countries, which are already in the forefront of the anti-South Africa lobby in the Europe.

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize

For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

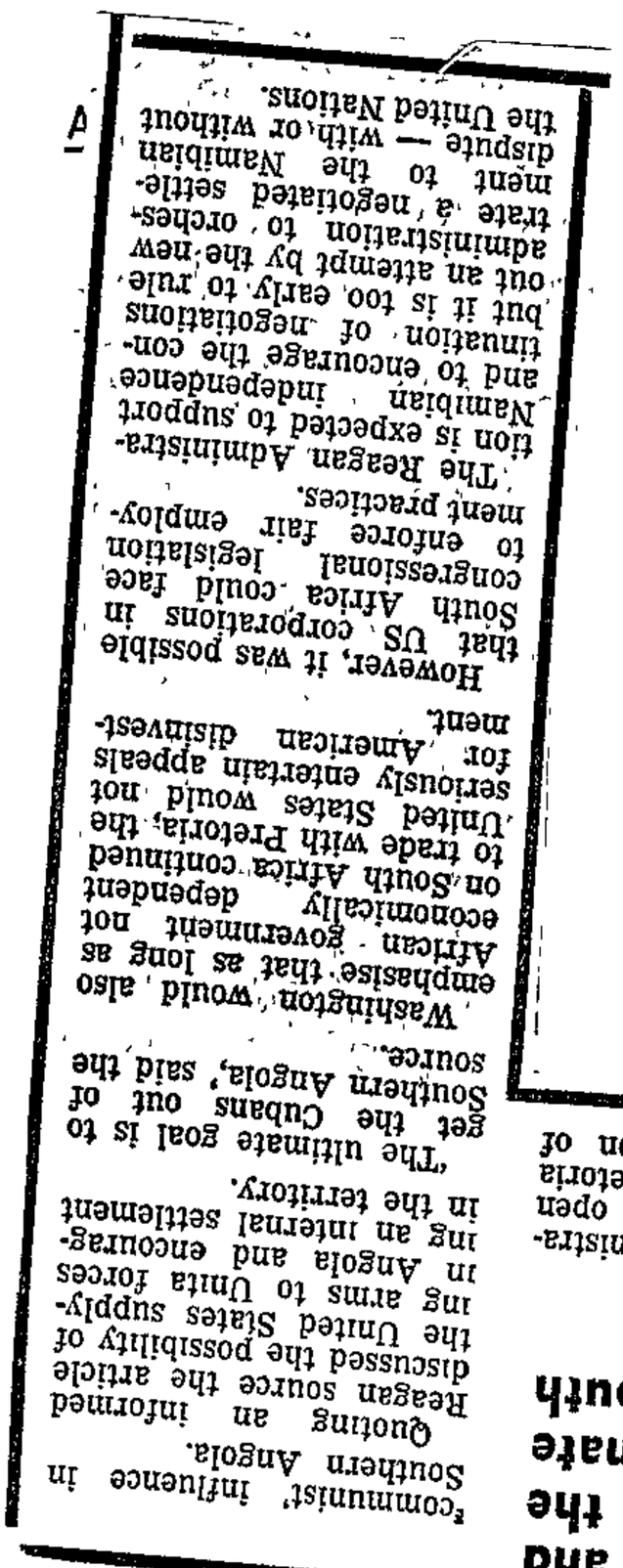
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

For the best woman student in third year.



A top American political writer and Africa specialist suggests that the Republican-dominated US Senate may lift the arms embargo on South Africa.

arms ban on SA?

Lifting of US

From Our Bureau

NEW YORK — There is growing speculation that the new Republican-dominated US Senate may ask Ronald Reagan to lift the American arms embargo against South Africa.

The lifting of the ban on the sale of goods to South Africa's military and police may occur on the grounds that the arms embargo discriminates against US business in South Africa.

Speculating about Reagan's likely policies in Africa, respected political writer and Africa specialist, Mr Richard Deutsch, wrote an article for America's leading magazine on Africa, Africa Report.

"The Reagan Administration is expected to back off from official criticism of South Africa's racist system," according to Mr Deutsch. "The codeword for US/South African relations may well become 'frank talk' or 'private persuasion.'

Controlled by Republicans for the first time in 20 years, the new right-wing Senate could be expected to abolish most restriction on US intelligence activities, increase foreign military sales, give the Reagan Administration the benefit of the doubt in Southern Africa, ease the ban on South Africa, and take a far tougher stand with the Soviets and lift the arms embargo against South Africa.

Mr Reagan the leeway to take a far tougher stand with the Soviets and lift the arms embargo against South Africa.

The new right bloc could be expected to press the Reagan Administration to form an open alliance with South Africa against the expansion of 'communist' influence in Southern Angola.

Quoting an informed Reagan source the article discussed the possibility of the United States supplying arms to Unita forces in Angola and encouraging an internal settlement in the territory.

"The ultimate goal is to get the Cubans out of Southern Angola," said the source.

Washington would also emphasise that as long as African government not economically dependent on South Africa continued to trade with Pretoria, the United States would not seriously entertain appeals for American disinvestment.

However, it was possible that US corporations in South Africa could face congressional legislation to enforce fair employment practices.

The Reagan Administration is expected to support Namibian independence and to encourage the continuation of negotiations but it is too early to rule out an attempt by the new administration to orchestrate a negotiated settlement to the Namibian dispute — with or without the United Nations.

4 top Irish players won't tour SA

By Michael Shafto

The Irish Rugby Union announced in Dublin today that four of the country's top players have said they will not be available for the tour to South Africa in May

In an exclusive interview, an IRFU official said that three of those who had declared themselves not available — Moss Keane Tony Ward and Donal Spring — had emphasised that their decisions were based on "moral grounds"

"That is what we have been told" said the official

The fourth Paul McNaughton is due to be transferred by his employers to the United States in April a month before the team leaves

McNaughton a highly-rated centre is in the Irish team to play France on February 7

Opinion in Irish rugby circles is that the absence of the four players is a major body blow to the Irish Rugby Union — especially as others could now follow their example

But there are no signs of the Union abandoning the tour, in spite of opposition from organisations including the Government and church leaders

Keane a lock who was considered a certainty for the British Lions tour last year before turning down an invitation, is an official in the Irish Government's Agricultural Department and would certainly have been refused permission to tour

He said today "The question did not arise because on moral grounds I do not wish to be considered"

Ward, the only one among the four to tour with last years Lions said "I went last season enjoyed the tour and was treated well by everyone However, I've thought deeply and feel on moral grounds I don't want to go back"

Spring a loose-forward is the son of a Labour Party MP He said "I have been to South Africa on a rugby tour before, and I don't wish to return

Doubts remain, say Irish rugby sources about the attitude of several other players to the tour But Lions John Robbie and Ollie Campbell, both initially said to be against the tour are reported to have indicated they will be available.

BUILDING

National Development Fund
For the Building Industry
Book Prizes
For the best student in each year of study of the degree course.

First Year

J G Kirkman

S A Brick Association Prize
For the student who has made best use of bricks in his design work.

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best work in first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

ARCHITECTURE
(Continued)

R Stubbs Award
For the best project in structure and design.

M R I Ness

J A L Chapman

Second Year

C S Jones

'Reagan Govt will oppose SA sanctions'

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Reagan administration would oppose economic sanctions against South Africa on the SWA/Namibia issue, a member of the United States House of Representatives has said here.

Congressman Dr Larry McDonald said SWA/Namibian arguments would be aired by the American representative in the United Nations Security Council "in view of the efforts you have already made and the very clear demonstrations that have come from your leadership.

"If people here continue efforts for their own survival and unity, your calls will be heard and you may gain — I think you will gain — a blockage in the Security Council."

Addressing the Pro-SWA/Namibia Foundation's annual general meeting, Dr McDonald said Americans needed to become more aware of the issues and events in

server status and financial support from Swapo

● The UN repealed its resolution declaring Swapo the "sole and authentic" representative of the people of the territory.

● The UN condemned Swapo members as Soviet bloc terrorists committing murder and abduction against the free people of SWA/Namibia.

"American policy towards this country should include the providing of Jonas Savimbi and Unita with the material and military assistance for their struggle against the marxist Angolan government of the MPLA" he said.

Dr McDonald described Angola, with its strong presence of Cuban and Soviet troops as a "Russian military base."

SWA/Namibia was of vital strategic importance to the Western world — "It is a tremendously important piece of real estate in the Soviet campaign for control in Africa," he said, referring to the territory's mineral deposits and its deep-water port at Walvis Bay.

The DTA, which dominates the interim government in SWA/Namibia, announced earlier this week that it would send a delegation early next month to meet members of the Reagan administration.

ted "USA, USA" and cheered as the hostages drove by in stately procession. At the head of the parade was a vintage yellow Rolls-Royce, followed by a Bentley and a host of the best American convertibles bearing the guests of honour and members of their fami-

ARCHITECTURE

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best work in first year.
Miss M F J Sandilands

A Brick Association Prize
For the student who has made the best use of bricks in his design work.
G Kirkman

Stubbs Award
For the best project in construction and design.
R I Ness

National Development Fund and the Building Industry Prizes
For the best student in each year of study of the degree course.

First Year
J A L Chapman

Second Year
C S Jones

Third Year
B de Jong

Fourth Year
R W Kohne

dissertation in Building Management.
S F Richardson

Turn off oil taps to SA, say MPs

STAR 2/2/81 280

Own Correspondent

BRUSSELS — A strongly worded appeal to Western European nations to stop oil reaching South Africa was made in Brussels at the weekend by delegates at an eleven-nation parliamentary conference organised by the United Nations.

Delegates adopted a declaration calling on the United Nations Security Council to impose a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa.

At the same time, the 60 MPs urged Western governments to go ahead individually and implement legislation prohibiting their nationals from selling or transporting oil to South Africa.

The delegates spoke of "alarming evidence" that Western oil and shipping countries have played a key role in assisting South Africa to by-pass the existing Opec-led oil embargo.

They accused companies of buying oil in various countries — including those which have already applied embargoes against South Africa — and then secretly taking it directly or indirectly to South Africa.

The MPs called on countries wishing to join the embargo to introduce laws banning the supply of home-produced or imported crude or refined oil to South Africa.

Countries should also take action to prohibit involvement by their citizens and companies in the sale and transport of crude or refined oil to South Africa from any part of the world.

This ban would apply equally to overseas subsidiaries.

Coupled with the embargo, delegates urged measures to assist Frontline states which may be economically dependent on South Africa and therefore liable to be adversely affected by a concerted oil embargo.

The delegates called on governments to increase economic, technical and financial aid to these black African states, particularly Zimbabwe.

The conference, which was also attended by representatives of the Organisation of African Unity, Swapo and other black "liberation" movements, Frontline states and various international organisations, including the European Common Market Commission, concluded that in view of South Africa's total lack of indigenous crude oil resources, an oil embargo was the most effective form of external action available.

It would be designed to complement the existing arms embargo.

BLOCKED

Although a resolution urging a ban on oil sales to South Africa was approved overwhelmingly at the UN in December, Western European nations have blocked its passage through the Security Council.

The chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, Mr Akporode Clark, said: "The oil embargo represents one of the last peaceful means of bringing an end to apartheid.

"There is therefore considerable urgency in our work."

Mr Clark described the situation in South Africa today as "cruel and inhuman."

"It is the most rancid abscess poisoning the legacy of history and relationship between Africa and Europe," he said.



Alexander Haig

Haig tongue in cheek on sanctions

The Star Bureau

PARIS — The United States is studying the question of African front-line states demands for UN economic sanctions against South Africa and was keeping its options open, new US Secretary of State Alexander Haig said in Paris.

In an interview with L'Express, the French news magazine, the General refused to be drawn over possible economic sanctions against Pretoria because of the South African Government's refusal to cede Namibia to Swapo.

Mr Haig told L'Express: "It can be counterproductive in these regions, according to my experience, to announce your intentions in advance. We are studying the question and will keep all our options open."

Observers recalled however that the new US administration has little brief apparently for Swapo and has been accused by Moscow of lumping the Namibian organistion, with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, into the category of "terrorists."

The US Secretary of State also promised that the activities of Moscow's "Cuban, Libyan and East German" agents — implicitly acting in Africa and notably Angola — would be linked to a fresh US stance with the Kremlin.

America would be putting the accent on "reciprocity and the strength of the West in the conduct of East-West affairs," and this would apply to the "totality of East-West relations."

UK rejects mandatory sanctions against SA

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Britain has spelled out its opposition to the use of mandatory United Nations sanctions against South Africa.

Sanctions would not bring peaceful change to southern Africa, Foreign Office Minister Mr Douglas Hurd told the House of Commons yesterday.

He added in his written reply to Tory MP Mr Teddy Taylor, that they would hurt not only South Africa but its neighbours as well as Britain and other Western states.

NAMIBIA

His Government had not yet taken up a formal position "on a question which we hope will not go beyond the stage of discussion."

But he emphasised that "sanctions would cause grave damage to the prospects for a negotiated settlement in Namibia and for peaceful change in South Africa.

"Sanctions would also create considerable problems for many countries, including countries in southern Africa, as well as for the United Kingdom and other Western states."

But his Government remained committed to the existing mandatory United Nations arms embargo against South Africa.

Britain spells out opposition to sanctions

280 46 Argus Bureau ARGUS 5/2/81

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And, he added in his written reply to Tory MP Mr Teddy Taylor, they would hurt not only South Africa but its neighbours as well as Britain and other Western states.

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GRAVE DAMAGE

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Mr Hurd added: 'Sanctions would also create considerable problems for many countries including countries in Southern Africa, as well as for the United Kingdom and other Western States.'

Swapo, ANC to press for SA sanctions

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Top flight delegations from Swapo and the African National Congress are heading for the non-aligned movement's Foreign Ministers' meeting in New Delhi next week in determined mood.

They believe they have a cast iron case for mandatory United Nations sanctions against South Africa for:

- Wrecking the Geneva Conference on SWA/Namibia and refusing to implement the UN settlement plan for the territory and
- Attacking ANC exiles in Maputo and — according to new evidence from ex-mercenaries — killing civilians in repeated military operations inside Angola.

Swapo's president Mr Sam Nujoma will call for punitive action against South Africa. He will be backed by his UN representative Mr Theo Ben Gurirab.

ANC PLEDGE

The ANC will be represented by its UN man. Mr Johnstone Makatini.

On his way through London this week, Mr Makatini said there was no plan to "avenge" the killing of his colleagues in Maputo. Future ANC strategy would be determined by its military and diplomatic goals.

He repeated the ANC pledge not to attack "soft" or civilian targets, but to concentrate on strategic installations.

There is no doubt that both Swapo and the ANC will get the strongly-worded statements they want from New Delhi.



Mr Sam Nujoma . . . will call for punitive action.

These will be taken with the declarations last month of the OAU Liberation Committee and the frontline Foreign Ministers calling for economic isolation of South Africa.

The African group is planning to submit all these to the United Nations Security Council next month when it calls for enforcement action against South Africa.

But they are bumping against the ceiling even as they make preparations.

OPPOSITION

Britain went on record this week as being in opposition to sanctions.

No-one expects the new US administration to do anything but veto any sanctions call against South Africa.

The machinations in New Delhi can therefore lead only to increased pressure for change on South Africa and to embarrassment for Western powers at having, once again, to leap in and defend South Africa.

The 95-member non-aligned movement will not have too much time to spend on southern Africa.

It is currently fraught with more divisive issues than at any time in its 20-year history.

Sanctions call likely at Third World talks

ARGUS 6/4/81

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Delegations from Swapo and the African National Congress are heading for the Non Aligned Movement's meeting of foreign ministers in New Delhi next week in determined mood

They believe they have a cast-iron case for mandatory United Nations sanctions against South Africa for

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Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, will call for punitive action against South Africa He will be backed by his UN representative, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab.

The ANC will be represented by their UN man, Mr Johnstone Makatini.

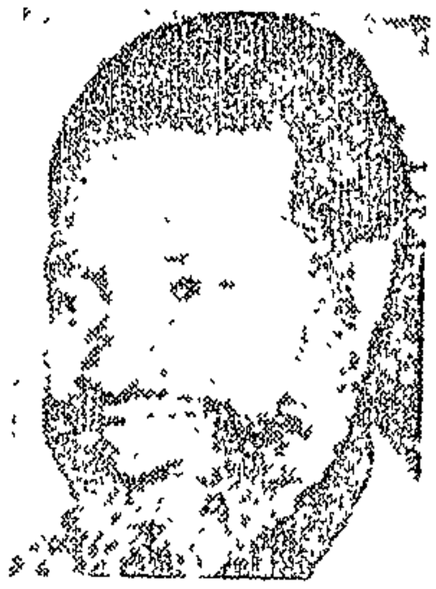
NO DOUBT

There is no doubt that both Swapo and the ANC will get the strongly-worded statements out of New Delhi that they want.

These will follow the declarations last month of the OAU liberation committee and the frontline foreign ministers calling for South Africa's economic isolation

The African group is planning to submit all these to the United Nations Security Council next month when they call for enforcement action against the Republic. But they are bumping against the ceiling

Britain said on Wednesday that it was opposed to sanctions



Mr Sam Nujoma

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The 95-member Non-Aligned Movement will not have too much time to spend on Southern Africa — it is fraught with diveres isues.

The Vietnam-Kampuchea conflict emerged as the main sticking point during preparatory talks this week

But when the meeting starts, the leadership issue is expected to loom large

ASPIRATIONS

Yugoslavia is trying to regain its traditional senior role in the movement, which was largely conceived by the late President Tito.

Algeria has for years been trying to develop its leading role in Africa into a top-power position in the movement

Cuba has not given up its campaign to lead the Third World closer to Moscow.

250

7/2/61

and propaganda.

But not by the Irish Rugby Football Union (IRFU) to whom the Asmals are deadly enemies. The IRFU only agreed to take part in Monday's major TV debate on the controversial proposed Irish rugby tour of South Africa in May if the IAAM was banned from taking part.

Kadar Asmal, 40, who has asked his movement not to demonstrate at Lansdowne Road this afternoon when Ireland plays France, to avoid any chances of outside violent groups damaging his insistence on peaceful protest, organised a torchlight vigil last night instead.

"There are still many people, namely the rugby officials, though by no means all of them, who question why I should be doing this. They even think it is sinister," he said.

"The basic situation I was brought up under is still there in South Africa. There are changes, of course, only through the result of great pressure. And changes for the worse.

"But apartheid is there and they are even trying to export it and get the world to accept it under the disguise of so-called multi-racial sport.

"Racialism is a contagious disease. And apartheid is perhaps the most ugly strain. We who have the benefit of living in democracies must guard against it.

"At this moment we are observing a quite fascinating phase of this battle. It happens to be taking place in Ireland, but it fills me with confidence for the future.

"The South African Rugby Board (SARB) is trying to convince the Irish Rugby Football Union to go there, because if they don't get the Irish tour in May they may not be able to go to New Zealand, England and Wales won't go to them and the like.

"But in the process the facts of apartheid must be put through close examination. Already, there is no point in telling people like the Irish that rugby and apartheid must be examined separately.

"The truth is being exposed, to an astonishing degree, by the attempt to sell a lie. More and more people are asking: 'Where is non-racial sport? Where is the democracy?'

"Last year, before the British Lions rugby tour of South Africa, polls indicated that a considerable majority of the Irish people supported it.

"Polls in the Irish Times a week ago indicate that the position has changed considerably.

"Now, for a change, the polls say the majority of the Irish people are behind us. It is very comforting.

"Every church is behind us, so is every party in parliament and every trade union movement. We cannot cope with applications from new members

"This is the accumulative effect of peaceful persuasion leading to an examination of the facts in South Africa.

"Some people may be surprised to hear that a number of rugby clubs, and well-known people apart from the courageous players who have refused to go to South Africa on moral grounds, have come to us.

"They say that there has been no real debate within the rugby community about this tour. They are questioning their right to the IRFU's claim that the decision to tour was democratic. I believe more players will withdraw and that on these grounds the IRFU will have to back down.

"In the meantime, we are happy to continue the debate in public, or on TV, or anywhere else."

Asmal's strong voice, with the accent more academic and international than Indian or Irish, rises when the subject of the Maputo raid comes up.

"This is exactly what I am saying. The media in Ireland have given the raid a spectacular splash. It comes in for the most minute and typically articulate argument.

"And the vast majority do not like it one bit. South Africa puts the pressure back on itself.

"It is most significant as well that the Irish rugby tour will take place right at the time of the general election Mr Botha has called.

"It will undeniably be exploited by P W Botha and will interfere with debate between the verligtes and the verkramptes — if it goes ahead at all.

"One way or the other, I am confident it will all display the contemptible truth of what is going on in the country where I was born."

Mr Asmal, who was influenced as a student by Albert Lithuli, qualified as a teacher by correspondence and left for England when he was 24.

He became an outstanding scholarship student at the London School of Economics, where he was introduced to serious, sophisticated political debate.

After obtaining his masters degree he was snapped up by Trinity College for a Julion law lectureship. After a year he and his young wife decided to settle and launched the IAAM in 1964.

"The more we become known the more we are accepted. I live here because I must. But I am a South African committed to a non-racial society based on the Freedom Charter. My motivating desire is to return to the country of my birth and my people, black and white.

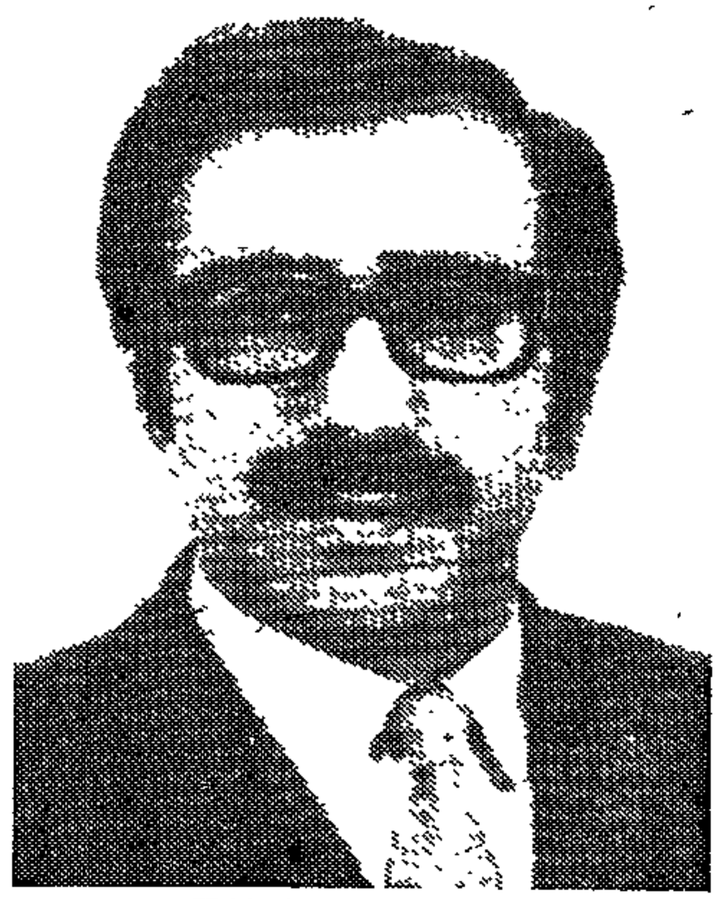
"I am always hopeful I am not even put off by rugby tours."

The Durban Irishman who's out to stop the tour

RDM 7/2/81

(280)

The founder of the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, Natal-born Kadar Asmal, is at the forefront of the campaign to stop the proposed Irish rugby tour of South Africa in May. IAN HOBBS of the 'Mail's' London Bureau spoke to him this week



KADAR ASMAL . . . "the truth is being exposed".



The Lansdowne Road match in 1970 where an anti-apartheid demonstration called by Kadar Asmal turned into a nightmare of violence.

ELEVEN years ago the front-runners of a massive protest crowd curling through Dublin about 3km from Lansdowne Road rugby ground, where the Dawie de Villiers Springboks were playing Ireland, suddenly turned nasty.

Whole bricks, chunks of tarmac and concrete, heavy poles and razor-edge metal discs were hurled over the walls into the crowd. Outside, the mob battled ferociously with baton-wielding police. There was considerable injury and bloodshed.

It was in Dublin that the 1969-70 Springboks faced such violence and threats, including an attempt to petrol-bomb their bus and a genuinely terrifying mock-bomb in their hotel. The IRA were making their presence felt.

The vast protest on the day of the match had been called and initially organised by a young law lecturer at Trinity College named Kadar Asmal.

He was dismayed and horrified by the violence. "This is the last thing we wanted. It won't impress the rugby people. It won't impress the Irish people," he said at the time.

Today, Kadar Asmal, son of a poor greengrocer from Stanger, Natal, is a senior law lecturer and dean of arts at Trinity College. He is widely respected as an academic, public figure and campaigner for racial equality.

And the Irish Anti-Apartheid movement (IAAM) he and his lovely red-haired English wife Louise founded in 1964, shortly after they chose Ireland as the best of a bunch of countries that clearly did not like mixed marriages, is now probably the most potent in Europe in terms of the audience that listens to it.

To establish a strong activist, politico-social group in a volatile country like Ireland and gain national approval, which means shunning extremism and terrorism where they are a pervasive force, is quite an achievement.

The greengrocer's son from Stanger did it. The IAAM now boasts a thriving membership (not disclosed) representative of all major religious and parliamentary political parties. It is genuinely admired as a responsible body in both its protest

Almost certain to be replaced by tour to Fiji

Irish tour off?

C. Herald 7/2/81 (280) (16)

THE Irish rugby tour of South Africa is almost certain to be called off and replaced by an Irish tour of Fiji instead, according to reliable commentators in Ireland.

The cancellation may be announced as early as Friday this week — within hours of a final meeting between rugby officials and Irish Foreign Minister, Mr Brian Lenihan

Knowledgeable observers in Dublin believe unprecedented opposition from all quarters will leave the Irish Rugby Football Union (IRFU) with no alternative but to call off the tour.

Indications are that the country's rugby playing population is hopelessly split on the issue. Already six top players have announced their non-availability for moral or business reasons. the final figure could be 12.

POLL

A recent poll conducted among rugby players showed that 40 percent were in favour of the tour, and 40 percent against, and 20 percent undecided

Mr Michael Mullins, leader of the powerful Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, warned that should the Irish team decide to leave for South Africa, they would find themselves stranded at Dublin airport with nobody to fly or fuel their plane.

Mr Mullins's union is one of 15 which have condemned the tour.

JAPAN

Leading journalist, Tom McGurk, claimed this week that Ireland would tour Japan, Fiji and Tonga instead of South Africa.

He claimed more people would register their opposition to sports ties with South Africa following the television debate last week in which Chick Henderson, Curnick Myadesha and Cuthbert Loriston of the South African Rugby Board, and Doela Abass and Ebrahim Patel, of the non-racial South African Rugby Union, took part.

Loriston was taken to task by Irish rugby correspondent Edmund van Esberk, who toured South Africa with the British Lions.

'When I was in South Africa you told me that you would get out of the SARB if you were not given a bigger say in policy matters. You haven't been given a bigger say. What are you doing here?' Van Esberk asked.

Loriston did not reply.

Salmon
Cumming
Weeks
Rens
McCleland

...or George Menzies Prize
...ed on results of final
...nations to the best male
...nt in Land Surveying or
... Engineering.
H Rens

...tn Year (Gold Medal)
Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the
best classwork in Engineering
Drawing.
L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize
For the first year student
obtaining the highest average
mark.
L Cragg

Now British ask IRFU to drop tour

LONDON — The British Government yesterday intervened in the row over the planned Irish rugby tour of South Africa and urged Irish rugby chiefs to call off the trip.

A statement said Sports Minister Hector Munro had written to the Irish Rugby Football Union because players and officials from Northern Ireland were likely to be involved

"The Minister has called on the IRFU to reconsider their decision to send a touring party to South Africa in May," it said.

"In expressing the Government's concern, he has in mind that players and officials from Northern Ireland are likely to be involved and that the Government is party to the Commonwealth statement of 1977 which discourages sports contacts with South Africa."

The statement said Mr Munro had asked the IRFU to make his Government's views known to its members at their next meeting on February 13.

The Dublin-based IRFU draws on players and officials from Northern Ireland for its teams and administration.

The Irish Government has strongly condemned the IRFU's decision to tour South Africa and has on several occasions urged rugby chiefs to reconsider their decision.

But the IRFU has remained adamant that it is going to South Africa since it announced the tour early last month.

Journalist 'spy' on way home

ZURICH — American journalist Mrs Cynthia Dwyer arrived in Zurich today.

Mrs Dwyer (49), who arrived on a flight from Dubai, told journalists she was glad to be "out of Iran.—Sapa-Reuter.

Harvard sells its stake in 'apartheid'

NEW YORK — Investments in Citibank — one of the largest US banks—totalling nearly 50 million dollars (R37,5-million) have been sold by Harvard University because of its stand against South Africa's apartheid policy

Harvard took the decision because Citibank was lending money to the Government of South Africa, an official confirmed yesterday

Harvard adopted a policy on April 28, 1978, against investing in a bank making a direct loan to the South African Government Students and others urged the policy because of South Africa's apartheid

NO PUBLICITY

The sale was not announced by Harvard and there was some criticism about the lack of publicity of the sale, but there was "nothing sinister" in not making an announcement, said Mr Lawrence Stevens, secretary of the University's advisory committee on shareholder responsibility

Mr Stevens said it is impossible to know whether the university lost on the sale because investment sales produced moneys which were invested elsewhere. But he conceded the bond market was "not good" at the time of the sale

Mr Stevens understood that some of the money to be loaned to the Government was to be used for black housing and presumably the loan could have helped blacks But, he said, the purpose of such loans is not considered in the university policy

Mr Patrick Flaherty, a graduate said If they do this in such surreptitious fashion, what purpose is there? When it's done in secret, there is no publicity effect" — Sapa-AP

as the group under discussion. For the latter, dreams are essential for the understanding and treatment of illness. In Western circles dreams are regarded as manifestations of the unconscious and its activity and are used extensively in some forms of psychotherapy and currently also in research of brain and mental activity. In Xhosa cosmology they are regarded as messages from the ancestors and, as the ancestors are invested with wisdom and esoteric knowledge, dreams are treasured and treated with respect, they have to be understood and acted on. This attitude towards dreams leads to their incorporation into the mental functioning of the individual and there is evidence that this in itself, apart from using them interpretively, can be growth promoting (Rossi).[13] Significant dreams usually arise from a conflict situation; the content and development of the dream theme can point towards a solution or possible resolution of the conflict. Amongst the black people they are accepted as advice from a higher authority and as such put an end to doubt, conflict and anxiety - the road to follow is often clearly indicated. Some healers have definite and sophisticated ways of dealing with dreams and a very reputable one admitted that understanding and explaining dreams is not easy and not many amongst them are adept at it. The similarities and differences between the use and interpretation of dreams by a Xhosa healer and an analyst has been explained by myself (Bührmann)[14].

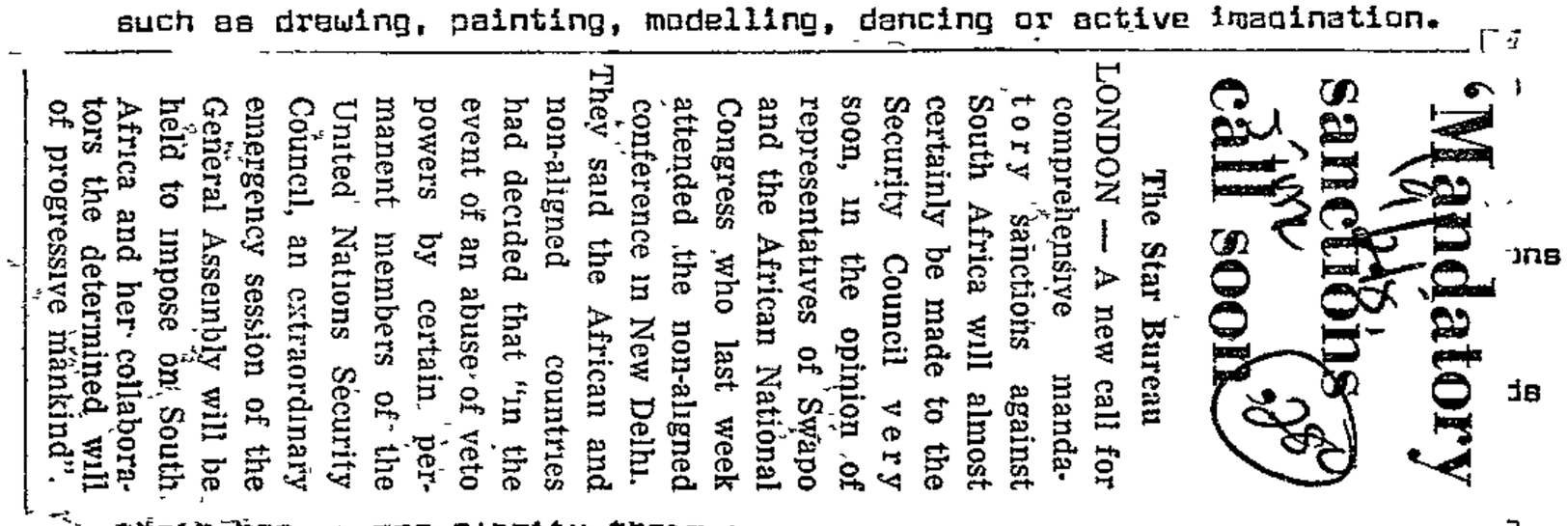
"INTHLOMBE AND XHENTSA":

An effective but unique method used by healers to promote mental health is the "inthlombe" with "xhentsa". Some details appear in an article which has been submitted for publication (Bührmann and Schweitzer)[15] Several things seem to happen during these "inhlombes" to the mind and body of the participants.

Firstly, intense introversion of psychic energy is induced.

Attention and libidinal investment is withdrawn from external events and objects and turned towards the inner life and inner events. The chief participants occupy themselves intensely with their "illness" - they talk about it, sing about it, praise it and invoke the help of the ancestors especially to strengthen the powers of their healers to enable them to cope with the illness.

In Western psychotherapy, especially in analysis, introversion of libido is vital for any work which aims at a significant change of deeply rooted and often crippling complexes. In most cases it occurs spontaneously during therapy but often other techniques have to be resorted to such as drawing, painting, modelling, dancing or active imagination.



Mandatory sanctions call soon

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A new call for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa will almost certainly be made to the Security Council very soon, in the opinion of representatives of Swapo and the African National Congress, who last week attended the non-aligned conference in New Delhi. They said the African and non-aligned countries had decided that "in the event of an abuse of veto powers by certain permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, an extraordinary emergency session of the General Assembly will be held to impose on South Africa and her collaborators the determined will of progressive mankind".

their bodies and clarify their thinking. [illegible] be true. The human psyche and nervous system is of immense age and with this ritual "xhentsa" archaic layers and synaptic connections seem to be activated. The triune brain with its reptilian part, the limbic system and neocortex and the views on their functions, interrelationship and interaction seems to me to be relevant to the effectiveness which is claimed for the xhentsa. Holdstock[16] provides extensive details about the above brain functions, which is called "bodily consciousness and bodily wisdom".

The importance of dancing has been recognised through the ages. It is said to be the first form of art expression and is even observed amongst animals. In a book "Sacred Dance" (Encounters with the Gods)"

Boks banned from Aussie stop-over

By Geoff Kitney

CANBERRA — The Australian Government will not allow the Springbok rugby team to stop-over when it goes to New Zealand later this year. It has advised both the South African and New Zealand authorities of the decision.

The South Africans will now have to find an indirect route to New Zealand, probably by flying via Hong Kong or Singapore.

The decision was taken by the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, and a group of senior ministers two weeks ago as part of Australian attempts to make the tour as difficult a proposition as possible.

BLOWS

But in New Zealand, stunning blows have been dealt to opponents of the Springbok tour, reports Terry McLean.

The Prime Minister, Mr Rob Muldoon, has specifically said that the Gleneagles Agreement does not license trade unions to cause inconvenience to the public.

And coincidentally, air traffic controllers have announced that they are prepared to handle aircraft which may be hired or used to carry the Springboks.

When the National Union of Railwaymen at its annual conference yesterday voted to ban the Springboks and their baggage from departmental trains and buses, average reaction was to say that the step was the tip of the iceberg which would be widespread, if not total, trade union opposition to the tour.

RETORT

But Mr Muldoon smartly retorted.

No public utility, whether on land or in the air, was entitled, he said, to cause inconvenience to the travelling public by actions intended to hamper the visit of a sporting team from South Africa.

Such actions could not and would not be condoned.

Officials agreed that it was unlikely that the Australian decision would stop the Springbok tour.

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Soame hits at proposed sanctions

The Star Bure

LONDON — Lord Soames, former Governor of Rhodesia and Leader of the House of Lords, has spoken out strongly against economic sanctions being imposed on South Africa.

Addressing a European Atlantic group banquet here last night, Lord Soames said it was the duty of the West to explain to the more radical African countries the damage to the world economy from imposing sanctions against South Africa would infinitely outweigh any theoretical political advantage.

He said Africans must also be told that measures designed to increase South Africa's isolation will do nothing to advance the cause of independence in SWA/Namibia or majority rule in South Africa.

EQUIPPED

And he stressed how well-equipped South Africa is to withstand an economic siege, arguing also this should be made abundantly clear to the African countries which demand sanctions

Lord Soames was roundly applauded when he said the West should be helpful and seek to persuade the South Africans that internationally recognised independence was the best outcome for SWA/Namibia.

"We must seek to convince them that if Swapo has majority support then it is dangerous to keep it at bayonet's length.

"We must point out the communist interference they so much fear is encouraged by the situation and that an independent Namibia would offer the Soviet Union much less scope for interference, and for extending its influence," he said.

OBSTACLE

Lord Soames laid continued emphasis on the mutual emphasis on the Soviet Union's poor record in Africa and how little communism has to offer African countries in need.

But while he spoke out in opposition to sanctions against South Africa, he emphasised the obstacle in the way of normal relations between the West and South Africa.

"The issue, which inevitably [illegible]

Africa, 1975

Appendix 2: Company Market Shares and Ranks, 1975. (South African Market)

Certain Medicines in Countries.

of the Cost Structure of rug Firms in South Africa, 1975.

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INSIDE MAIL

The Irish tour and the big political battle to keep politics out of sport

RDM 24/2/8

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NOTHING short of the grandly phrased situation of *force mageure*, meaning the intervention of a greater authority or war in South Africa — will deter the Irish rugby team from touring South Africa in May.

That is the official standpoint. Or, unofficially, it is the official standpoint. Which means it is very confusing — it leaves the Irish a chance to cop out and speculation and panic will continue.

More to the point, it is an attitude adopted by the four home rugby unions, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and also France, meant to indicate that they will go to the brink and absorb great strain and expense to support the South African Rugby Board (SARB).

It evolved in mid-1979 before the multiracial South African Barbarians rugby tour of Britain when Lord Carrington, the then new Conservative Foreign Secretary, was exerting severe pressure to force the cancellation of the tour.

The Russians had not yet invaded Afghanistan and it seemed certain that the Barbarians' tour would cast Britain into the eye of a political storm that would leave the Conservatives open to blame for wrecking the Moscow Olympic Games.

It was also abundantly clear that Chick Henderson of the SARB was bringing the eight-eight-eight formation (eight black, eight white, eight coloured) Barbarians to Britain to create a public relations front for the British Lions tour of South Africa in 1980.

This was of course denied at the time but is now admitted with delighted gusto by rugby union chiefs.

> *Like tours before it, tours since and tours to come, the Barbarians' visit was at the point of failure. Then, out of the Tory blue, the Iron Lady herself, Margaret Thatcher, charged valiantly to the rescue.*

Ferrasse to take the French on their short tour, the Lions tour and the Pretoria City Council created havoc for him.

The French Government launched a furious personal assault on Ferrasse, who had just assumed the presidency of the International Rugby Board.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Jean Francois-Poncet, further angered when a Springbok hockey team slipped into France, made dark but unspecific threats, and ordered the maintenance of the visa requirement for all South African visitors to France.

Ferrasse was slated as "stubborn", "stupid" and "playing into the hands of apartheid". The three French anti-apartheid movements threatened chaos for him.

With Gallic splendour Ferrasse raged back at the government, ordering them to interfere with the free movement of French citizens at their peril.

To show he was not insensitive he said he would boycott any contact with the Pretoria council if he was satisfied that they did have a racialist sports policy.

The anti-apartheid riots never transpired, the government backed down sheepisly, and from the brink of defeat Ferrasse won that unsung and uncelebrated French short tour.

One significant little victory Ferrase had which has not been given publicity is that he warned the Russians as strongly as he warned Pretoria and Paris that rugby would not tolerate political inteference.

Close to the eve of the French team's departure the Russians sent their aspirant rugby team to France and played a test against a French team including 10 of the players selected to go to South Africa.

Ferrasse billed it as a trials match for the tour of South Africa. He did not have to add anything about Soviet hypocrisy. The Russians are desperate to make their mark in international rugby.

In the end, the French tour did nothing obvious to put public opinion behind the Springbok breakout of isolation

24/2/81

280

IAN HOBBS of the 'Mail's' London Bureau looks at the political scrummaging leading up to the planned Irish tour of South Africa in May and finds that the four home unions are prepared to go to the brink in their support for the S A Rugby Board — which means that, unofficially, the official viewpoint is that the tour is on

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Lions captain Billy Beaumont during last year's tour of South Africa . . ..the team returned to Britain with their tails between their legs.

But back in the mists of 1979 the four home unions were far from confident that their plan to drag South African rugby out of isolation had any chance whatsoever.

The SARB's propaganda was regularly being deflated and exposed as fallacious, and Peter Hain's anti-apartheid army showed every sign of returning to the streets to repeat the sort of havoc that turned the 1969-70 tour of Britain led by Dawie de Villiers into a nightmare.

The four home unions were badly split. England and Ireland were fairly solidly for the Barbarians to tour at any risk, but there were more waverers in the Welsh and Scottish unions. However, they shouted in unison that they would not give way to "political interference" in sport.

Lord Carrington turned on the pressure and it is claimed that Dr Dawie de Villiers, then the Ambassador in London, flew post haste to Pretoria to urge his government to cancel the tour because it could do much more damage than good.

Like tours before it, tours since and tours to come, the Barbarians' visit was at the point of failure. Then, out of the Tory blue, the Iron Lady herself, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, charged valiantly to the rescue.

Why, her office declared, should the Barbarians not be allowed to enter Britain freely. After all, they were multi-racial and they were not the national team of South Africa and they were not breaking the law.

It was later claimed that she welcomed the opportunity of the tour to give the police exercise in crowd control. This seemed well borne out when the rugby unions were not charged for the blanket police protection the Barbarians were given from their nervous arrival to their jubilant departure.

The Irish leg of the tour was cancelled when the Dublin government said they would not be allowed into the country. But the assurance of a big welcome and total protection in mainland Britain was all the rugby unions wanted, and the big break was made, against all the odds and speculation.

When the anti-apartheid hordes failed to rally against the Barbarians, the Russians invaded Afghanistan in December, 1979. And amusingly but seriously, Mrs Thatcher's rugby-loving husband, Denis, stood up and told a referee's banquet that the 1980 Lions tour should go ahead. Bill Beaumont's team was safe to pack its bags.

The Foreign Office was furious, there was a howl of anger from the opposition in Britain, protest from Africa, Moscow and the Olympic sports, and an unusual number of Lions tour candidates had "business reasons" to reject selection — but Mrs Thatcher's own opposition to the tour was minimal.

The rugby unions blandly told the media, repeating it parrot fashion, that nothing short of "force mageure" — which they tended to describe as war in South Africa — would halt the tour.

They said they were not interested in public opinion (and often added privately that they were delighted that Mrs Thatcher had over-ruled Lord "Pinko" Carrington).

The Press from South Africa during the Lions tour was an altogether matter. As British and Irish writers (in particular) savaged the SARB for exaggerating its claims of non-racial progress, and for the loading of mid-week teams, and there were reports, now borne out, of player unhappiness, the old uncertainty returned.

After the riots, the shooting of children and the mounting controversy of player unhappiness, even Mrs Thatcher showed hostility. A spokesman at No 10 Downing Street said the Prime Minister would welcome it if the team returned immediately to Britain.

The Lions returned home with their tails between their legs. And the ugly atmosphere was added to at the end of the tour by Pretoria City Council's first ban on multi-racial soccer at the Caledonian Stadium.

Far from setting the scene for Albert

The Springbok tour of South America and the paranoid secrecy of the SARB after they were banned from entry into Argentina, as well as the apparent attempt by the Nationalist Press to disguise the debacle, was a distinct setback.

And when Graham Mourie ended the magnificent All Blacks clean sweep tour of Wales saying he would refuse to have any contact with the Springboks if they toured New Zealand because of his opposition to apartheid in sport, it was a major setback to the four home unions.

All this news was making considerably more space in the Irish media than in Britain. The Press, the government and a large area of public opinion was clearly hostile to the proposed tour of South Africa in May.

Still, it came as no surprise when the Irish union stubbornly announced on January 2 that it had accepted the SARB's invitation.

The public debate in Ireland since that decision has been phenomenal. It is so intense and has divided Irish rugby so sharply and in some areas so bitterly that even the IRFU admits that it has been badly shaken.

So far three players, fly-half Tony Ward, lock Moss Keane and No Eight Donal Spring, have withdrawn or have rejected the chance of selection because of their objections to apartheid.

The Lions returned home with their tails between their legs. And the ugly atmosphere was added to at the end of the tour by Pretoria City Council's first ban on multi-racial soccer at the Caledonian Stadium.

Hooker Ciaran Fitzgerald is ruled out because he is a soldier, veteran prop Mick Fitzpatrick has business problems and centre Paul McNaughton is leaving for America at the end of the season here.

The rest of the players have until March 10 to give their final answers and the most reliable indications at this stage are that at least five more will turn down the tour for reasons of study, business or objections to apartheid.

Team manager Paddy Madigan and coach Tom Kiernan openly concede that the political pressure on the players and themselves is, to put it mildly, unpleasant.

But they do not support the view of players, including some who have agreed to go to South Africa, that it was foolish and divisive to press for the tour at this time of history.

Madigan, Kiernan and the remarkably patient and pleasant IRFU president, Bobby Ganly, insist that if they give way to political pressure now it will be the thin end of the wedge.

Not only for South African rugby, but rugby generally. They argue that, more than almost any other sport, amateur rugby has keep its independence from government intervention and they will literally risk everything rather than break the unity of the IRB nations by letting the SARB down.

"We are all satisfied that the SARB is fighting as hard as it can, more than people appreciate, for equality in rugby. We will be there to support them and the game in South Africa," Ganly told me.

It is the old force mageure argument. It is going to take something pretty awful to stop them going. Certainly more than hot air from their government and unions.

Even more than the shame and burden the policies of the Pretoria council place on them.

But the argument in Ireland has become so emotional now and so many players are uncertain that the best speculation is to consider the tour likely but not certain until the depleted team sets foot on South African soil in the last week of April. Even the IRFU would not argue with that.

AL NEWS

SA sports chiefs see danger in UN blacklist

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STAR 24/2/87

By Marion Duncan

Gloom, and little glimmer of hope, was the reaction from South African sporting bodies today to news that United Nations' blacklisting of sportsmen who visit this country will be strictly enforced by African, third world and communist nations.

The despondency is the result of the weekend banning by Nigeria of three British professional tennis stars, who were locked up overnight in Lagos Airport and refused permission to play in three tournaments.

John Feaver, John Whiteford and Harvey Becker were then put on the first aircraft back to London.

Said Feaver: "Banning us from the Lagos tournaments really hurt. It is a big financial blow."

This was the second enforcement in a month of the still-secret UN blacklist, which currenlty contains the names of 160 to 200 sportsmen and women who have visited and competed in South Africa since September last year.

HENNING

Local reaction to the news was mixed, but mostly negative.

Said Mr Mark Henning, president of the Transvaal Cricket Union: "This is a dangerous move for South African sport — and for world sport."

He said the blacklisting would "certainly affect" individual sports — such as tennis and golf — but would also affect team sports."

Squash impresario Mr Owen Emslie agreed. "Little squash is played in African, third world or communist countries.

"But Zimbabwe has always been an avid squash nation, and international players who visit South Africa have always gone on to Zimbabwe afterwards," he said.

"I know there is a move afoot for Zimbabwe to fall into line with this blacklisting and if they do it will be a sad day for us."

Tennis and golf associations, however, were a little more hopeful.

Mr Blen Franklin, president of the SA Tennis Union, said the effect of the blacklisting would be "negligible" because the sport was not common in the countries enforcing the ban.

HEMPHILL

Mr Jimmy Hemphill, executive member of the tournament players' division of the Professional Golfers Association, said: "Our circuit is growing every year. We hope it will be R1-million soon, and there is nothing up north that can compete with that kind of money."

(Graph I: See pg.6a)

(Graph 2: See pg.6a)

-6-

IV. SURVEY OF FACILITIES 1916-1976.

In 1923, 7 626 persons (i.e. I in I 000) were known to be mentally disordered. (5) By 1976, there were more than 38 000 of such people, i.e. I per 670 population.

At the turn of the century, eight mental hospitals were in operation. More than 20 state hospitals, and more than 20 other institutions were housing patients in I976. The expansion of accommodation facilities in state hospitals is reflected in the graph below. Also reflected is the expansion of the resident inpatient population of state hospitals.

The resident inpatient population at state hospitals grew at a steady rate until 1970. The bed capacity expanded at a 'staggered rate, determined by a less regular development of new hospitals and extensions to those already in existence.

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4. x Incomplete - figures unavailable. xx Incomplete - figures from Poleko Sanatorium and Thaba-moopo Hospital unavailable. xxx No figures available - these institutions are unlikely to employ any full-time psychiatrists or medical officers.

5. The category of "KNOWN MENTALLY DISORDERED" is taken from the successive annual reports of respective commissioners for mental hygiene. This category was dropped after I970. The figure for I976 corresponds to the number of patients who were known to be receiving treatment at category I institutions. It does not take into account the number of mentally disordered persons not requiring hospital admission or special care, and is therefore a gross under-estimation.

6a / ...

(vi) Encouragement should be given to efforts to train clinical pharmacologists, who, apart from their essential undergraduate and postgraduate teaching functions can play an important role in decision-making as to drug therapy, and pharmaceutical coding, as well as in the activities of drug regulatory authorities. Moreover, the incorporation of appropriately trained, clinically orientated pharmacists into the health team should be actively

GENERAL NEWS

R43-m claim over Salem cargo

From The Times

LONDON — A R43-million claim over an oil cargo that disappeared from the tanker, Salem, before it was allegedly scuttled off the West African coast on January 17 last year, has started in the High Court here.

Shell International Petroleum Company is seeking to recover the sum from a Lloyd's underwriting syndicate, which is refusing to pay.

Mr Alan Pollock, QC for Shell, told Mr Justice Mustill yesterday that the claim was over the loss of the cargo of 179 000 tons of crude oil bought by Shell after it had been loaded at a Kuwait port destined for Italy.

The ship — "under a conspiracy," Mr Pollock submitted — was diverted to Durban and the oil discharged. Later the vessel sailed with its tanks full of seawater to give the impression that it was still loaded, and was scuttled.

"The sinking was not fortuitous; it was a deliberate act," said Mr Pollock.

Shell had recovered R25-million from the South African oil purchasing agency.

The oil was shipped from Mena for carriage to Italy in the tanker, which was then called the Southern Sun. It had been chartered by a firm called Pontoil, which sold its cargo to Shell.

"In due course Shell took up and paid for the documents relating to the cargo and took steps to try to recover some or all of the oil in South Africa, but these efforts were fruitless," he said.

"All they managed to do was to obtain compensation in a certain sum."

Shell had paid Pontoil R100-million for the cargo.

Shell argued that the vessel had embarked on a voyage from Mena to Italy during which there was a loss from peril for which the underwriters had issued the insurance.

The underwriters claimed the tanker never embarked on the voyage but sailed from Mena to Durban, and therefore they were not liable.

The hearing continues today.

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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

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For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

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Miss G C Littlewort

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Miss N C Davidson

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P M Salmon
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D P Weeks

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Disinvestment: A swing SA's way

CHEETAH HAYSOM
reports from New York

THE swing of American people to the right may have delivered a deft blow to the campaign for disinvestment in South Africa this year.

Anti-apartheid church groups are preparing to send stockholder resolutions to 26 major American companies to ask them to change their investment policies in South Africa. But the climate is far less sympathetic than in recent years.

While there is no indication that public opinion on apartheid has softened, the support for disinvestment as a tool against apartheid apparently has.

'I can't remember when I last had a call from a corporate head asking has been slowed considerably.

Mr Chettle said that at US universities, too, the cause seemed to be 'quiescent' — unlike recent years when there were nationwide campus demonstrations against investment in institutions doing business with South Africa.

However, at the end of last university year a plan by Harvard students to hold a large disinvestment in Washington.

Last November's elections had two effects. They boosted the force of conservatives in the House. And they made liberals worried about getting too far out of line with the trends.

So any momentum for disinvestment in Congress as the draft and nuclear energy had siphoned interest away from South Africa as parochialism spread in America.

Mr Chettle advised caution, however. 'Just because campuses aren't making noises now, doesn't mean we should be complacent.'

He warned that if President Reagan did something 'unpleasant' or there was some provocative event in South Africa, the situation could change. 'The technique has been to organise while things are quiet, like now, and then use that organisation when it is most effective.'

The Harvard demonstrations last year may have been considered a nos h o w. However, moral pressure on the university has been effective. Last week it announced that it was selling $1-million dol-

'Almost every time a university disinvests it loses money. Disinvestment is more of a sacrifice now than it used to be.'

He said that issues such about the issue,' said Mr John Chettle, director of the South Africa Foundation in Washington.

The American campuses are affected as badly as the rest of the country by inflation and rising tuition fees. 'Students are very worried about getting jobs and raising money themselves,' said a South African diplomat here.

Disinvestment proponents could, in fact, have enough victories in local governments to compensate for other effects of the 'conservative tide.'

Five of the 50 states have already passed legislation prohibiting their state funds from being invested in institutions giving loans to South Africa. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars involved.

Five more are considering such laws. A group of disinvestment campaigners are lobbying in both California and New York states where the amount of money potentially affected is astronomic.

However, even the lobbyists in the state governments is finding that the tide is washing back somewhat. In Oregon, for example, the law barring investment in South Africa is being challenged in court on the grounds that it is not in the 'state's best interests.

The disinvestment campaign is in a win-some, lose-some phase. The outlook for the coming year is probably the same as it is for most other activist liberal causes in America — poor.

But events in South Africa could change that.

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But events in South Africa could change that.

Argus 25/2/81 280 33

Is any change necessary?

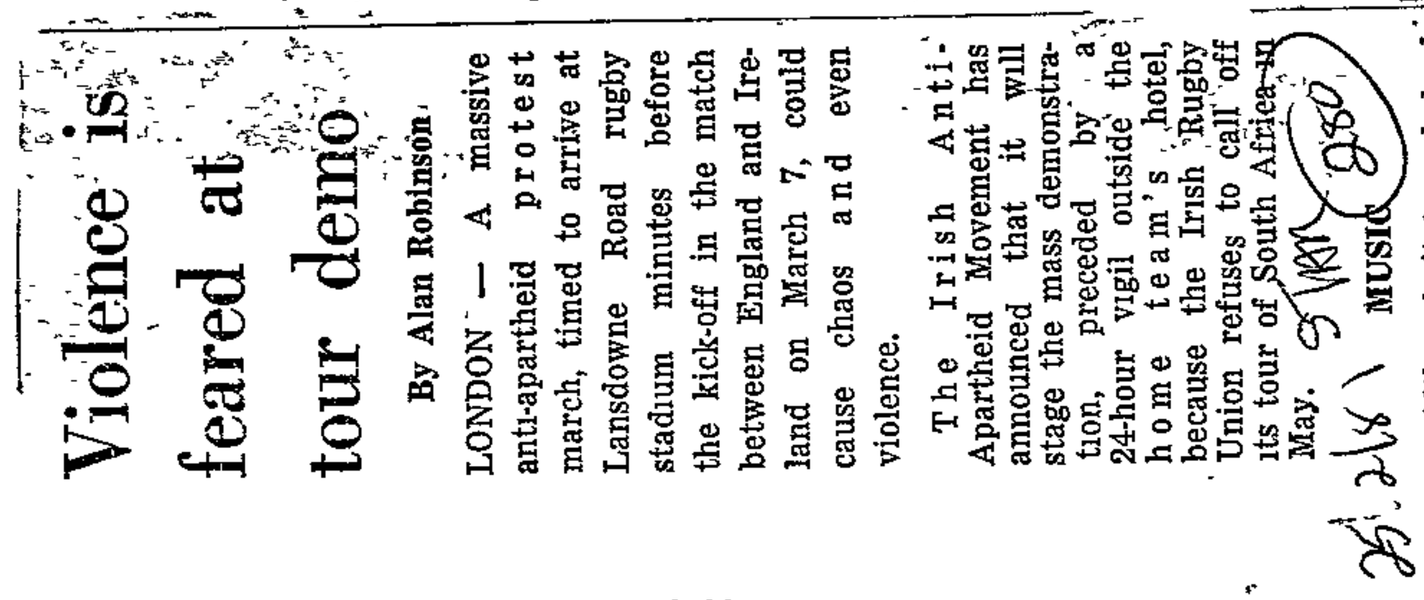
Apart from the fact that two new drugs are on the market, is there any need for change?

Points worth considering are:

(i) the escalating costs of hospitalisation;

(ii) the shortage and cost of highly trained staff, together with their employment at their highest potential;

(iii) the high cost of disability awards, pensions



Violence is feared at tour demo

By Alan Robinson

LONDON — A massive anti-apartheid protest march, timed to arrive at Lansdowne Road rugby stadium minutes before the kick-off in the match between England and Ireland on March 7, could cause chaos and even violence.

The Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement has announced that it will stage the mass demonstration, preceded by a 24-hour vigil outside the home team's hotel, because the Irish Rugby Union refuses to call off its tour of South Africa in May.

Although it has pledged that the protest will be peaceful and that there will be no disruption of the match or interference with spectators, police fear the chaos caused by the congregation of thousands of demonstrators outside the stadium gates could provoke trouble

There will be at least 50 000 fans trying to get into the ground and they will not lightly tolerate traffic jams and delays which might mean them missing part or all of the game.

The IAAM says the banner-waving marchers will be accompanied by bands.

MUSIC

chemotherapy fully supervised ~~... that the other~~ duties necessary to a clinic service, unlike a ~~hospital, can receive better attention~~.

Variables.

When assessing the value of intensive, short-course therapies it would be foolish to be dogmatic at this juncture. All that one can assess is the merit of the I.S-C.Ts as against the older, standard regimens.

Here again it must be emphasised that a ~~comparison of~~ drug purchase price is a minor factor in the overall picture. (Tables I & 3).

Far more expensive are the salaries ~~and pension contributions~~ of the staff employed, whether by a hospital or a clinic (Table I).

From this it follows that any regimen that cuts down the ~~time and numbers~~ of patients being ~~handled~~ is of ~~it is difficult to put a figure on~~

~~it to say that, to date, patients are~~

~~ision of all therapy for 100 days,~~

~~hs that the numbers being attended to,~~

~~ily supervised therapy has dropped~~

2).

~~As a result of this,~~ patients can now receive, if necessary, supervised therapy in their homes or at work, and the relapse, re-treatment rate has fallen to ~~the order of~~ around 1%.

~~Radiographs need be far fewer and~~ in one area they have dropped from 50 000 per annum to 23 000. This, alone, at a cost of, say, R1,00 per film pays for the Rifampicin of 337 patients, 42% of the annual need.

The Financial Status of Tb. patients

As indices could not be obtained from the Labour

Disinvestment campaign is at low ebb

Anti-apartheid groups are trying to persuade major American companies to change their investment policies in South Africa. But the climate is far less sympathetic than in recent years, writes Cheetah Haysom of The Star's New York Bureau.

The swing of American people to the right may have delivered a deft blow to the campaign to get major US companies to disinvest in South Africa this year.

While there is no indication that public opinion on apartheid has softened, the support for disinvestment as a tool against apartheid apparently has.

"I can't remember when I last had a call from a corporate head asking about the issue," said Mr John Chettle, director of the South African Foundation in Washington.

November's elections had two effects. They boosted the force of conservatives in the House. And they made liberals worried about being too far out of line with the trends So any momentum for disinvestment in Congress has been slowed considerably.

Mr Chettle said that at US universities, too, the cause seemed to be "quiescent" — unlike recent years when there were nationwide campus demonstrations against investment in institutions doing business with South Africa.

However, at the end of the last university year, a plan by Harvard students to hold a large disinvestment rally was a flop, Mr Chettle said.

Anti-apartheid groups touring US universities have found student organisations actively supporting disinvestment existed on almost every campus. But the campaign is at a low note, for several reasons.

The American campuses are affected as badly as the rest of the country by inflation and rising tuition fees. "Students are very worried about getting jobs and raising money themselves," said a South African diplomat here.

"Almost every time a university disinvests it loses money. Disinvestment is more of a sacrifice now than it used to be."

He said that issues such as the draft and nuclear energy had siphoned interest away from South Africa as parochialism spread in America.

Mr Chettle advised caution, however. "Just because campuses aren't making noises now, doesn't mean we should be complacent." He warned that if President Reagan "did something unpleasant" or there was some provocative event in South Africa, the situation could change. "The technique has been to organise while things are quiet, like now, and then use that organisation when it is most effective."

The Harvard demonstrations last year may have been considered a no-show. However, moral pressure on the university has been effective. Last week it announced that it was selling 51-million dollars of investments in Citicorps because its subsidiary, Citibank, participated in a R200-million loan to the South African Government.

A spokesman for the American Committee on Africa said he believed there was growing support for disinvestment on campuses. "The economic climate makes students ask why, when they and the American people are struggling, their university endowments are being invested in some overseas operation.

"You hear the same argument when you talk to union leaders and local government groups," he said. "They want to know why their pension funds are going overseas when they should be staying right here. The economy is helping, not hindering, the disinvestment cause."

Disinvestment proponents could, in fact, have enough victories in local governments to compensate for other effects of the "conservative tide."

Five of the 50 states have already passed legislation prohibiting their state funds from being invested in institutions giving loans to South Africa. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars involved.

Five more are considering such laws. A group of disinvestment campaigners are lobbying in both California and New York states where the amount of money potentially affected is vast.

Blacklist released

280 SOWETAN 26/2/81

THE Supreme Council for Sport in Africa has issued a blacklist of 159 sportsmen from 16 countries who have competed in South Africa.

The Supreme Council decided to draw up the list at a meeting in Sierra Leone last December. It will be updated every two months.

Mr Sam Ramsamy, chairman of the South African Non-racial Olympic Committee, declared publicly that they would have no future contact with South Africa.

Previously Africa had concentrated its boycott campaign against South Africa on national teams rather than individuals.

"We have virtually isolated South Africa from a national team point of view and now we are going to move on individuals," said Mr Ramsamy, whose organisation has been closely involved in the creation of the list.

The full list is:

● **UNITED KINGDOM;** Golf: W Humphreys, J O'Leary, I Mosey, M King, N Job, K Walters, N Faldo, A Murray, P Barber, S Bennet, N Burch, D Russell, D Williams, G Birch, P Thomas, P Morley, I Dougan, G Ralph, M Green, T Morgan, A Chanders, D Poole, P McGarry, P Hedges, B Sharrock, C Moody.

Tennis: Lesley Charles, R Thompson Ellinore Lightbody, G Pierzhalski, M Blincow, N Brown, A Sears, S Ickringell, J Whiteford, J Feaver, H Dekker.

● **UNITED STATES;** Water Skiing: Mike Serpel.

Golf: J Johnson, D Sann, D Robertson, J Delich, D Ahern, J Rawlins, J Hompson, B Mead.

Tennis; (Men): P Dupre, S Smith, D Stockton, R Trogolo, M Davis, M Urcell, B Lutz, L Good, J Lee, T Arnot, G Juriet, G Marshall, R van Thop, Fritz Beuhning, J Kohlberg, M Freeman, M Vines, A Stewart, C Richey, C Skekle, C Dunk, N Saviano, S Kidd, R. Hubbard.

(Women): S Hagey, C Lewis, J Rapp, S Acker.

Boxing: Mike Weaver, Bob Arum, Ralph Moncrief, Raham Muhammad, Sugar Ray Hammond, Floyd Patterson.

● **GERMANY;** Gymnasts: Manfred Diehl, Wolfgang Roth, Pieter Diehl, Reinhardt Dietze, K Jurgen Geiger.

Golf: C Knauss, T Kugelmuller.

Air Rifle Shooting: C Collkommer.

Tennis: A Siber, A Enger, T Rentz, W Popp, P Elter, R Gehring, Bettina Bunge.

● **SWITZERLAND;** Tennis: H Hunthardt, R Studdy, C Augsberger, C Jolaissant.

Cycling: Hans Peter Kuhnis.

● **FRANCE;** Rugby: Pierre Dospital, Phillipe Dintrans, Bernard Hererrero, Robert Paparremborde, Daniel Debrocco, Alain Lorieux, Alain Maleig, Jean Aul-Volff, Jean Pierre Rives, Jean Pierre Fauvel, Pierre Lancans, Jean Luc Joinel, Manuel Carpentier, Bertrand Gallion, Jean Pierre Elissalde, Bernard Viview, Patrick Faure, Claude Martinez, Didier Codorniou, Jean Claude Castagnet, Patrick Mesny, Laurent Pardo, Daniel Bustaffa, Serge Garbernet, Serge Blanco, Albert Ferrasse.

Tennis: C Roger-Vasselin, P Kuchna, F Lapre, B Rafaitin, C Cordell, P Gruchet, T Pham.

● **BELGIUM;** Air Rifle Shooting: G Hoef.

Tennis: B Bolieau, E Priem, J P Richter, J va Langendonck, A Brchant, Nicole Mabille.

● **THE NETHERLANDS;** Air Rifle Shooting: W Hillen.

Tennis: A. van der Sman.

● **ITALY;** Tennis: Sabina Simmonds.

Cycling: Fausto Brenna.

● **DENMARK,** Tennis: J Jentsh, D Johle, C Larsen.

● **AUSTRIA;** Tennis: A Sommerauer, A Naihbauer.

● **BRAZIL;** Tennis: T Kosch, M Hocevar.

● **ARGENTINA;** Tennis: G Villas.

Boxing: Ramon Rosia and Ruben Pardo.

● **CANADA;** Tennis: B Bimmer.

● **ISRAEL;** Tennis: S Glickstein, G Bloom, M Osherov, D Coriat, B Merenstein.

● **AUSTRALIA;** Tennis: G Seymour, P Mcnamee, K Warwick, H Egger.

Wrestling: Mario Milano, Caveman Harris, Peter Sladerer.

● **NEW ZEALAND;** Tennis: O Parun, R Simpson.

ALL NEWS

SACC condemns foreign rugby tours

Religion Reporter

The coming Irish rugby tour and the Springbok tour of New Zealand have come under fire from leading South African churchmen.

The national executive of the South African Council of Churches meeting in Johannesburg has said it is concerned at "the enthusiasm with which some overseas sporting bodies have accepted that apartheid in sport has been abolished."

"We are particularly disturbed that overseas sporting bodies participate in sporting events while apartheid in sport is not eradicated at all levels," the executive said.

Although the statement did not specify the two rugby tours, acting SACC president the Rev Peter Storey said it was a response to them.

The Pretoria City Council decision to bar blacks from using public sports facilities was only one example of how apartheid was entrenched in sport, including rugby, the executive said.

In another statement issued after its meeting, the executive called on investors to enter investment, loan or trade agreements with South Africa only if their action would promote full human rights for all inhabitants of a united South Africa.

"Increased foreign investments are an essential part of Prime Minister Botha's national strategy," the executive said.

"So too are concessions and adaptations in the spheres of labour . . . in sport and other amenities which give the appearance of reform. At the same time the politico-economic system of oppression and exploitation is strengthened and refined."

In further statements, the executive:

- Condemned Government action against black journalists and newspapers.
- Said there were parallels between the Group Areas Act and "the ghetto policies of nazism."

STAR 280

28/7/81

SA support for Guyana

The South African Council of Sport has sent a cable to the Prime Minister of Guyana congratulating that country on its stand against England cricketer Robin Jackman and another to the Ivory Coast Premier urging him to "send home" golfers Gary Player and Vincent Tshabalala.

● Back Page — Now NZ focus in cricket row.

TOURS AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN INVOLVEMENT

~~201~~ 280 S. Tribune 1/3/81

Stop it, says Tutu

By MAUREEN GRIFFIN

THE South African Council of Churches will enlist the aid of churches in Ireland and New Zealand to try to stop the proposed rugby tours later this year.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC told the **Sunday Tribune** in an interview from Johannesburg this week. "We will widely disseminate among churches overseas a statement informing them that sport here is non-racial and will ensure that especially churches in New Zealand and Ireland receive it.

These churches have declared themselves opposed to the planned tour of South Africa by the Irish rugby team in May and by South African rugby players to New Zealand in July."

He said the statement would be in the form of a resolution taken by the SACC's national executive this week which reads "The executive of the SACC views with concern the enthusiasm with which some overseas sporting bodies have accepted that apartheid in sport has been abolished and have decided to resume sporting ties with South Africa.

"Our experience is that all sport in South Africa is not non-racial, and we deny all statements to the contrary. Since we regard non-racialism in sport as a desirable stepping stone to the elimination of racism in all spheres of South African society, we are particularly disturbed that overseas sporting bodies participate in sporting events while apartheid in sport is not eradicated at all levels."

Bishop Tutu said this was one of the various forms of pressure the SACC regarded as necessary if a peaceful negotiated settlement were to be reached.

"Above all we believe in economic pressure, and we urge foreign investors to recognise that their involvement in South Africa has moral and political implications which must be carefully considered.

"Investors must first decide whether their planned investments promote full human rights in a united South Africa. It is in their own interests to do so because if violent change happens in this country they stand to lose everything they have invested.

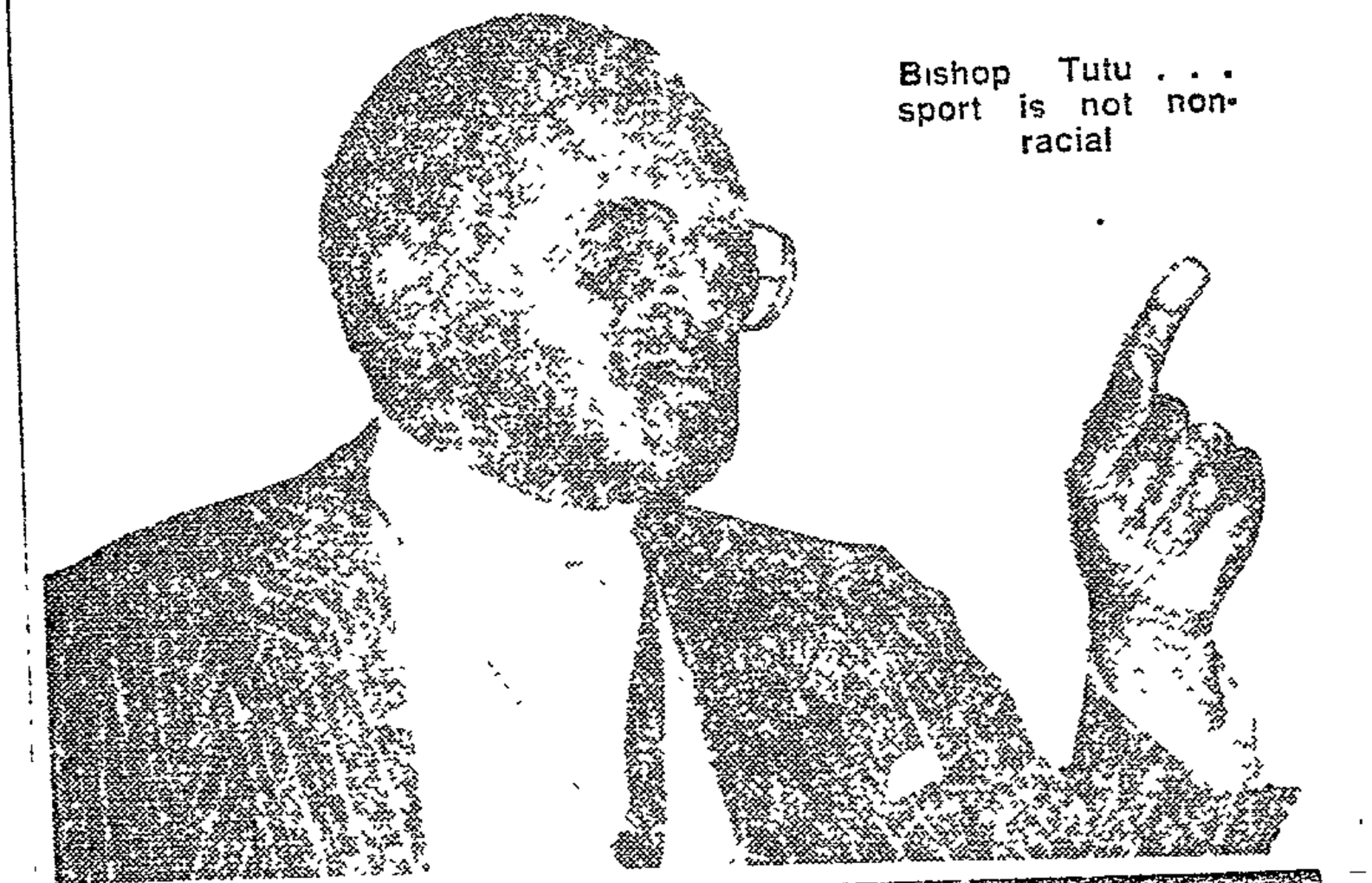
The SACC, which represents the majority of South African whites and black Christians, also declared at its national executive meeting to urge members of churches to declare Reconciliation Day a time of fasting and praying for the sake of our country.

Bishop Tutu said: "The bulk of South African blacks have nothing to celebrate. In any case, they were not even consulted when it was decided that South Africa should become a republic."

Two weeks ago Bishop Tutu turned down an invitation from the SADF's Chaplain General, Major-General Kobus Potgieter, to take part in talks centred on the border war and conscientious objection. He said the SACC did not think the time was right to meet for such talks in view of the raid on ANC bases in Maputo by the SADF and the coming general election in which blacks would play no part.

This week referring to planned talks between church leaders and the Prime Minister, Bishop Tutu asked: "Is there still any point in discussing matters with him?"

FOCUS ON RUGBY



Bishop Tutu . . . sport is not non-racial

Kiwi bombshell

1/3/81

280

AFRICA

Zimbabwe and Swazis won't back sanctions

Own Correspondent

SALISBURY — The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday ruled out Zimbabwe's participation "at this juncture" in any sanctions exercise against South Africa.

But, he said, Zimbabwe would "not stand in the way of the international community in any move to impose economic sanctions against that country."

At a news conference marking the end of the visit to Zimbabwe of the OAU chairman and President of Sierra Leone, Dr Siaka Stevens, Mr Mugabe acknowledged that at the moment Zimbabwe was dependent economically on South Africa.

"We appreciate," he said, "that at the moment we are dependent on South Africa economically, but South Africa is also dependent on us. It should not be forgotten that it's not a one sided issue."

Mr Mugabe said when Zimbabweans went to work in South Africa they were doing more good to that country than South Africa was doing to Zimbabwe.

"After all, it's our labour that South Africa is utilising to develop its own economy. So it must not be lost sight of that it has been a 'mutually beneficial' historical development."

Earlier, Mr Mugabe called on the Western powers to make up their minds whether to support South Africa in its policies and actions or to go along with black Africa.

He said Africa would "view with concern" any support for South Africa and the Savimbi "group of reactionaries" in Angola by the Reagan Administration.

But he did not wish to judge President Reagan hastily as the new American leader was still formulating his African policy.

● In Mbabane Sapa reports that Swaziland also would not support sanctions against South Africa because of her dependence economically, according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Velaphi Dlamini. He also said the Government would not allow any organisation to use Swaziland as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

SACC backs sports blacklist

DD 2/3/81

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Council of Churches yesterday came out in strong support of the United Nations' blacklisting of sportsmen maintaining links with South Africa.

The council also urged the cancellation of rugby tours scheduled to and from the Republic

This follows a stern warning in Salisbury at the weekend from Zimbabwe's new Minister of Sport, Mr Ernest Kadungure, that absolutely no sporting links with South Africa would be allowed

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of SACC, said South Africa's sporting isolation would be an important way of avoiding bloodshed in the country by forcing the government to the political negotiating table

He said it was time sportsmen abroad realised they could not come to South Africa "to aid and abet the abhorrent system of apartheid which makes us something less than human", and they would have to pay the penalty if they did so.

The SACC stand emerged as the United Nations blacklist and the "Jackman affair" threw international sport into turmoil in the past few days, while Mr Kadungure's warning is likely to signal renewed pressure on individual Zimbabwean sportsmen to stay out of South African competitions

Zimbabwe's sports ties with South Africa were officially severed last year reports David Forret

The "Jackman affair" is about the Guyanese Government's snubbing of the touring England cricket team because it includes Robin Jackman, who has had sporting links with South Africa in the past

The South African Council on Sport (Sacos) — a member of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa which drew up the blacklist — has sent a telegram of congratulations to the Guyanese Government for its action

Bishop Tutu said the SACC had written to churches throughout the world outlining its views, and particularly urged churches in Ireland and New Zealand to put pressure on their national rugby unions to cancel proposed tours to and from South Africa

While the British, Irish, Australian and New Zealand governments were all officially against sporting contacts with South Africa, the Guyanese Government had gone further and taken "positive action".

Endorsing Sacos' "No normal sport in an abnormal society" slogan, Bishop Tutu said: "We are informing our friends throughout the world that they should not be deceived that apartheid is being done away with in sport in this country We refer, for example, to the Caledonian ground issue"

Changes that had come about in South African sport were a result of pressure and not "because of the goodness of heart of South African sportsmen"

Asked if it was right to prevent professional sportsmen from coming to South Africa to earn a living, Bishop Tutu replied "They will have to go elsewhere. There is plenty of money in South Africa which attracts them, but no one forces them to come here"

Bishop Tutu warned South African sportsmen, who believed the latest international row would be to their advantage, that they should not underestimate international abhorrence of apartheid

Mr Hassan Howa said the blacklist "came about because of a backlash against continued white participation in rugby and breaking of the Commonwealth's Gleneagles Agreement, which applies both to teams and individuals."

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said "It is a difficult situation. I won't say sport here is non-racial, but pressures have brought about some changes.

"The question is whether this type of pressure will bring about further changes. Some pressures are only symbolic, but they have been more than symbolic in sport."

The head of the South African Olympic and National Games Organisation, Mr Rudolph Opperman, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Mr Charles Fortune, secretary of the South African Cricket Union said last week the "Jackman affair" could result in South Africa's return to international cricket

Ian Hobbs reports from London the UN blacklist was expected last night to force the abandonment of England's cricket tour of the West Indies and to throw international cricket into turmoil

The inclusion of the star England batsman Geoff Boycott's name on the blacklist and support from the Third world and Asia for Guyana's stand appear to have destroyed any chances for a full tour.

Reports from Bridgetown, Barbados, last night said the England players were virtually unanimous that they should abandon the tour and fly home immediately — regardless of the outcome of political manoeuvring

According to reports from newsmen with the team, the cricketers were unimpressed by the attempts yesterday of the Foreign Ministers of Barbados, Antigua and Jamaica to salvage at least part of the tour.

The West Indies Cricket Board of Control has also failed to give the Cricket Council at Lord's the undertaking it sought that there would be no further interference with the selection or travel of members of the England team following Guyana's decision to deport Jackman

The British Foreign Office yesterday revealed it had not been consulted before the trip began

It claimed that the Cricket Council had sent a letter to the West Indian authorities seeking assurances, got no reply, and simply went ahead — DDR-DDC-SAPA-RNS.

Tour in balance, page 16.

59

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Buthelezi reacts to Azapo boycott

Political Staff

Azapo's call for the sporting and cultural isolation of South Africa might have received considerable support from blacks if other black organisations had been consulted, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, said today.

Chief Buthelezi was reacting to Azapo's statements that it would:

- Stop all overseas artists from performing in South Africa, the latest target being the O'Jays musical group.
- Stop Peter "Terror" Mathebula's world title bout scheduled for Orlando stadium on March 28.
- Force the postponement of all sporting activities and entertainment planned for next weekend.

Chief Buthelezi said he had no quarrel with Azapo's cultural and sports isolation policy but he had difficulty in accepting a blanket boycott of overseas artists and sportsmen.

"There have been instances in which overseas artists received massive support from blacks when they visited the country so there are blacks who might not support such cultural isolation.

"It might have helped Azapo had it consulted other groups on the issues. We might have reached agreement," said Chief Buthelezi.

Referring to the Mathebula fight, Chief Buthelezi said the world flyweight champion had put South African blacks on the sporting map.



Chief Buthelezi . . .

"He is our triumph and we ought to see him in action in his own territory of Soweto. This would be a great inspiration for our sportsmen — they would realise that, given the opportunity, we too can rise to the occasion.

"So this is one case in which sports isolation will not benefit us. If the Azapo people had consulted their brothers they might not have made such a mistake," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the period of mourning for the 1960 Sharpeville shooting victims also needed discussion with other black groups.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, said his organisation would step-up its campaign against overseas artists and sportsmen.

Supermax pressured by Azapo

Star 4/3/84 280

By Bob Soutter

Tours to South Africa are being threatened by another blacklist — this time one compiled by the Azanian People's Organisation of musicians and other artists.

Like the blacklist of international sporting figures which threatened the present MCC tour of the West Indies, Azapo's blacklist of entertainers will be circulated internationally.

"The aim is to put South Africa into cultural isolation, on the same lines as the present isolation of this country in world sport," said a spokesman for Azapo.

The Lovelace Watkins show due to have taken place in Welkom today has been cancelled, as a result of a boycott call by the local branch of Azapo, according to the show's organiser, Mr Yango John.

Supermax, a top overseas pop group, which opens its tour of South Africa in Johannesburg tonight, has already come under pressure from Azapo.

The group's manager, Mr Riner Portner, said the band had had a meeting with Azapo.

"We will continue with the tour, but we are now aware of what Azapo feels.

"When we return to Europe, we will explain the situation here," he said.

"There will soon be a black-list of all artists coming to this country," said the Azapo spokesman.

Review of Gleneagles pact possible if SA 'changes very considerably'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — If a greater amount of multiracial sport is allowed in South Africa the British Government will consider renegotiating the Gleneagles Agreement, which discourages sporting links with the Republic.

Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher made this clear in the Commons yesterday before leaving on a flying visit to Northern Ireland.

She had been asked by Conservative MP Mr John Carlisle whether she would consider scrapping the agreement. He claimed that England's cricketers had been the victims of "attempted blackmail" in the West Indies.

Mr Carlisle said: "The Gleneagles Agreement is now being used by countries for their own political vindictiveness will you consider scrapping the agreement at the next Commonwealth Conference?"

In reply Mrs Thatcher made it clear that she did not believe that the Gleneagles Agreement applied in the case of Robin Jackman, who was deported from Guyana. This nearly ended the England tour of the West Indies.

Jackman, the Prime Minister said, was simply a person holding a British passport who went out to South Africa.

Amid protests from the Opposition, Mrs Thatcher added: "We are not able to revise the Gleneagles Agreement except with the consent of other members of the Commonwealth."

"But I have undertaken, if things change very considerably in South Africa and there is much more multiracial sport, to consider raising the matter." — Also from The Guardian and The Times.

Boycott could keep sports door closed

STAR 6/3/81

280

By Peter Sullivan, David Breier and Larry Lombaard

Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is prepared to consider opening the door to international sport to South Africa — but the East Rand schools boycott of the multiracial Craven rugby week threatens to keep it closed.

The Craven Week issue has also raised the temperature of the election campaign and is threatening to divide Mr P W Botha's hand-picked Cabinet

News of the boycott by 15 East Rand school principals came almost simul-

are not lepers and has questioned the mentality of those who refuse to play sport with them while coloured people are dying on the border with white soldiers.

There has been widespread reaction to the boycott and to Mrs Thatcher's statement

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said today "The Government is clearly divided on this when it should be giving a lead to the country at a crucial time in our internal political make-up."

Professor Charles Nieuwoudt, president of the SA Amateur Athletics Union, said negative criticism of any South African sport, [illegible] rugby would

Kaser ibid.

McGrath (1978:11)

Kaser ibid.

d estimates culled
es; they may not

South African terminology.

The private health insurance movement was initiated institutionally in 1929 with the foundation of the first Blue Cross plan in Texas and later Blue Shield, although the basic idea is probably much earlier in origin. Real growth occurred after World War II in the United States and other high income countries (Klarman 1977: 220). Considerable impetus was given it is said "by the threat of President Truman's proposal for compulsory national health insurance", and currently or rather in the early seventies about 80% of the American population has some form of private insurance but with differing degrees of protection (Somers 1973: 127). The institutional

6/3/81

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nouncement by Mrs Thatcher that Britain would consider renegotiating the Gleneagles Agreement if South Africa allowed greater sports integration.

The principals have said they will not take part in mixed sport for "educational" reasons but cite the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr de Klerk, as their political inspiration.

But Dr Danie Craven said today that schools which refused to allow their pupils to play mixed rugby were "lagging behind," and Craven Week would go on without them, reports The Star's London Bureau.

Dr Craven said: "It is the right of parents to refuse to allow their children to play mixed rugby.

"If they don't want their children to participate, they don't have to participate."

In a telephone interview from Paris, where he is attending an International Rugby Board subcommittee meeting, Dr Craven said: "All I can say is that they're lagging behind, and we shall go on as planned without them."

And last night Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal leader of the National Party, said he took off his hat to the boycotting schools.

This attitude flies in the face of the sentiments of the Prime Minister, who has twice rapped Dr Treurnicht publicly over the knuckles over the issue of playing sport with coloured people.

Mr Botha has emphasised that coloured people other sports.

He said no sport could be isolated from the others.

Mr Rashid Varachia, president of the SA Cricket Union, said he believed Mrs Thatcher would look at South African sport as a whole and would not be swayed by a localised reaction on the East Rand.

Fears

There are fears among the country's athletics chiefs, who plan applying for readmission to the International Amateur Athletic Federation at its congress in Rome in September, that widespread publicity generated by the Craven Week controversy

To Page 3, Col 1

Trade chiefs: UN sanctions still distant

RDM 6/3/81

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

ORGANISED commerce and industry yesterday shrugged off the short-term threat of mandatory sanctions being applied against South Africa

Leading South African academics also said they viewed the United Nations sanctions threat as hollow, but warned that in the longer term there was a real danger of the embargo

They were reacting to the latest rejection of the South African Government delegation's credentials in the General Assembly during the special debate on South West Africa

And the Federated Chamber of Industries and the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) indicated contingency plans had been made to protect the economy at its most vulnerable points should general or selective sanctions ever be imposed

The executive director of Assocom, Mr Raymond Parsons said although the threat was real, it was unlikely under present circumstances that the Reagan and Thatcher governments would agree to the use of economic sanctions as weapons to disrupt normal trade and investment flow to and from South Africa

South Africa was in a stronger position than ever to shrug off the imposition of sanctions The arms embargo had already demonstrated the futility of attempting to exert this type of pressure for socio-political change in South Africa

Socio-economic reform was already under way and the threat of sanctions could only harden attitudes towards such changes, Mr Parson said

The major negative impact of economic sanctions would be felt by the lower income groups, mostly black

He said the economic growth rate of neighbouring countries in Southern Africa already lagged badly, and in view of their dependence on South Africa's economy, they could not afford to apply sanctions

South Africa had for some years lived under the threat of sanctions, and the private sector had prepared contingency plans some time ago to protect the economy at vulnerable points

The executive director of the FCI, Dr Johan van Zyl, said it would be extremely difficult to make sanctions effective, especially in view of the strong growth phase of the economy

The economy had demonstrated its resilience to boycotts

"A number of programmes to reduce the country's vulnerability have already been put into operation," Dr Van Zyl said

In the longer term, however, sanctions and the threat of sanctions were likely to undermine investment interest in industry, which would adversely affect growth and employment opportunities

Professor Marinus Wiechers, a constitutional and international law authority based at the University of South Africa, said the threat of voluntary selective sanctions was becoming stronger

The credibility of the UN in Third World affairs was at stake and it would be a great mistake to understimate the long-term possibility of sanctions

International affairs commentator, Professor Mike Louw, said it was possible the General Assembly could pass a sanctions resolution in terms of the "uniting for peace resolution", used by the United States in 1950 to obtain sanction to go into Korea to combat communism

However, this would be nothing more than a symbolic gesture of hostility, he said

Boston Ballet cancel SA tour

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Boston Ballet Company has cancelled its June tour of South Africa in the face of fierce internal political debate and strong criticism from anti-apartheid groups.

After two days of meetings with the company's board of trustees, the decision to cancel the proposed tour of South Africa was made "because of the intense political debate" inspired by the tour, according to a statement released yesterday.

"Our purpose is artistic and we do not wish to attract more attention politically than artistically," said the statement.

Earlier this week, the company, which includes a South African coloured dancer, Mr Augustus van Heerden, faced heavy criticism for its intention to dance in Johannesburg and Bloemfotein.

Transafrica, a black American lobbying organisation, expressed dismay at the Boston Ballet's intended tour.

"It seems clear that we know enough about South African society not to treat it as if it were a normal society," said Mr Willard Johnson, founder of Transafrica.

Principal dancer Mr Bruce Wells said he and other members of the Company welcomed the tour but others were against it.

Anti-tour violence feared in Dublin

London Staff Reporter

Dublin

Scores of extra policemen will be on duty today outside Lansdowne Road, headquarters of rugby in Ireland, to prevent trouble when a mass demonstration against the Irish rugby tour of South Africa is staged.

The demonstration, organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, will take the form of a march from central Dublin to the rugby stadium and is timed to arrive at Lansdowne Road shortly before the kick-off in the Ireland-England match.

Although the Anti-Apartheid Movement has said that there will be no violence police are worried that a crowd of about 4 000 protesters outside the stadium could cause trouble with thousands trying to get in.

The demonstrators say they will not try to enter the ground, which is ringed by a steel barrier fence, and will hold a pop concert while the match is in progress.

Uproar

A meeting of the Irish Association of Municipal Authorities to discuss the rugby tour ended in near uproar when the association refused to take a stance on the Irish visit to South Africa.

There was a heated debate and a member, Mr Martin Hopkins, sparked angry retorts when he said the Irish should not condemn other people when they were living in a "glass house."

Mr Hopkins said: "There is class discrimination rampant in this country. If some sons and daughters went home and told their parents they were engaged to a coloured person, you would see what would happen."

After a furious debate, the association voted 14—11 to stay silent about the tour.

A small police guard was mounted outside the English and Irish teams' hotel throughout yesterday.

Vigil

A 24-hour vigil organised by Irish priests who have done missionary service in Africa which was to have started outside the Dublin hotel where the English and Irish teams are staying has been hit by a lack of response.

The organisers said last night that the vigil would not start until this morning.

The visit to Ireland by South Africa's ambassador in London, Mr S J M Steyn, has been given wide publicity.

A Dublin newspaper yesterday devoted almost a full page to Mr Steyn's visit. It included six photographs of the ambassador addressing a lunch hosted by the European As-

Equity, Azapo may link to bar artists

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The British actors' trade union, Equity, may link up with the Azania People's Organisation (Azapo) to blacklist entertainers who perform in South Africa.

Equity's Afro-Asians Artists Committee met here yesterda. to consider a report that Azapo intended to draw up a blacklist of entertainers, similar to the sporting blacklist, and circulate it internationally

"The committee reached no definite conclusions, but could recommend support for the plan later," an Equity spokesman said after the meeting.

'We are going to wait and see what happens now We have only seen a newspaper report and have had no formal contact with Azapo.

"We are very aware of the situation in South Africa and we are keeping a close watch on events there," the spokesman said

Equity is equipped to play a major role in monitoring the blacklist, if it decides to support the plan

At present the union has a ban on the sale of television programmes to South Africa, but takes no action against its members who perform there "We left that up to the individual entertainers themselves"

A London theatre agent, who did not want to be named, said he was not concerned about the possible blacklist

'We do business with South Africa and send entertainers there But we are involved with theatre and enfertainment, not with politics

"Agents cannot afford to get involved and we leave it up to the artists themselves as far as South Africa is concerned," he said.

Derrick Thema reports that the South Africa visit of the O'Jays, scheduled for the Easter weekend, was today in jeopardy following pressure from

Derrick Thema reports that the South Africa visit of the O'Jays, scheduled for the Easter weekend, was today in jeopardy following pressure from Azapo which is trying to stop them coming.

Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of Azapo, said it had written to the O'Jays management, anti-South African lobbyists, Equity and other unions in a bid to stop the show

He said that the organisation had also written to the management of Barry White and Peter Tosh warning them about coming to South Africa.

Mr Victor Mazibuko, a local promoter, said that he had been in touch with Azapo with a view of getting their permission to bring out the O'Jays.

"Azapo was firm that they will not allow the O'Jays to tour South Africa," said a disappointed Mr Mazibuko. The manager of the O'Jays, Mr Stu Rick, is in the country to tie up arrangements for the visit of the group, which is among the biggest record sellers in the country.

Mr Wauchope confirmed that they had refused permission to allow the O'Jays to visit South Africa

Eksteen warns on sanctions

AD 9/3/81 (280)

UNITED NATIONS — South Africa's UN Ambassador, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, has questioned the ability of black African states to apply sanctions against the Republic and warned: "If it comes to the push, we will look to our own interests."

Speaking after the General Assembly had recorded huge votes in favour of sanctions, Mr Eksteen said black African states which had joined in the approval of the resolutions knew well of the hunger and famine in their own countries.

"They imported more than one billion dollars' worth of items in 1980 which they desperately needed — and that was a 60 per cent increase over the previous year," he said.

Swapo's observer at the UN, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, meanwhile, has criticised Western nations for "collaborating" with South Africa, and said Britain was planning to extend contracts which would "plunder Namibia uranium."

Zambia's ambassador, Mr Paul Lusaka, who is president of the UN Council for Namibia, has also denounced the West for "forging and maintaining political and economic links" with South Africa.

In Britain, an editorial in The Times of London slated the General Assembly for denying South Africa the right to state her case before the Assembly.

"The move at the General Assembly of the United Nations for full mandatory sanctions against South Africa would be vetoed in the Security Council, but it is a folly none the less," he said.

"It follows the Assembly's stupidity in voting to prevent South Africa attending the debate (on Namibia), where it would have had to defend its own vulnerable action in frustrating the so-called pre-implementation settlement conference in Geneva.

"To impugn South Africa's rights as a member is not only to set a dangerous precedent — it also hands Mr Botha a gift for his election campaign and provides him with colourful proof of his contention at Geneva that the United Nations would not be impartial in a Namibian election." — SAPA-AP.

TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS
>12
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

1									130
1									1
1									1
0									5
5									13
13	1								10
10	2	2							8
8	2								14
14		2							16
16	2								21
21	2	1							11
11	1								12
12									18
18		1							

TABLE 36

Distribution of workers by number in family (x) and cash wage (y)

No. in family \ WAGE (R)	0-2,50	2,51-5	5,01-7,50	7,51-10	10,01-12,50	12,51-15	>15	TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS
1		6	4	5	2	1		18

Now Soweto Council joins Republic Day celebrations

By WILLIE BOKALA

SOWETO'S Community Council will participate in the 20th anniversary Republic Day festivities — despite the decision by most organisations to boycott the celebrations.

This message was spelt out by Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the council, who said: "The whole thing has my blessing".

He was referring to the decision by the council to allow Mr F M Dube, a librarian with the council, to represent the council at a symposium in Durban this month which form part of the festivities.

The council has also voted R167 to cover his costs. It is not known whether the council will be refunded this money by the festival committee. The money used will have come from Soweto residents.

Earlier this year, Mr Thebehali said that the council had not received an invitation to participate in the festivities. He did not want to say whether it would participate "until we have received an invitation".

The disclosure of Mr Dube's participation, comes just after a morning newspaper reported that Mr Thebehali had made himself available for the black council, scrapped by the government after opposition from black leaders who wanted representation in the President's Council. Mr Thebehali has denied this claim.

The symposium Mr Dube will attend will be

It is being organised by the Natal branch of the South African Institute of Librarianship and Information Science. The theme is "The Public Library in the Eighties". The symposium, according to the Soweto Council, forms part of the republican festivities.

Mr Thebehali told **SOWETAN:** "You write what you like. I know you have always been out to mess us up".

The festivities have been shunned by the South African National Football Association (Sanfa) whose president, Mr George Thabe, announced this shortly after the Pretoria City Council voted mixed soccer out of Caledonian Stadium. Top teams Orlando Pirates, Kaizer Chiefs and Moroka Swallows have backed Mr Thabe.

The executive committee of the South African Council of Churches also decided against the celebrations. It asked churches to hold a month of penitence in May. The Methodist Church, in its latest edition of Dimension, has also come out against the festivities.

9/3/81 SOWETAN (280)

Azapo tries to stop O'Jays



Mr George Wauchope.

THE MANAGER of the O'Jays, America's top recording artists who have sold millions of records in South Africa, was involved in a bitter argument with the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) who want to stop a tour by the group in South Africa at Easter.

The meeting between Mr Stu Ric, manager of the O'Jays, and Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope and the national organiser, Mr Thabo Ndabeni, was also attended by Mr Victor Mazibuko, the promoter.

Mr Ric challenged Azapo's move to blacklist overseas artists coming to South Africa saying the O'Jays, who had not gone on tour for 14 years, wanted to perform for blacks since they bought their records.

"The O'Jays want to come and help by spreading a message of brotherhood and peace."

He said isolation will harm the black cause and would make thinks worse.

Mr Wauchope and Mr Ndabeni argued that by coming here the O'Jays would thwart the strategy to isolate South Africa.

"Our choice is between entertainment and liberation," said Mr Wauchope.

The two hour meeting ended with Mr Ric saying he was going ahead with the tour.



The O'Jays.

Springbok tour under fire in NZ

Own Correspondent

AUCKLAND — At the insistence of such Kiwi personalities as Sir Edmund Hillary, first man to conquer Everest, and the Attorney-General in the last Labour Government, Dr Martyn Finlay, the New Zealand Human Rights Commission tomorrow begin a two-day hearing of a complaint aimed at stopping the Springbok tour.

Two Auckland legal men, Mr Jerome Elkind, a senior university lecturer, and Dr Tony Shaw, a barrister, have prepared a 300-page submission which contends that the tour would breach international agreements on human rights.

Much of the spadework in the case has been done by an anti-apartheid organisation which refuses to be identified because of its fear that favourable recommendations on the complaint by the commission, assuming that these were to be made, would be prejudiced by government antipathy to members of the anti-South African group.

In substance, Mr Elkind and Mr Shaw will argue that Article 3 of a human rights international declaration — which was not adopted by either the United Kingdom or the United States — prohibits the practice of apartheid Each signatory to the declaration is required to furnish biennial reports to Geneva on the situation as to racial discrimination within the borders of its country

New Zealand is due to file its next report in August

Whether the Kiwi commission will be prepared to make favourable recommendations on the Elkind-Shaw submissions cannot be foreseen, but one prominent member of the involved anti-apartheid organisation concedes that a breach of natural justice could occur if South Africa were not invited to submit counter-arguments.

It is also conceded that an accusation that the Springboks will not be a merit selection side could be blown sky-high, whether or not blacks are included in the touring team

The Human Right Commission was established in New Zealand some years ago and from time to time has made news in a big but not entirely favourable way. Rightly or wrongly, the public has sometimes had the impression that the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, places the commission below the first rank of organisations which impress him the most.

Putting squeeze on Gleneagles pact

The Star Bureau and Sapa

LONDON — Third World Commonwealth leaders are expected to demand a tightening up of the Gleneagles Agreement on sports contacts with South Africa when they gather for the Commonwealth summit in Melbourne later this year.

And the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Shridath S Ramphal, has stepped into the controversy with a strong statement condemning sporting links with South Africa.

"There is no doubt that under the Gleneagles Agreement sporting contacts with South Africa by teams or individuals in defiance of official advice or otherwise, are alien to the spirit and hostile to the aims of the Agreement," he said

Mr Ramphal, a Guyanian, said he welcomed a statement by four Caribbean countries which considered the Jackman affair in the light of the Gleneagles Agreement

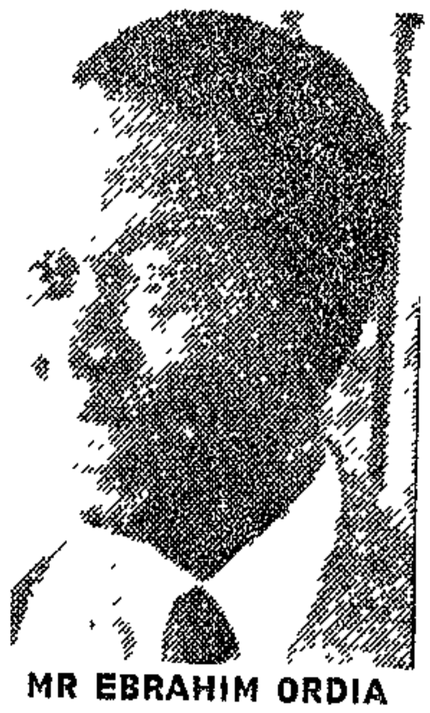
The countries' reaffirmation that the agreement did not leave it open to sporting authorities or individual sportsmen to engage in sporting contacts with South Africa was particularly welcome, he said.

PM'S CALL

Mr Ramphal did not refer to a statement by British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher that Britain would consider re-negotiating the Gleneagles Agreement if more multiracial sport were allowed in South Africa.



MR SHRIDATH RAMPHAL



MR EBRAHIM ORDIA

But he welcomed the call by the four Caribbean countries — Barbados, Antigua, Jamaica and Monserrat — for the meeting in Melbourne to take up the subject.

The four countries said the Commonwealth meeting should "reaffirm adherence to the principles of the Gleneagles Agreement" and the proposals for "strengthening the international campaign against apartheid through effective consultation and co-ordination"

Mr Ramphal said "The international campaign has steadily moved forward since Gleneagles and Melbourne will afford another opportunity for the Commonwealth to give a lead, this time in the important practical area of ensuring an effective response by sporting organisations and individual sportsmen

"Commonwealth sport will be stronger for co-ordinated effort towards this end"

The feeling in Commonwealth diplomatic circles in London is that the row over the England cricket tour of the West Indies exposed the Gleneagles Agreement to differing interpretations

Britain — the traditional headquarters of many sports played by South Africa and Commonwealth countries — is already bracing itself for moves by the majority Third World bloc in the Commonwealth for stricter bars on sports contact with South Africa

The moves could also have an impact on New Zealand where the Springbok rugby team is scheduled to tour later this year

Another white Commonwealth country with an interest is Australia, which is to host the Commonwealth Games next year.

The Australian Government has taken a tough line against South Africa and has been anxious to ensure the success of the Commonwealth Games by maintaining good relations with the Third World.

Canberra recently invited the president of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, Mr Ebrahim Ordia, to visit Australia to be briefed on its attitude towards South Africa

But Britain, as head of the Commonwealth and of key importance to the international administration of several sports, is expected to be the main target of Third World pressure.

During the Jackman rumpus, the British Government stressed its support for the Gleneagles agreement, but Ministers pointed out that governments had to act within the law and that British sportsmen could not be stopped from going to South Africa or any other country.

NO RIGHT

The Government also made it clear it had no right to and would not insist on team selection leaving out players with South African connections

"I think it would be wrong for Government to put more pressure than we have," said Sports Minister Mr Hector Munro.

The Minister conceded that British teams and individuals had gone to South Africa despite his Government's advice, but added that "very rightly, being a free country, we cannot order sportsmen and sports women not to do something they would wish to do"

RUMBLINGS

The rumblings of Mr Ramphal and the Third World bloc in the Commonwealth are, however, being closely monitored by Whitehall.

Anti-tour march in Dublin turns out to be damp squib

By Alan Robinson

DUBLIN — The Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement's demonstration against Ireland's rugby tour of South Africa in May flopped badly on Saturday when fewer than 1 500 protesters joined a 4 km march through the city to the national rugby ground

On the eve of the march, organisers had predicted that up to 10 000 people would parade through the city

The long, straggly procession was escorted all the way by a sizeable detachment of police. But as far as could be determined, there were no violent incidents.

The demonstrators, who carried anti-apartheid placards and chanted slogans on the one-hour march, were often drowned by the singing Irish and English rugby fans.

The procession ended at Lansdowne Stadium 30 minutes before the kick-off and the marchers were due to attend a pop concert while the match was in progress

Now SA link with Eisteddfod threatened

The Star Bureau

LONDON — An honorary vice-president of the International Eisteddfod has resigned in protest over the festival s links with South Africa.

Local authorities a r e also considering withholding grants to the annual festival at Llangollen.

T h e objections stem from a visit to South Africa last year by two eistedfodd officials to advise on the running of a similar event in Johannesburg

Mr Noel Bowen, Eisteddfod chiarman, and Mr Morris Jones, executive secretary, say it would have been wrong not to respond to appeals for assistance from the conductors of two South African choirs — one black, one white

However, t h e Welsh Labour Party maintains that the visit damaged the multiracial principle of the Llangollen festival.

Mr Davydd Elis Thomas, Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist) MP f o r Merioneth, has resigned as vice-president, and other vice-presidents — including MPs, local government officials and leading figures in the arts — may follow suit

"Opponents of apartheid should not support a festival which has promoted cultural links with South Africa," Mr Thomas said.

Meanwhile, Wrexham-Maelor Borough Council is calling on the eistedfodd to clarify its position before renewing its R1 800 annual grant Other local authorities a r e u n d e r pressure to do the same.

Catholics quibble over Irish tour

Religion Reporter

An archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church has disputed a statement that the church is opposed to the Irish rugby tour of South Africa

Archbishop George Daniel of Pretoria said today that the church had not taken a clear stand on the issue.

He was responding to the interpretation given in Ireland to a statement in which Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban, president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, said he was appalled by the proposed tour

Dr Hurley said in a message to Trocaire, the Catholic agency for world development' "Be quite clear about it — both the white South Africans and the oppressed majority of the people of South Africa clearly interpret the tour as an acceptance of the policy of apartheid'

Mr Brian McKeown, director of Trocaire, said that Archbishop Hurley's stand showed that the "Catholic Church in South Africa is clearly indicating that no team of Irishmen should endorse apartheid by playing racist teams.'

Archbishop Daniel said today that Dr Hurley might be right in his assessment of the tour "but the Catholic Church has not made a clear statement on this issue.

"It is hard to see how Mr McKeown could draw the conclusion he has done."

The Right Reverend Timothy Bavin, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, said today that although he was theologically opposed to boycotts, past sporting boycotts had achieved results

Rugby row: SA is back in the cooler

RDM 9/3/81 (280)

London Bureau

LONDON — Britain's Minister of Sport, Mr Hector Munro, has effectively vetoed any chance of a resumption of normal sports links with South Africa through a revision of the Gleneagles Agreement

"At the moment we do not think that South Africa has made enough moves towards multiracial sport," Mr Munro said

And the Eastern Transvaal schools boycott of Craven Week — coupled with Dr Andries Treurnicht's support of their action — has delivered a crushing blow to any hopes in British sporting circles that apartheid is being removed from sport

The Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, left the door open for a revision of the Gleneagles Agreement when she told the House of Commons last week "I have undertaken that if things change considerably in South Africa, and there is much more multiracial sport, we would consider raising the matter"

But the Craven Week boycott — seen in Britain as a solely racist move — has almost entirely erased the prospect of the Gleneagles Agreement being diluted at the Commonwealth Conference in Australia this September

Those politicians and sports administrators keen to resume normal links with South Africa are dismayed that the Craven Week controversy has resurfaced at a time when their hopes had been raised by Mr P W Botha's promises of reform

One of Britain's most influential sports administrators, Wing-Commander John Lawrence, honorary secretary of the four Home Rugby Unions tours committee, told the Rand Daily Mail he had been "delighted" by Mrs Thatcher's statement on the Gleneagles agreement, but said the subsequent boycott was "tragic"

"This is against everything the South African Rugby Board has been fighting for

"If the (British) government investigates and accepts that (boycott) report, then it cannot accept that there has been progress towards integration That is painfully obvious"

Wing-Commander Lawrence made clear that the Home Unions fully supported the SARB's policy of moving towards nonracial competition

However, the Craven Week controversy has not affected the determination of the Irish Rugby Football Union to tour South Africa in May.

The IRFU secretary, Mr Bob Fitzgerald, said "We have not heard anything officially about this and we would prefer not to comment"

But he added that nothing would change the IRFU's plans now

Mrs Thatcher's chief adviser on the state of play in South African sport is the British Sports Council Its chairman, Mr Dickie Jeeps, returned from a visit to South Africa before the last Lions tour with an encouraging report of moves towards integration

The council's only black member, Mr Paul Stephenson, cited the boycott as a reason to strengthen the Gleneagles Agreement

This historic agreement empowers Commonwealth members only to discourage sporting contact with South Africa Governments have no powers to restrict sportsmen or teams from going to South Africa

Mr Stephenson said "What we are seeing is a Rightwing backlash to reforms. Mrs Thatcher won't have any grounds to review current policy, and if anything the agreement will be strengthened if it comes up for review

"It is clear that the South African Government has no intention of making any of the sort of reforms that would justify changing the Gleneagles Agreement."

There is a view in some circles that the row over cricketers with South African links in England's Caribbean touring side might encourage Commonwealth members — especially black states — to call for the Gleneagles Agreement to be tightened up

Russia in SA blacklist row

RD1 9/3/81 280

London Bureau

A MAJOR row has broken out between black Africa and most countries opposed to South Africa's apartheid policies, including the Soviet Union, over the United Nations Centre against Apartheid publishing a blacklist this week of sportsmen who have had links with South Africa.

The Russians are particularly angry that the 49 member countries of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa have decided to switch their campaign to isolate South Africa from governments to individuals.

If there is to be a blacklist of athletes, they argue, this would have to become law in communist countries. Therefore there would have to be blacklists of musicians, actors and businessmen. This would hit the communist bloc hard, economically.

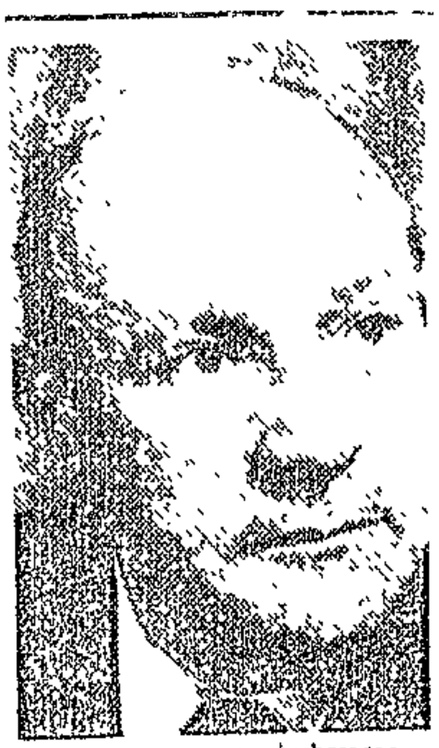
Several other countries, notably in the Caribbean and some parts of West Africa, are also worried about the sports blacklist, because they fear it would hit their crucial tourist trade.

The blacklist of sportsmen was spotlighted when the Guyana government expelled Robin Jackman, the England bowler, from Georgetown 10 days ago.

The international cricket crisis was resolved only when the four other West Indian countries, Barbados, Jamaica, Antigua and Montserrat agreed that the Gleneagles Agreement "did not deal with the question of sanctions against the nationals of other countries who engage, on an individual basis, in sporting activities in South Africa".

The Russians are now worried that the United Nations Centre against Apartheid, which starts a three-day special meeting in New York today, will insist that the blacklist is immediately made official.

Although the African Supreme Council has "diplomatically" decided that no cricketers will be put on the blacklist until the South African season ends next month, it still feels humiliated because the list is not working as intended.



MR MARAIS STEYN

Steyn hits out at 'Irish distortion'

By Alan Robinson

LONDON — The South African Ambassador in London, Mr Marais Steyn, has accused Irish journalists of "blatant distortion" and "animosity against South Africa.

Mr Steyn stepped into the controversy over the Irish rugby tour of South Africa when he addressed a luncheon given by the Irish section of the Association of European Journalists near Dublin yesterday. The text of his speech was released in London by the South African Embassy.

He told the gathering that South Africa was being portrayed in "such a manner that I fear it is quite unrecognisable even to the harshest critics elsewhere."

The Ambassador described as "blatant distortion" a newspaper headline which read: "SARFU's racism likely to embarrass IRFU."

The article had referred to a statement by Professor Fritz Eloff in which he, according to the report, had expressed support for the Pretoria City Council's "alleged refusal to allow multi-racial football at the Caledonian Stadium."

"The article conveniently leaves out the fact that Professor Eloff also stated that the Caledonian grounds remain open to mixed amateur football.

"While crowd control has become a serious problem at football matches all over the world, this fact is ignored by the critics when similar problems are experienced in South Africa," Mr Steyn said.

"The article conveniently leaves out the fact that Professor Eloff also stated that the Caledonian grounds remain open to mixed amateur football.

"While crowd control has become a serious problem at football matches all over the world, this fact is ignored by the critics when similar problems are experienced in South Africa," Mr Steyn said.

"I will be the first to admit that there is still a lot to accomplish ... but my Government has committed itself to bringing about meaningful change and, for those who are prepared to look objectively at South Africa, the extent of this change will be very much in evidence. We are trying to close gaps.

"Are those critics who oppose the tour to South Africa pretending that they agree with the internal policy and handling of human rights in all countries against whom Ireland competes?

"Is Ireland's participation in the Moscow Olympic Games last year an endorsement of the Russian political and social system? Or of the policy and customs of all other participants in the Olympic Games?

"Of course not."

to spend his money on lounge suites, radios, tobacco or drink instead of on food, that is his right and no-one is entitled to stop him, certainly not his employer. But the farmers argued that his wife and children also had rights and that he could not be relied on to respect them.

This argument might seem a little hollow in view of the wages paid by the farmers to these rightless women (see page 55-56 below); but it is true that the farmer who pays a cash wage sufficient for a worker to feed his family,

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Dependence on SA

EDITORIAL OPINION

Nothing underlines the ridiculousness of the sanctions moves against South Africa, backed by most African states, than revelations at the weekend of Africa's increasing dependence on the Republic for imports.

Some of these states even need South African transport to carry the imports to them and to carry away products of their own for export from South African ports.

Mozambique supported the sanctions call on one day and complained on the next that South Africa had cut its rail traffic to that country. This was interpreted as an attempt to isolate the port of Maputo.

In fact that is not true. The problem in Mozambique, as it has been with Zambia as well, is that thousands of South African Railways trucks get held up in those countries, causing pressures on rolling stock facilities at home.

South Africa has told Mozambique that the backlog of trucks in that country must be reduced (to 1 800) before traffic can be resumed. About 3 300 trucks are held up in Mozambique at the moment.

Mozambique's economy depends to a large extent on South African use of its port facilities and South African assistance in transporting foreign cargoes landed in Mozambique.

That veto, ironically, will be Africa's best security against future turmoil. France should help the United States and Britain to save the continent from suffering through its own folly.

Let these facts be fully understood at the United Nations and especially by one of the dithering permanent members of the Security Council, namely France, which seems anxious to flirt with its "African allies" rather than use its right to veto sanctions in company with the United States and Britain.

Mozambique, Zambia (and even Zaire to the north) know as well as Zimbabwe does that they cannot do without South African export and import facilities at this stage of their development. Like it or not, they will also be dependent on South Africa for all sorts of services, not only economic, for years to come.

Zambia has found that the only assured way it can get its copper exports out and its maize imports in is to rely on South African railways and South African ports.

And South Africa, despite all its political differences with these countries, is always willing to help. More than that, South Africa wants to expand trade links with the countries concerned, to the benefit of all.

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Muldoon tells Boks: we don't want you

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GENER

from page 1

we can say to the Rugby Union that hasn't already been said."

While he was stating his own opposition to the tour, Mr Muldoon at the same time indicated the Government's opposition to protest measures planned by the Public Service Association.

Mr Muldoon said that

By Bob Wallace
Own Correspondent

Wellington

The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, stated today that he did not want the South African rugby team to come to his country this year

In one of his most forthright comments yet on the proposed tour, Mr Muldoon also indicated he thought the visit would do his Government no good

Mr Muldoon told journalists in Wellington today that he personally felt that whatever happens in the contest of the Springbok tour is more likely than not to damage the (re-election) chances of the Government

Mr Muldoon's personal opposition to the tour has come as no surprise to Mr Ces Blaizey, president of the NZRFU

Speaking from Cardiff where he is attending the international rugby board meeting Mr Blaizey said the tour will definitely go ahead

New Zealand's next general election is due to be held in November after the Springbok tour

The New Zealand Prime Ministers "I don't want them to come" remark came when he was being questioned on the opposition to the tour by the powerful Public Service Association.

Asked how he read public reports of the tour, Mr Muldoon said he believed that, for two reasons, a majority of New Zealanders were against it

"People do not want to see demonstrations, counter demonstrations, clashes, violence and the police being involved. I believe that a good deal of the opposition has been for this kind of reason

"I think that New Zealanders are overwhelmingly opposed to apartheid We are not so strongly opposed to sporting contacts with South Africa because there is a significant body of opinion that says that one way of breaking down apartheid is by sporting contact and the elimination of apartheid in sport

"On the question of whether the tour should take place, there are those who are opposed to it in principle and there are those opposed to it because they don't want to see disruption, violence and the like in New Zealand. Together I believe they constitute the majority," said Mr Muldoon

The New Zealand Prime Minister said however that he was not considering any fresh approaches to the New Zealand Rugby Union to stop the tour

"There is nothing much

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NEWS

Boks not welcome in NZ

one option put to him by the PSA was that air traffic controllers might refuse to handle aircraft that had on board members of the Springbok team

"Obviously at that point they are inconveniencing innocent members of the public and the Government would certainly not condone that under any circumstances"

Dr Danie Craven said in Cardiff that he had seen Mr Muldoon's statement but had no comment to make

Mr Blaizey said "I repeat again that the decision to invite the Springbok team wasn't taken lightly

"We are going ahead in the usual way because it doesn't seem that the attitude of the Government as such has changed"

The chairman of HART (Halt all Racist Tours), Mr Trevor Richards, said that if the Prime Minister felt this way he should refuse visas to the Springboks

Meanwhile the Minister of Broadcasting, Mr Warren Cooper, says Television New Zealand will seek a contract between the corporation and the New Zealand Rugby Council.

Corporation officers have been sounding out Kiwi Television over fees for direct telecasts of the three internationals to South Africa.

Mr Cooper's statement will be seen as political support for the tour.

Page 10: No chance of SA being readmitted to world sport.

GENERAL NEWS

SA warns: we will cut off grain supplies

By Peter Sullivan, Political Correspondent

A warning has been issued to South Africa's neighbouring states that they risk having their grain supplies from the south cut off if they continue to support sanctions against the Republic.

The warning was given by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, after a session of the influential State Security Council yesterday

The whole question of grain supplies to unfriendly neighbours was also due for discussion at today's Cabinet meeting, the first since Parliament prorogued.

MEETINGS

Significantly, the Herstigte Nasionale Party's chief complaint in their election campaign so far has been that South Africa "sold mealies to terrorists."

Both the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the National Party's Transvaal leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, dealt at length with this question at separate political meetings last night.

Dr Treurnicht said at Thabazimbi that the mielies belonged to the farmers, and not the Government. The farmers had the right to sell their products to whoever they wished.

Mr Pik Botha asked the HNP at Meyerton to supply him with a list of countries which it found acceptable for grain exports.

"And you can't put the United States on the list because they export mealies," he said. "Now I must go to the agricultural producers' union and say you can only sell your grain to the people that the HNP say you can sell it to. This is laughable, man!"

After yesterday's State Security Council meeting, the Prime Minister reacted to the action taken by South Africa's neighbouring states in supporting the United Nations General Assembly resolution in favour of mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

CO-OPERATION

Mr Botha said South Africa had always suggested a formula for co-operation with its neighbours, but if they chose the other road, they should accept that counter-measures would be applied.

All South Africa's black neighbouring states, with the exeption of Swaziland, voted in favour of sanctions in the General Assembly last week.

However, in statements, later, both Botswana and Lesotho indicated that because of their geographic and economic links with South Africa they could not support sanctions.

The threat of the grain boycott by South Africa seemed to be aimed specifically at the more militant countries like Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Angola.

(Report by Peter Sullivan, Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.)

Pickets halt SA recruiting drive

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Banner waving anti-apartheid demonstrators picketed outside Liverpool University yesterday while a South African company tried to recruit white graduate workers.

Inside the university the Union Corporation of South Africa was interviewing six students for jobs which the protesters claimed were for whites only.

The demonstration was held to "demonstrate our lack of faith in South African firms trying to recruit Liverpool students to work in South Africa," according to Mr John Page, of the university's anti-apartheid movement.

"If there was a policy of equal education then SA firms would not have to recruit abroad as blacks would be able to fill the positions," he said.

After talks with the pickets, university officials agreed to stop the company's interviewers from using the student canteen facilities as other employers do.

The interviewers managed to slip past the lunchtime picket after they had completed their work.

President of the Guild of Undergraduates, Mr Julian Benson, said: "We know that if they don't recruit here, they will do so elsewhere.

"What we are trying to do is to increase the awareness of students and the public."

BUSINESS

Sanctions threat largely academic says Parsons

By Ann Crotty

South Africa is in a stronger position today than ever before to shrug off the imposition of sanctions, says Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of Assocom, in the current Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce news bulletin.

"Although the threat of sanctions is real, their successful implementation is largely academic," says Mr Parsons.

"It is unlikely in the present circumstances that the Reagan and Thatcher governments, committed as they are to private enterprise, can agree to the use of economic sanctions as weapons to disrupt normal trade and investment flows to and from South Africa.

"South Africa is in a stronger position today than ever before to shrug off the imposition of economic sanctions. The arms embargo of recent years has already demonstrated the futility of attempting to exert this type of pressure for socio-political change in South Africa.

"Socio-economic reform is already under way here and the threat of sanctions can only harden attitudes towards such changes."

The major negative impact of any trade and investment sanctions that could be implemented against South Africa would fall on the lower income groups, consisting mainly of Blacks, according to Mr Parsons.

In addition, as economic growth rates in neighbouring countries in southern Africa were already in most instances lagging behind that of the Republic, and in view of their dependence on the South African economy, they could not afford to apply sanctions against South Africa.

Britain should back sanctions - IUEF report

BRITAIN'S interest lies in joining moves to impose sanctions against South Africa, according to a recent study on isolating Pretoria and ending apartheid.

The study, "Economic sanctions against South Africa", is published by the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF).

Britain's balance of payments losses from such sanctions, says the study, would be R1 224-million.

This is less than 20 percent of British exports to black Africa in 1978. "Even if generous allowance is made for the balance of payments losses associated with the disruption of mineral supplies, the balance of relative interests is surely clear," says the report.

Employment in Britain would not be hard hit if sanctions were imposed, it is argued. Under "extreme assumptions", 26 000 jobs would be lost, but more realistically it would be 2 500, according to Dr Charles Elliot, the director of the Centre for Development Studies at the University of Wales in Swansea.

He concludes that the problems for industrial countries imposing sanctions against South Africa would be "real but small".

Dr Elliot warns, too, that "relatively minor" moves by countries (like Nigeria) that have demonstrated commitment to ending apartheid "could impose far greater costs on the industrialised countries than could the imposition of sanctions."

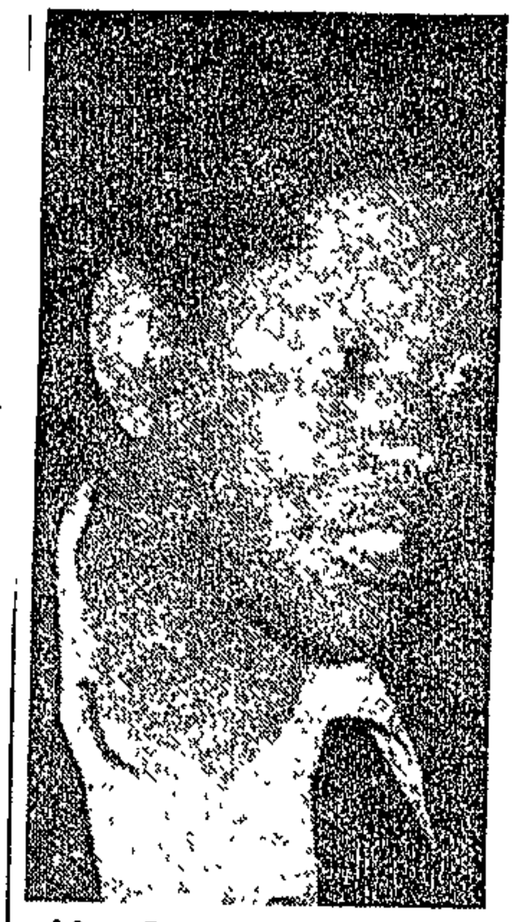
The study coincides with the UN General Assembly vote last week in favour of sanctions. It will now be taken up by the Security Council where at least Britain and the United States are expected to use their veto.

The argument in South Africa that the country would ride out the storm and that neighbouring states would be the worst sufferers if sanctions were imposed is dealt with in the study.

Professor Reginald Green, Fellow of the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, says that independent southern African states do not oppose sanctions. A realistic assessment is needed to identify the cost to South Africa's neighbours, to plan ahead, and to prepare for regional action.

SOWETAN 10/3/81

'I didn't know interview was for SABC'



Mr George Wauchope, Azapo's publicity secretary.

By Z B MOLEFE

THE publicity secretary of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo), Mr George Wauchope, claimed yesterday that he was unaware that a radio interview he gave on the proposed tour by the O'Jays was intended for the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC).

The interview was broadcast on the SABC's "Radio Today" programme on Friday morning. In the interview Mr Wauchope gave reasons why Azapo had called on blacks to boycott the group's shows.

A number of people had asked why Mr Wauchope had elected to be interviewed by the SABC while at the same time its reporters had been "banned" to cover say, the June 16 commemorative strvices, at places like Soweto's Regina Mundi Church.

Explained Mr Wauchope: "I wasn't aware that I was interviewed for the SABC. It later emerged that the person who interviewed me had given the wrong impression that ours was just a casual chat over the tour."

He further added that he had not listened to the broadcast. It was only later that he realised the interview had been on "Radio Today" after a number of people asked.

But the SABC had a different story to tell the **SOWETAN.** According to Mr Hennie Cloete of the corporation's public relations office, Mr Wauchope was aware that he was interviewed for the programme. The interviewer made it clear to Mr Wauchope that they were from the corporation.

"I have checked with the people who were responsible for the programme. And they tell me there is no way Mr Wauchope could not have known that he was interviewed for one of our programmes. We are sorry that he feels this way about the programme. Anyway, we welcome views from people like Mr Wauchope," said Mr Cloete.

Now UN waits for SA polling

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The Security Council consideration of the United Nations' General Assembly call for sanctions against South Africa is not expected to be taken up until after the Republic's April 29 elections

This follows the threatened defection of the United States from the five-power Western alliance at the end of last week's Assembly debate on South West Africa

Only efforts by the president of the Assembly, Baron Rudiger von Wechmar, and cautious words from France, Britain and Canadia, induced the US to keep Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick, on a tight leash, registering abstentions when the Assembly voted for sanctions and a more intensified programme of "unflinching" United Nations' support for Swapo

Baron Von Wechmar approached the United States' State Department three times, warning of a growing African and Third World alarm over Reagan administration moves — such as its sudden decision to block the completion of the nearly-finished Law of the Sea Treaty which has involved 150 nations in seven years of bargaining

The US exacted a price. The Five dropped all talk of the plan for UN-supervised SWA independence that they have championed for more than three years

In their tough, terse keynote speech, agreed to just after President Reagan's televised remarks hailing "friendly" South Africa, the Five called for "reconsideration" and told the Assembly the chances of independence in South West Africa were not going to be helped by further action against South Africa

Secure in the certainty of US and British vetoes protecting South Africa in the Security Council, France is warning to abstain because of the feelings of their African allies.

This could be the situation if the General Assembly forces a special emergency session

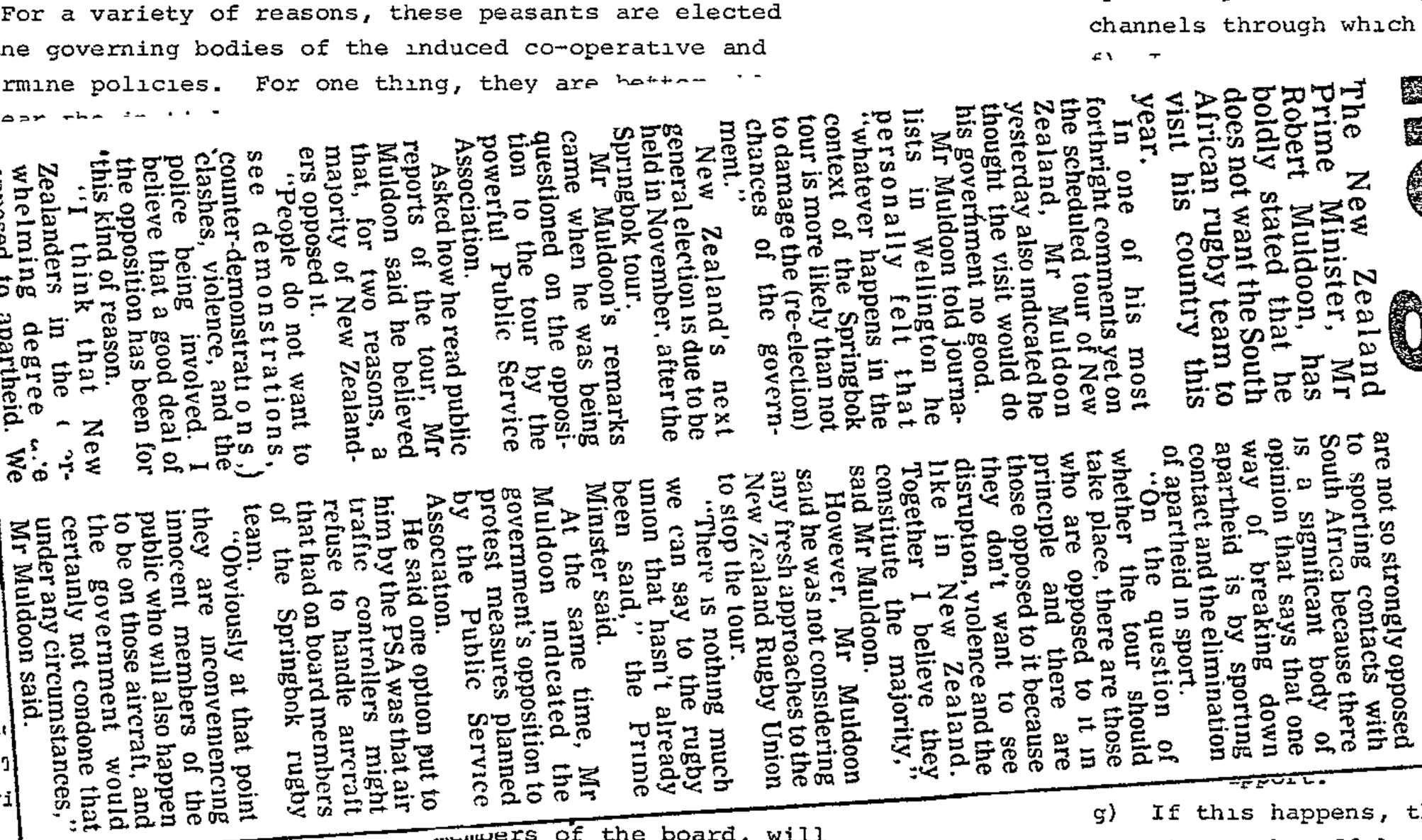
The US will have made its African policy decisions and the West will hope to have come up with a fresh approach.

To promote this, Pretoria is likely to fully exploit the Assembly's resolutions that put Swapo at the helm of South West Africa, and its expulsion of South Africa's delegation without allowing it to say a word

Despite Foreign Minister Pik Botha's angry reaction to the complaints by Baron Von Wechmar, officials involved in that drama insist that the South African delegation's sudden appearance in the Assembly was planned to get optimum benefit from cer-

b) Even if all local peasant-farmers are poor in comparison with urban middle class levels of living, locally there are always differences. Some are poorer and have less land than others. The peasants who show most interest and affiliate first are those who have rather more land, are a bit less poor, produce more for sale on the market.

c) For a variety of reasons, these peasants are elected to the governing bodies of the induced co-operative and determine policies. For one thing, they are better ... to bear the ...



Muldoon: The Springboks will go

The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, has boldly stated that he does not want the South African rugby team to visit his country this year.

In one of his most forthright comments yet on the scheduled tour of New Zealand, Mr Muldoon yesterday also indicated he thought the visit would do his government no good.

Mr Muldoon told journalists in Wellington he personally felt that "whatever happens in the context of the Springbok tour is more likely than not to damage the (re-election) chances of the government."

New Zealand's next general election is due to be held in November, after the Springbok tour.

Mr Muldoon's remarks came when he was being questioned on the opposition to the tour by the powerful Public Service Association.

Asked how he read public reports of the tour, Mr Muldoon said he believed that, for two reasons, a majority of New Zealanders opposed it.

"People do not want to see demonstrations, counter-demonstrations, clashes, violence, and the police being involved. I believe that a good deal of the opposition has been for this kind of reason.

"I think that New Zealanders in the ... degree ... whelming degree ... opposed to apartheid. We are not so strongly opposed to sporting contacts with South Africa because there is a significant body of opinion that says that one way of breaking down apartheid is by sporting contact and the elimination of apartheid in sport.

"On the question of whether the tour should take place, there are those who are opposed to it in principle and there are those opposed to it because they don't want to see disruption, violence and the like in New Zealand. Together I believe they constitute the majority," said Mr Muldoon.

However, Mr Muldoon said he was not considering any fresh approaches to the New Zealand Rugby Union to stop the tour.

"There is nothing much we can say to the rugby union that hasn't already been said," the Prime Minister said.

At the same time, Mr Muldoon indicated the government's opposition to protest measures planned by the Public Service Association.

He said one option put to him by the PSA was that air traffic controllers might refuse to handle aircraft that had on board members of the Springbok rugby team.

"Obviously at that point they are inconveniencing innocent members of the public who will also happen to be on those aircraft, and the government would certainly not condone that under any circumstances," Mr Muldoon said.

... members of the board, will be inclined to identify their problems with those of underdeveloped local agriculture in general. It also happens because the entire vision behind such co-operatives is technical: solutions are sought in increases of productivity. One of the services for which ~~small~~ peasants often ask, the cheap provision of industrial consumer goods, cannot be very well provided by the co-operative. Lack of capital

. / ...

does not allow it to give credit as does the local shopkeeper. ~~If it should~~ Were it to do so it would go bankrupt in short order, pushed along by the ubiquitous inflation.

e) The peasants affiliated to the co-operative are in general too poor to provide their organisation with sufficient working capital. The co-operative remains dependent upon the provision of government credit and the particular channels through which this flows

f) ...

g) If this happens, the rank and file members of the co-operative, who affiliated initially because they hoped to obtain substantial credit through the association, begin to lose interest and become spectators rather than participants. Rumours and distrust have already damaged relations in the community. Board members resign and are replaced by weaker figures. The co-operative finds itself more and more often short of money. One day an industry that provided the co-operative with some of its inputs stops deliveries. Members start buying and selling elsewhere. Machinery that breaks down is not repaired. It is all over.

. / ...

Supermax show off: Azapo is slammed

THE AZANIAN Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), should contact the community first before making any decisions of boycotting overseas artists, Mr Sipho Zwane of Atteridgeville, said yesterday.

By MONK NKOMO

He said this following cancellation of a fund-raising show by Supermax, a German-based group, because of pressure from Azapo.

Mr Zwane lashed out at Azapo's "confused ideologies which could prove detrimental to the black society".

The organisation's stance of boycotting overseas artists, he said, was uncalled for. "Why should they boycott live performances of these artists when they buy and listen to their records at home," he asked .

Mr Zwane said that musicians should not be boycotted because they earned their living through entertainment. "After all the black Americans know more about the struggle than the blacks here because they were once slaves," he said.

"Azapo claims to preach black consciousness and yet it seems victims are overseas black entertainers". He added that Jimmy Cliff's multiracial show at the Orlando Stadium last year was not boycotted. "Why?", he asked.

But the blind entertainer, Ray Charles, was forced to cancel his show scheduled for the Jabulani Amphitheatre last year. Blues singer, Champion Jack Du Pree's show at the same venue was cancelled on Sunday February 1, following a call by Azapo for people to boycott the show.

The planned visit by the American group, O'Jays, during the Easter weekend is in jeopardy from the pressure by Azapo to boycott their shows, he said.

"And yet they cram-med the Colosseum to listen to the German-based multiracial group, Supermax, who are currently performing in the Republic," he said.

Mr Zwane said that if Azapo really feel that the total isolation of overseas artists could bring about change in South Africa, they should not choose particular entertainers as their prey. They should boycott all the black Americans as well as their records," he said.

The O'Jays, he said, have a message to identify themselves with us. "And I am positive that a number of Azapo's members, together with those who are attached to their ideologies, have record albums of the O'Jays. And yet they do not want to listen to their "live" performance, he said.

The Supermax show, scheduled for Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto on Sunday, was to raise funds for TEACH.



Supermax . . . in the middle of the controversy.

(ii) Milk.

Most of the workers (89%) were given, free, a daily milk ration. On some farms the farmer took the 'top' off the milk before handing it out to workers, on others workers were given full milk and on a few farms workers were given some skim and some full milk daily. The table

tribution of workers according to milk

itres a week.

%

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down says Pik

SA won't take sanctions lying

PRETORIA — If sanctions were imposed on South Africa by the United Nations the Republic would take appropriate action to safeguard its own interests, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

He was replying in a letter to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to the 10 resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on South West Africa at its last session on March 6.

Mr Botha wrote that the resolutions were adopted in violation of the UN charter.

"South Africa, although a founder-member, was unconstitutionally prevented from addressing the assembly despite the clear provisions of the charter."

The subject debated by the General Assembly was of vital interest to the Republic, which could have contributed much.

The exclusion of South Africa from the debate constituted not only a denial of a basic right, but showed "the irresponsibility of the UN in proceeding with the institutionalisation of its illegal actions and the spawning of conventional resolutions."

That attitude of the world body had undermined its status and authority.

The entire debate on SWA added up "to a politically-motivated and orchestrated campaign" in which the merits of the issue and the interests of the territory's people were of little consequence.

The UN persisted in ignoring the fundamental reality that the people of SWA had to decide their own future.

It was not possible to obtain a solution which excluded the democratic internal parties from the decision-making process.

Mr Botha said the internally-based parties — but not Swapo — had been prevented from addressing the General Assembly when the territory came under discussion.

"The more the General Assembly, in particular, and the United Nations in general, continues to favour one political movement only — and at that one whose proclaimed methods of violence and terror are in conflict with the charter — the more the UN disqualifies itself from serious consideration as an organisation with a meaningful role to play in the settlement process.

"The militant approach reflected by the latest resolutions of the General Assembly only serve to jeopardise the achievement of genuine independence for SWA."

Mr Botha said threats of sanctions were specifically inappropriate in the Southern African context.

"For various unspecting countries of Southern Africa and further afield — which may well not yet have considered the implications — the consequences are unpredictable, but will certainly be far-reaching.

"South Africa will not take sanctions lying down, but will certainly consider all her options and react appropriately to safeguard her own interests."

Sanctions against the Republic would, in effect, amount to sanctions against a string of countries in Southern Africa.

The economies of those countries were so closely linked with that of South Africa that they would suffer most, especially the poor.

Sanctions were the last thing needed in Africa at this stage. Instead, increased economic cooperation was called for between South Africa and the rest of the continent.

"If the assembly, and indeed the UN as a whole, does not change course and take cognisance of reality, not only will the future of SWA be in the balance, but even more so the economic situation in Southern Africa."

— SAPA.

dependence for SWA."

Mr Botha said threats of sanctions were specifically inappropriate in the Southern African context.

"For various unspecting countries of Southern Africa and further afield — which may well not yet have considered the implications — the consequences are unpredictable, but will certainly be far-reaching.

"South Africa will not take sanctions lying down, but will certainly consider all her options and react appropriately to safeguard her own interests."

Sanctions against the Republic would, in effect, amount to sanctions against a string of countries in Southern Africa.

The economies of those

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It was impossible for his rugby board to become involved in issues like the resistance to integrated schools rugby in the Transvaal, which have caused major difficulties outside South Africa for Dr Danie Craven, the president of the SARB.

"We simply don't know enough about the Craven Week problems to comment. But it has certainly not helped matters.

"This is a matter for the SARB to tackle and I have every confidence in its ability."

Delegates to the IRB meeting avoided comment on the damaging schools issue.

But some officials made it clear privately that unless grassroots apartheid in South African rugby is eliminated, future tours could be in jeopardy.

One of the world's leading rugby officials told me: "If your verkramptes get their way South African rugby will be wiped off the international map. By their own efforts the SARB and Dr Craven have the complete support of the IRB but this could end very suddenly if the apartheid barriers were put up again." — DDR.

Meanwhile, 11 prominent New Zealanders — including mountaineer Sir Edmund Hilliary and former Labour Government Attorney-General Dr Martyn Finlay — are seeking a ruling from the nation's Human Rights Commission that the tour would be illegal under international obligations.

The commission, which has the status of a legal tribunal, began hearing submissions yesterday which dealth with agreements discouraging sporting contacts with South Africa.

A ruling is expected in about a month.

Reacting to Mr Muldoon's statement last night the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on sport, Mr Dave Dalling, said: "The message from New Zealand is loud and clear — that they would be embarrassed to have us there, and it will be in our interests not to go unless we have the full support of the people of New Zealand."

But the retired Springbok rugby captain, Morne du Plessis, said that although he did not want to get involved in the political aspect of the issue, he felt "strongly that it would be a great shame if our sportsmen were denied the chance of taking part internationally."

Former Springboks Tommy Bedford and Wilf Rosenberg felt the same way.

But Bedford added: "If the Boks have to live through the demonstrations we encountered on the 1969/70 tour to England and 1971 in Australia, then I feel we should not go." — DDC.

IRB right behind Bok tour of NZ

DD 11/3/81

(280)

LONDON — The International Rugby Board (IRB) is throwing its full weight behind South African rugby's attempt to break out of isolation this year by touring New Zealand.

There is also total confidence that the Irish short tour of South Africa will go ahead in May to set the scene for the all-important full tour of New Zealand.

The All Blacks' rugby chief, Mr Ces Blaizey, yesterday said: "The Springboks' first match is on Wednesday, July 22, against Providence Bay. I expect them to be there."

Mr Blaizey, who is leading the New Zealand Rugby Football Union delegation at the annual meeting in Cardiff of the IRB, was clearly unconcerned by the statement by the New Zealand Premier, Mr Muldoon that he was personally opposed to the tour.

Mr Muldoon refused, however, to close the door on the Springboks by introducing visa controls — and this is all the IRB and Mr Blaizey wanted to hear.

Mr Muldoon's government also is standing by its undertaking to make available up to $2,5 million for police and security costs during the tour.

Mr Blaizey said: "The New Zealand Government made its opposition to the tour abundantly clear last year when we invited the Springboks to tour and they accepted.

"In this broad sense, Mr Muldoon has now said nothing we did not already know, even his personal opposition.

"We have also made our position abundantly clear. We have invited a team selected on merit and the South African Rugby Board accepted our terms fully.

"We respect the opinion of people who don't want to see the South Africans in New Zealand, and they include Graham Mourie, the All Blacks captain.

"We are aware that some groups are threatening to cause trouble but the government is doing its duty by budgeting to preserve law and order — and we can get on with our rugby."

Mr Blaizey said he was reassured by the total support the IRB member nations are giving to the Springbok tour.

"We have given very careful consideration to our invitation to the SARB and we have no doubt that we are serving the best in-

Kiwis against tour — PM

AUCKLAND — Prime Minister Robert Muldoon believes a majority of New Zealanders are now opposed to the Springbok tour.

And he admitted in a television interview last night that he was personally against the Boks coming — just hours after legal hearings began which could seriously embarrass his government.

He said opinion polls clearly showed most New Zealanders were opposed but he defended his policies of verbal opposition to the tour while not intervening.

"Government policy and public feeling are not too far apart in the manner in which we have adhered to the Gleneagles Agreement," Mr Muldoon said.

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requires that the communities contribute both in labour and material terms.

2) It is hoped that all these supplies will be taken over by the Water and Sewerage Board.

3) Protection and treatment of the water is done in collaboration with the Ministry of Health through field health assistants.

4) Water is not supplied into the rooms but there is always one standpipe for several households (usually about 5).

Voluntary Organizations in Rural Areas

Women in Development

This organization deals with the problems of rural areas. They help the women to improve their lives through the use both of individuals and of groups.

Home improvement, helping women to build stoves, which keep their houses warm with local white earth and burn less firewood for food storage with soap planks. They also encourage them to join voluntary organizations and to have small scale endeavours.

Red Cross

The Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross was formed in 1962 as a branch of the Red Cross Society. In 1969 it became an independent society whose objectives are:

1) Giving aid to the sick and wounded in times of war.
2) The improvement of health, prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

The Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society operates through the local branches throughout the country although there are few areas where there are no Red Cross representatives.

Activities:

1) 26 M.C.H. clinics in the rural areas.
2) Outpatients' and visitors' hospital canteens, three in number.
3) Rehabilitation programmes at the mental and the T.B. hospitals.
4) First aid posts at public, traditional and sporting events.
5) Publicity and recruitment for blood donor programme, and providing space for actual bleeding of donors.
6) Training and examination of first aiders in nursing colleges, companies, general public and ordinary schools.
7) Distribution of clothing, blankets, and food for the welfare of destitute sick persons.
8) Emergency relief to disaster victims of fires, tornadoes, etc.

9) Transportation of the sick needy person to hospital and back home after discharge especially in rural areas.
10) Tracing of missing persons.

Health Services

There are 11 hospitals in Swaziland, 7 are run by Government, 3 run by missions, 1 run by industry, and 1 by a private concern. Distribution is as follows:

District	No. of hospitals	No. of beds
Hhohho	4	455
[illegible]	4	163



Azapo threatens to disrupt Mr Vorster's visit

Azapo, the Azanian People's Organisation, is now threatening to disrupt the Peter "Terror" Mathebula world title bill at the Orlando stadium on March 28.

According to Mr George Wauchope, Azapo's publicity secretary, they have enlisted help from America in the shape of the Reverend Jesse Jackson, chairman of Operation Push and Mr Roy Wilkins, chairman of the National Association for the advancement of Coloured People (NAACP).

"We have cabled them to help us stop artists and American boxers from coming to South Africa," he said. They had also cabled a London contact to help them spread their "blacklist" to other countries.

"We want all fights sanctioned by the World Boxing Association to be pressurised because of their collaboration with the regime in South Africa," he said.

Azapo would try to disrupt the Mathebula fight because, "it is hoodwinking the international world that all is well in South Africa."

Mr Wauchope said that they had issued statements to the international media, including Radio Mozambique, about a "Liberation Heroes Week" planned for March 16 to 22.

"We will hold commemorative services throughout the country to remember the people who died in the Sharpeville and Soweto shootings," he said.

Despite threats by Azapo to wreck the Jimmy Bo Horne show at the Colosseum next week, Mr Ronnie Quibell, promoter of the show, says the show is "definitely on."

Mr Quibell said it was too late to have the show cancelled

Injuries.

Most of the rivers are infected with schistosoma haematobium thus a number of school-going children have bilharziasis.

Public Health Services

The Public Health services of the country are centred at the Health Office in Mbabane for the control of Malaria and Bilharzia, and at Mbabane [illegible] control, environmental health, Health Education, Public Health Nursing, and Public Health School Service. There is a pathology laboratory at which serological, biochemical, bacteriological and haematological investigations are carried out.

The following are some of the occupations in which workers are exposed to the hazards of silica. Quartz is the major component of sand used in concrete and mortar. Sand is also used for sand-blasting, glass-grinding and the manufacture of miscellaneous abrasives. It is interesting to obser use of scouring powders and abrasive soaps, which co and quartz, has been recently discontinued in Britai of the hazard to workers in this field. Ganister, of sandstone shale, with a high silica content, and in the early medical literature, is combined with c construction of furnaces, whilst other forms contai are used in iron and steelfoundries. Under these hig ture conditions quartz can be converted into the more forms of tridymite or crystabolite.

'Glass sand' or 'potter's flint', derived from grindi crushing rounded flint pebbles (as are certain abrasi highly sought after in the manufacture of optical gl earthenware and other pottery products, such as tile This is because of its pure silica content and freed impurities that could stain the products. The dry the calcined pebbles creates a serious silicosis risk dusting off the loose sand from the finished product been kiln-fired at very high temperatures. Vitreous quartz glass, used for making precision instruments, into this category.

Sandstone and quartzite are used for the manufacture o stones, and in road and railway constructions. The us stone and granite in stone cutting, polishing and the of monumental masonry exposes workers to high concen of silica, a hazard compounded by the fact that the w in close contact with their materials. Workers using pow ered pneumatic handdrills are exposed to silica if should remove their protective clothing in order to i their work more closely. Workers are also exposed to h concentrations of silica dust in quarrying, tunnelling Workers who quarry granite, quartz, sandstone and slate perform a variety of related tasks, such as rough-hewin blocks, cutting, shaping and crushing the stone, at the the mine or quarry or in its immediate vicinity, are ex varied but high concentrations of silica dust. While wind can be beneficial to outdoor workers, it is not always possible for them to be on the windward side of the dust-production point

or to avoid dust generated by their fellow workers.(37) It is possible that historical sandstone buildings in Edinburgh (and the Union Building in Pretoria) caused a high incidence of silicosis among [illegible]

10 — DAILY DISPATCH, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1981

EDITORIAL OPINION

Rugby tours dilemma

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It is one thing for the International Rugby Board to give its support to an Irish team's visit to this country and also for a full Springbok tour of New Zealand.

It is quite another when Ireland's best players refuse to play in South Africa and when New Zealand's Prime Minister and his government declare their opposition to South Africans playing in their country.

The question South Africans involved in rugby must ask themselves is: will stubborn persistence with the arrangements antagonise critics more?

These critics want nothing less than a complete change in the social and political order in South Africa before they will accept that South Africans can play games without consideration of race.

They regard the elimination of some race barriers in the sphere of sport as mere window-dressing for apartheid.

As long as there are laws and practices in this country that distinguish between whites and blacks, mere mixing of the races on playing fields will not convince South Africa's critics that all is right here.

It is, of course, unfair of the critics not to accept that the various sporting authorities in South Africa, including the rugby board, have done all that is possible, within their particular areas of decision-making, to ignore colour.

They deserve international encouragement and the IRB is giving South African rugby such encouragement. Therefore its backing of the tours cannot be faulted.

It could be hoped, indeed, that the South African Government, in appreciation of what the IRB and the SARB are doing to try to avoid the country's sporting isolation, will tackle the real problem, which is off the sports fields.

But until it does, the two rugby tours seem doomed to provoke controversy and ill-feeling. Are South Africans prepared to risk visiting rugby players or their own players touring abroad being subjected to this?

That decision must be taken by the South African Rugby Board, and the Irish and New Zealand rugby authorities, alone. The three governments will not want to interfere, albeit that two of them are against the tours and that the third — South Africa's — must be worried about the possible repercussions.

[illegible] England before their arrival in the Transvaal.

FINANCE

SA CAN SHRUG OFF SANCTIONS —PARSONS

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Argus
17/3/81

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa is in a stronger position today than ever before to shrug off the imposition of sanctions, says Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of Assocom, in the latest Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce news bulletin.

He says: 'Although the threat of sanctions is real, their successful implementation is largely academic.

'It is unlikely in the present circumstances that the Reagan and Thatcher governments, committed as they are to private enterprise, can agree to the use of economic sanctions as weapons to disrupt normal trade and investment flows to and from South Africa.

'The arms embargo of recent years has already demonstrated the futility of attempting to exert this type of pressure for socio-political change in South Africa.

UNDER WAY

'Socio-economic reform is already under way here and the threat of sanctions can only harden attitudes towards such changes.'

The major negative impact of any trade and investment sanctions that could be implemented against South Africa would fall on the lower income groups, consisting mainly of blacks.



MR Raymond Parsons, executive director of Assocom.

As economic growth rates in neighbouring countries in southern Africa were already in most instances lagging behind that of the Republic, and in view of their dependence on the South African economy, they could not afford to apply sanctions.

UN sport blacklist starts wide panic

RDM 13/3/81

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By IAN HOBBS
London Bureau

PANIC was spreading among sportsmen yesterday — on the eve of the official publication of a United Nations' blacklist of those with ties with South Africa.

And it was being predicted in some quarters that the new Third World campaign to drive South Africa back into isolation could create a crisis in international sport even greater than the Olympic Games walkouts in recent years.

The campaign's first successes came yesterday.

Bill Beaumont, who led the British Lions in their rugby tour of South Africa last year, announced that he would not be coming to South Africa next month. He and Lions' winger John Carleton were to have played in the Rampie Stander memorial match in Bleomfontein

And British golfer Nick Faldo cut his ties with South Africa, saying he would not play in the country again.

The boycott also began to bite in North America when the Trinidad and Tobago Government said it would not admit three South African members of the Tampa Bay Rowdies soccer team from Miami which was due to start a tour yesterday. The tour was called off.

The players were Steve Wegerle, Neil Roberts and Mike Connell

The UN blacklist, which now carries the names of 185 sportsmen and 13 women who visited South Africa between last September 1 and December 31 is creating greater concern and uncertainty with greater speed than major sports bodies had predicted.

The first major international sports body to debate the consequences of the blacklist will be the Men's International Tennis Professional Council — known as the Pro Council.

It has given emergency priority for a three-day meeting in Paris next week on the crisis — which could cripple the South African tennis circuit if it denudes it of foreign professionals.

The Pro Council decision will be debated further soon afterwards by a meeting in London of the executive of the International Tennis Federation (ITF) — which 10 days ago warned that the "blacklist" could create a crisis for international sport greater than the Olympic Games walkouts.

Mr David Gray, secretary of the ITF and the Pro Council, said yesterday "The blacklist has created a quite alarming situation for tennis and international sport generally, with remarkable speed."

Indications are that the nine-man Pro Council, which includes South Africans Cliff Drysdale and Owen Williams — and also the black former Wimbledon champion, Arthur Ashe, will have to give a clear line of advice to tennis professionals

And the indications are that the council will tell players the decision will have to be their own — to go to South Africa. or cut their ties completely.

Bill Beaumont, explaingn his change of mind, said he was angered by the unfairness of the blacklist: "Because I am taking the England team to Argentina in May, and my family business in Lancashire has close trade ties with the Third World, I cannot risk the uncertainty of playing this one game in South Africa.

"It would be unfair of me as an individual to risk everything for so many other people. In these circumstances, it is obvious that I cannot go, and I understand that John Carleton is very uncertain.

☐ To Back Page

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of the complexity of the dust-measurement problem began to emerge. (55)

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DD 13/3/81

No sanctions, please, we're South African

(280)

Writing about sanctions in South Africa is rather like talking about sex in a Victorian household: preferably it should not be talked about at all, and definitely not in front of the children.

Arguing in favour of sanctions is like advocating legalised prostitution and state brothels: the children might get the wrong ideas.

There is, incidentally, a strong case to be made for state brothels, and one of its advocates, a United Party MP who was in a position to know once told me, was no less a pillar of rectitude than Ouma Smuts. She argued that the troops Up North needed what might be called (not very euphemistically) relief from the rigours of war and that the state should provide the relief Not surprisingly, her argument didn't stand up to more cautious spirits, and legalised prostitution-cum-state brothels never became an issue.

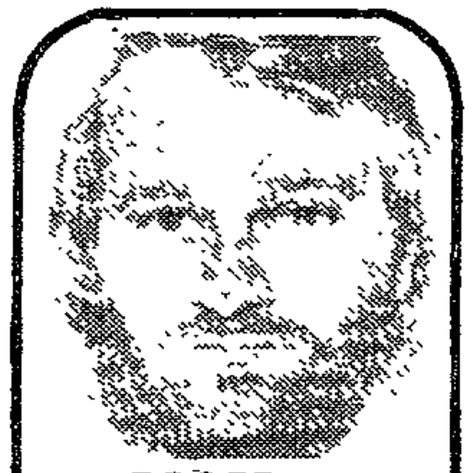
Nor have sanctions really become an issue in South Africa. The government has made sure of that. There is sufficient legislation on the statute books to discourage even the mention of sanctions, let alone anybody advocating them as a means towards ending apartheid.

As a result, few people in South Africa do advocate sanctions. It has become the great unmentionable. The prohibition on talk about sex among middleclass Victorians, led, not entirely paradoxically, to a whole new set of vices and ignorance.

Discussion about sanctions in South Africa is conducted in similar circumstances of ignorance. Last week, for example, as the United Nations General Assembly moved inexorably towards a vote to impose sanctions, various South African business leaders were quoted by Reuters as saying, in effect, that sanctions were a bad thing.

Their arguments sounded tired and cliched: not, of course, that mere repetition necessarily makes a cliche untrue, merely that the argument has been heard so many times before it loses some of its effectiveness.

The whole sanctions argument is rather more complex than somebody like Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of the South African Association of Chambers of Commerce, appears to believe. He was quoted in the Reuters report as saying: "If South Africa sneezes, the rest of Southern Africa catches a cold."



ROGER OMOND in London

Just how complex are the pros and cons is illustrated in a comprehensive new study on sanctions, published by the International University Exchange Fund, the Geneva-based organisation penetrated by the South African Special Branch agent, Captain Craig Williamson. Whatever else Capt Williamson managed to do, he was not able to sabotage the publication of this 13-volume report entitled Sanctions Against South Africa.

Not surprisingly, the thrust of the survey is in favour of sanctions against Pretoria. What is rather more surprising is the breadth and depth the authors have brought to the subject.

Because of the strictures of the law in South Africa, it is rather difficult to explain just how thorough the authors have been. But it can be said that, among many other topics, they have examined the debate over the last 20 years on sanctions, the impact of sanctions on southern African economies and on black welfare in South Africa, oil sanctions, financial aspects of sanctions both in South Africa and on firms and countries doing business with South Africa, sanctions and agriculture, sanctions and the manufacturing sector, migrant labour to South Africa and sanctions, the future potential of sanctions — and many other aspects.

The authors range from a well-remembered white South African bogeyman, Ruth First, to Martin Bailey, the man who was one of the first to expose how international oil companies broke sanctions against Rhodesia.

They have done their homework. The series is not merely one polemic after another; it is carefully documented with a wealth of detail. Against that, it must be said that much of the writing varies between dull and turgid. Many of the authors seem to be suffering from an overdose of academic jargon and apparently are incapable of using one good English word — or sentence — when three can be used.

Nevertheless, it widens the range of the sanctions debate It is not merely emotive — sanctions are good or bad, depending on which side of the political fence one sits — but has economic detail and political breadth.

It seems a pity, therefore, that — whatever views are held on sanctions — this series will not get a wide distribution in South Africa. If it did, all the children who should not be disturbed by talk of sanctions — the taxpayers, black and white — might be better imformed about what could happen if sanctions were introduced. And they would understand better why some people believe sanctions to be a valid tactic.

The use of water, despite some of its deficiencies, has long been recognised in the control of dust in mines. It should be used wherever possible in drilling and other dust producing occupations to limit dust dispersion and to suppress airborne

No basis for oil ban on SA

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch Government has told the chairman of the United Actions Special Committee against Apartheid, Mr Akpode Clark, that there is no legal basis for a Dutch oil embargo of South Africa

In a reportback to the UN by Mr Clark on the reactions of the parties involved following the publication of a report by the Amsterdam-based Shipping Research Bureau on the tanker trade with the Republic he said the Dutch Government found no basis for such an embargo

This Dutch reaction in the United Nations has been greeted angrily by many MPs in the Hague. Last year the Cabinet promised to report back to Parliament in talks about imposing an oil embargo, but no mention has ever been made of possible legal difficulties

Parliament has now been waiting over eight months and some members are furious that the fresh legal discoveries have been revealed to the United Nations before Parliament had been informed

● The Dutch Cabinet has been at loggerheads with Parliament since June last year when Prime Minister Mr Dries van Agt refused to obey a parliamentary motion demanding an immediate oil boycott of South Africa.

Blacklist: SA body helped to compile it

13/3/81
STAR
JSB

The ripples of Black Africa's sporting blacklist of South Africa began to spread worldwide today — wrecking an American soccer team's visit to Trinidad, causing a British golfer to back off from South Africa and drawing sharp fire from both of Britain's major political parties.

Launched by the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa as the latest tactic to isolate South Africa, the "blacklist" is backed by the South African Non-racial Olympic Committee and the Azanian People's Organisation of South Africa. Efforts are now being made to get the United Nations to support it officially.

And, in Cape Town, the South African Council of Sport (Sacos), headed by Mr Hassan Howa, said it was partially responsible for the blacklist.

Interviewed today, Mr Howa said Sacos had provided the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa and the United Nations with names of foreign sportsmen maintaining links with South Africa "as and when they wanted them."

Mr Howa said that, although he had not seen the latest blacklist, he supported it fully.

"It will be very effective and prove to South Africa that it has only two options — to maintain apartheid and continue to be isolated or do away with apartheid and be accepted by the international community."

In South Africa, the "blacklist" has been sharply criticised by one of the world's most renowned rugby players, Argentinian flyhalf Hugo Porta, who said the Argentine would ignore it.

Porta, who is in South Africa with his team, Banco de la Nacione, was reacting to a statement by England captain Billy Beaumont who said he was reconsidering his decision to play in Bloemfontein next month because of British Press reports which suggested that his participation could lead to him being barred from the Argentine.

In London the conservative Daily Express said today that sporting contacts with South Africa should be encouraged.

Tour row: mild rap for Dalling from PFP leader

Political Staff

The leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, has delivered what some observers have seen as a mild rebuke to his party's sports spokesman, Mr David Dalling.

At a public meeting in Randburg last night, Dr Slabbert dealt with Mr Dalling's controversial statement urging that the tour should be called off.

"I think that statement has created confusion," Dr Slabbert said.

"I have had a discussion with Mr Dalling and have now had the opportunity to read his controversial statement.

"Mr Dalling's statement is capable of an unfortunate interpretation. I want to concede that.

"And I want to state quite clearly that it is neither Mr Dalling's intention nor that of the PFP to prevent tours of any kind taking place, or to promote sporting isolation for our sportsmen.

"On the contrary, we and Mr Dalling have endeavoured with enthusiasm in the party to

13/3/81

(250)

in South Africa and to break out of our sporting isolation."

Dr Slabbert then attacked the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, for his extremely strong criticism of Mr Dalling's statement.

D'OLIVEIRA AFFAIR

"When his Government refused to allow a fellow South African, Basil D'Oliveira, to tour with the MCC because he was coloured, was that Government action bordering on treason? And was that Government action conspiring with the enemies of South Africa to isolate us from the international sporting world?

Meanwhile HNP leader Mr Jaap Marais has called for cancellation of the tour "otherwise our national self-esteem will suffer."

(Report by Peter Sullivan, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria; Tom Duff, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg, and J van Heerden, 512 Barclays Bank Building, Church Square, Pretoria.)

Daily Mirror asked: "Are individual sportsmen and women any different from other businessmen who trade with South Africa?"

A Trinidad tour by a United States soccer club has been cancelled after the Government refused entry to three South African players.

Top British golfer Nick Faldo yesterday declared that he would not play again in South Africa in a bid to have his name struck from the "blacklist."

British Sports Minister Mr Hector Monro and South Africa's rugby chief Dr Danie Craven faced anti-apartheid demonstrators when they attended the Welsh Rugby Union's centenary dinner in Cardiff last night.

The Welsh AAM supporters claimed that inviting South African officials to dinner meant giving "tacit approval to South Africa's racial policies."

● See Page 15: UK sport stays aloof.

Mwasa meeting to discuss boycotts

Labour Reporter

Tomorrow's meeting of the Southern Transvaal branch of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa is expected to discuss the proposed boycotts of overseas performers in South Africa.

Calls by the Azanian Peoples Organisation to boycott overseas performers appearing in South Africa have been the subject of a heated debate over past months

Journalist members of Mwasa have found themselves caught up in the controversy.

A proposed show by Supermax in Soweto has been called off as a result of pressure brought to bear by Azapo and moves have also been made to stop the O'Jays tour of South Africa.

The regional meeting is also expected to discuss Mwasa's talks with management in the newspaper industry on employee conditions.

The union has undertaken to represent all newspaper employees and not just journalists.

Plans are under way for Mwasa's national congress in May, and at the meeting, announcements are expected to be made about a proposed journalists' school.

Argus 13/3/81

'Blackout' 280

(Continued from Page 1)

gested that when Kenya denied entry to a South African black golfer it had been apartheid in reverse.

Asked whether it was not wrong, however one abhorred apartheid, to impose one's political views on individuals, Mr Hain said: 'No one is imposing his political views on anyone . . . anyone who chooses to go to South Africa can do so.

'But he must not then turn round and say that he expects the international community will turn a blind eye to it.

'It's up to them: To choose to make friends with apartheid South Africa, or the rest of the world. That is the choice facing British sport as a whole now.'

Denied

Mr Jeeps said the Gleneagles agreement had been drawn up without any consultation with sportsmen.

'I would be speaking on behalf of all sportsmen if I said that if political decisions are to be taken about sport, sportsmen would like to be consulted about such decisions before they are taken.'

The Foreign Office yesterday denied that the blacklist, compiled by an organisation of which Mr Hain is an executive member, had any official standing.

Earlier yesterday, Minister for Sport Mr Hector Monro said that if the matter came up for debate at the United Nations the British Government would oppose it.

● Canada will not refuse visas to South African Sportsmen like Gary Player.

This was made clear in a letter from Canadian Sports Minister Gerald Regan, published in Auckland, New Zealand yesterday.

● Argentinian fly-half Hugo Porta has bluntly advised British Lions captain Billy Beaumont to ignore black Africa's 'blacklist' of international sportsmen and to come to South Africa.

Mr Porta was speaking in Bloemfontein.

He is in South Africa with his club side Banco de la Nacione.

Addressing himself to Beaumont through reporters, he said: 'Argentina will never stop you coming as part of the England side. Rugby is rugby, politics is politics.'

● Blacklist — page 13.

II.

5. MENTAL HEALTH PRIORITIES

We can now define our priorities.

5.I. South Africa is a complex country with complicated problems which have developed into seemingly unbridgeable chasms of broken communication. Simultaneously we are surrounded by and caught up in storms of change, so that every individual and group realises that things not only have changed, but that many changes will still have to take place before everybody will be assured of a place in the sun in a future

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different people and different groups, taking into account the different backgrounds and views, but always meeting on common ground. This will lead to creative, two-way, cross-cultural fertilisation, which in turn, must lead to the formation of new and creative answers to form the foundations of the future. We in the team have the background and experience of mental health principles to develop communication, understanding and new relationships. This, however, is not only a mental health task, but an educational and developmental task which should involve every South African citizen. I believe that the mental health

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difficult to implement, owing to lack of staff. What is more important is that this approach, in which medical, psychological and social aspects are examined separately, is powerless in the judgement of the indigenous populations, when compared to the work of the traditional practitioner and separatist priests.

We must integrate the functions of the members of the mental health team and replace them by a single person specially trained for this purpose. He will not need to be as highly qualified, but must be somebody that will be acceptable to his community and who will see to their needs in an integrated fashion without creating that Western dichotomy between physical and mental 'problems'.

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successfully applied to South Africa without radical adaptations, we can similarly not expect the West's simple political models as offered to us, to succeed unless radical adaptations are made once again. We are of Africa and we shall have to look for answers whose origin is also of Africa, answers in which the holistic unity of the individual, the family unit, the community, the ancestral shadows and the religious principle of the Creation are taken into account.

The question which the Mental Health worker must answer is what he has to offer in this respect. My answer to this question may sound simplistic and naive; we should reach out to restore communication between

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individual citizen himself and not the system, thus one should change the behaviour of individuals and not the behaviour of the system. Such a position does not take into account the full nature of the political and economic system in producing illness. Indeed the argument becomes 'victim-blaming', for it blames the individual for acting out symptoms many of which are generated by basically unhealthy social conditions that determine unhealthy individual behaviour. Individuals can scarcely be blamed for illnesses resulting from air pollution, inadequate wages which do not enable them to buy healthy food, or be blamed for illnesses that flow from using unsafely constructed cars, badly protected factory

SANCTIONS WANTED FM 13/3/81
The UN General Assembly votes 114-0
with 22 abstentions for the Security
Council to approve comprehensive
sanctions and an oil embargo against
SA due to SA resistance to the UN's
peace plan for SW A Namibia. The As-
sembly vote has no binding effect in
international law
280

ry or food with unhealthy additives in it. Third, Illich fails to the structural tendencies within medicine itself which perpetuate dequacies. The role of drug companies in promoting high-cost chnology medicine, the nature of the financing of health services, tical forces within modern medicine which distribute extravagent l care to the richer while providing minimal services to the poor, l are left unexamined. The mal-organisation of modern medicine potentialities for a restructuring of it are not considered and it is assumed that structural change would be impossible and in-. Fourth, Illich's work offers no positive programme to health kers. Instead it criticises all attempts to alter modern be they the nationalisation of medical services, increased articipation in policy making, or attempts at redistribution of medical facilities, these are all seen as being misguided, as reinforcing the medicalisation of society and as reducing the ability of individuals to provide their own health care and increasing their individual dependence on medical institutions. Instead of making recommendations at the level of social policy Illich shifts the burden to the individual and advocates helping individuals to develop a capacity for coping with their own sickness and pain away from formal medical care. As Waitzken points out

> 'The implicit policy behind this elevated talk is quite reactionary: let people suffer in peace. This way Illich has tickled the medical profession rather than threatened it. His critique legitimates a decrease in the social responsibility for health care. Consequently he gets the profession and others who control the health sector off the hook' (1976:403).

These briefly expressed criticisms, which could be considerably extended, are given to indicate the weakness of arguments which assume that health is best promoted by 'demedicalising' society. What is

needed in promoting health are reforms both in wider social structures together with reforms in medical structures. The two are inseparable if medicine is to become more effective. Clearly reforms sited in the health system alone will have little impact on general health levels in society until they are accompanied by social structural change; conversely social structural reforms must include reforms to medical structures if the health of a population is to be improved. It is reactionary to argue that medical reforms by themselves are insignificant and have to wait upon changes in socio-economic structures. Consequently within South Africa changes in the current organisation of South African medicine could be of considerable significance.

Turning now to an examination of the current organisation of South African medicine one can discover certain key features that characterise it and may hinder future efforts to make it more effective. At present the formal structure of South African medicine is typified by four interrelated key features. *First*, although figures are not easily available to demonstrate this, it is evident that the bulk of specific medical resources are devoted to health services which are curative rather than to those which are preventative and inhibit the occurrence of illness or in some way remove the situation in which illnesses are likely to occur[1]. South Africa in placing its fiscal emphasis on curative rather than preventative medicine is not alone in the world, as is reflected by the statement of the Director General of the World Health Organisation that half of the health care expenditure in the Western world is directed to people who will die within the next twelve months (Cox, 1977:750). The decision within South Africa to commit health care resources primarily to curative medicine is at the same time a decision that medicine should be disease and hospital oriented rather than health and community oriented. This decision has vital consequences, for as previously argued, it is doubtful that curative medicine, which inevitably is essentially technological, can be effective medicine and contribute at all significantly to the promotion and improvement of health in the population.

Second, South African medicine is organised primarily to serve the

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1 J P Roux estimates that in South Africa 2% of expenditure on health care services is devoted to preventative medicine (S A Medical Journal, 1977).

Most in NZ now oppose tour



MR CES BLAZEY . . . resolutely pro-tour.

Latest opinion polls in New Zealand show most are against the Springbok rugby tour, writes BOB WALLACE from Wellington.

NEW ZEALAND Prime Minister Robert Muldoon's 'I don't want them to come' statement on the Springbok tour has once again raised the question: Is this the prelude to another 1973?

It was April of 1973 when the then Prime Minister, Mr Norman Kirk, in the face of threats of violent disruption and police reports that they could not guarantee being able to protect the Springbok tour, asked the New Zealand Rugby Union to withdraw its invitation to a South African rugby team that year.

Now the possibility of such an 'out' being applied to ease the New Zealand Government from what is both an international and domestic dilemma is again being tossed around.

Diplomatic and political observers, after Mr Muldoon's remarks, are pondering the situation. Is this the thin end of the wedge?

Even the most right-wing conservatives in Mr Muldoon's Government have had to agree their leader's summing up was a fair assessment.

'There are those who are opposed to it in principle,' said the New Zealand Prime Minister of the tour, 'and there are those who have opposed it because they don't want to see disruption, violence and the like in New Zealand. Together I believe they constitute the majority.'

Political pragmatist that he is, Mr Muldoon also spelt out another truth when he remarked that the chances of his Government's re-election this year would be damaged regardless of which course it took on the Springbok tour.

Faced with details of the costs of policing the tour, passed on privately by the Prime Minister before public release, the New Zealand Rugby Union nonetheless last year decided to press on with the tour.

The union's chairman, Mr Ces Blazey, says that the fact that the Prime Minister had made his personal view known did not alter the situation.

The NZRU showed the same disinclination to reverse its invitation in 1973 and did so only when Prime Minister Kirk — who privately wrestled with the same dilemma now faced by Mr Muldoon — actually wrote a letter on April 6 saying that he was compelled to require the Rugby Union to inform the South African Rugby Board that its invitation must be deferred.

The salient point at that time was that public opinion polls showed 70 percent of New Zealanders wanted the tour to go ahead.

The latest polls show a majority against the tour, albeit many of them because of the strife it would cause.

'People do not want to see demonstrations counter - demonstrations, clashes, violence, and the police being involved,' observed Mr Muldoon.

There is also a significant 'don't know' sector reflected in the opinion polls, but the critical factor is that there is not a majority in favour of the tour.

Schisms abound, even within supposedly militant trade unions who have threatened to disrupt the tour. If anything they are typical of the division which has blanketed New Zealand.

But the protest faction cannot be underrated. Their methods have been varied and continual. The stock-in-trade of banners and chanting outside rugby meetings has been backed up this time with such 'respectable' measures as their current approach to the Human Rights Commission in New Zealand, arguing that the tour would breach international conventions on human rights.

Lurking in the shadows, however, is the fear of something more direct: An action that will lead to bloodshed or destruction.

(17)

analysis of the Survey's Economic Opportunity (

tical indices is still in its infancy but ' ts application are likely to remain high E immediate future.' (14)

) The cost benefit approach to health?

spread opinion exists on the role of cost b uiding decision making. Culyer firmly bel o other framework of thought (other than th nomist) that can at the same time both prov thoroughly worked out corpus of analysis th y alternative choices

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problems (sometimes agonising ones) posed by a

(16)

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SA FACING WORLD SPORT 'BLACKOUT'

Argus 13/3/81 Q80



Mr Hassan Howa

Howa says: 'We gave names for blacklist'

THE South African Council of Sport (Sacos), headed by Mr Hassan Howa, has laid partial claim to the blacklist of sportsmen now circulating internationally.

In an interview today Mr Howa said that Sacos had provided Sanroc, the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa and the United Nations, with names of foreign sportsmen maintaining links with South Africa 'as and when they

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — South Africa today faces increasingly serious isolation in sport — with threats that many more names will be added to the 'blacklist' already published at the United Nations.

The present list contains the names of 185 sportsmen from 21 countries.

But in New York, Richard Lapchick of the American Co-ordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society (ACCESS) said his organisation was drawing up its own list.

And so are the New Zealanders and Australians. In fact, most countries will put their names on the list to be finally put to the United Nations, he said.

The complete blacklist will be sent to governments and sports bodies around the world so that those who have ignored the SA boycott can be identified and isolated.

Debate





DICKIE JEEPS, above, and Peter Hain . . . a heated TV debate last night.

24.

obtained from periodic dust sampling may be important in indicating the attendant risks in a given situation. (174)

In this paper the emphasis has been placed on understanding silicosis and its manifestations in a wider context than t of the Transvaal gold mines. There are several reasons fo doing so. First, it is important to realise that, when the hazards of silicosis on the Witwatersrand were recognised, doctors in the Transvaal, the national[illegible] of understanding of

the medical world at large. The ce on silicosis, organised by the at Geneva, was held in Johannesburg entatives of many nations converged South African experts who had field of silicosis. At this cal and mining experts brought a on the problem. Of the twenty-six , nineteen were presented by South) of the aspects of the problem (179)

13/3/80

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On BBC Television last night there was a heated debate between Dickie Jeeps chairman of the Sports Council and Anti Apartheid campaigner Peter Hain.

Mr Jeeps told Peter Hain that most British sportsmen would not allow the selection of teams to be affected by the blacklist.

'On behalf of most sportsmen I say that if one member of a team is not acceptable somewhere, the majority of our teams won't go.'

Mr Jeeps said it was a pity Mr Hain had not been back to South Africa to see what changes had taken place there.

Conditions

He said British sportsmen who had gone there felt they had been acting within the Gleneagles agreement. Conditions on multiracial sport that they had put to various South African sports authorities had been met.

Mr Hain replied that changes had 'undoubtedly taken place — but only because of international boycott pressure'.

He added: 'I feel we should close the final gaps and apply pressure uncompromisingly so that changes made will take apartheid right out of sport . . . and then South Africa can come back into international sport.'

Mr Jeeps, who last year led a fact-finding commission to South Africa, sug-

(Continued on Page 3, col 10)

GAVE NAMES

'I can't say for how long we have been providing names to interested organisations, but it is obvious that the latest blacklist would include some of these names,' he said.

'We provide them as and when they want them,' he added.

Although he had not seen the latest blacklist in circulation — which affects sportsmen who visited South Africa between September and December — he was in full support of it.

TWO OPTIONS

'It will be very effective and prove to South Africa that it has only two options:

- Maintain apartheid and continue to be isolated, and;
- Do away with it and be accepted by the international community.'

He criticised foreign sportsmen who undertook tours of South Africa saying many of them did so only for financial gain. 'Fergus Slattery once told me that he made two years' wages in a three-month tour.'

Blacklist: Crisis looms for SA sport

CT 13/3/81 280

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The British golfer Nick Faldo yesterday became the first international sportsman to cut his ties with South Africa as a blacklist of sportsmen spread panic on the eve of its publication in New York.

The new Third World campaign to drive South African sport back into isolation has forced Bill Beaumont, captain of the 1980 British Lions rugby team, to back down on a playing visit to South Africa.

Beaumont confirmed last night that he would not be able to play in the Rampie Stander memorial match in Bloemfontein in April because of England's tour of Argentina in May.

In another significant development, the Tampa Bay Rowdies soccer team in the United States announced yesterday that it had abandoned a tour of Trinidad in the West Indies. Their team included three South Africans and Trinidad ruled that they would be banned from entry.

The list, which now carries the names of 185 sportsmen and women who visited South Africa between September 1 and December 31 last year is creating greater concern and uncertainty with greater speed than sports bodies predicted.

Veteran anti-apartheid campaigner Peter Hain said yesterday that the time had arrived for individual sportsmen to decide whether they wanted to "play with the world or be confined to games with apartheid".



Dr Danie Craven



Mr Peter Hain

13/3/81

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'Lucrative'

"This list is already bringing team sports to their senses and now the individuals who have been getting lucrative cake and eating it by entertaining the white men of South Africa have to make their minds up.

"The list serves to publish worldwide what they are doing. It is ridiculous to call it blackmail. It is a statement of the facts."

The first major international sports body to debate the consequences of the blacklist will be the Men's International Tennis Professional Council.

The crisis, which could cripple the South African tennis circuit if it is denuded of foreign professionals, has been given emergency priority for a three-day meeting in Paris next week.

Their decision will be debated further immediately after by a meeting in London of the executive of the International Tennis Federation, which 10 days ago warned that the list could create a crisis greater than the Olympic Games walkouts.

The European golf circuit has already offered advice to members of the Professional Golfers' Association.

'Deeply worrying'

The European tournament chief, Ken Scofield, said: "We saw the problem five years ago, but this puts the writing on the wall in no uncertain means and it is deeply worrying.

"All we can do is to advise our members to choose South Africa or the Third World — there is no other option and Nick Faldo has made his choice.

"It is a tragedy for sport and men who earn their living and

➡➡➡➡ To page 2 A

OAU MEETING

UN charade planned

FM 13/2/81

The OAU (Organisation of African Unity) council of foreign ministers ended an unusually quiet weeklong meeting in Addis Ababa on March 1 with the unanimous decision to rally international support for bringing about a Namibian independence that will include Swapo

A banner strung across one of the avenues in this Ethiopian capital declaring "South Africa and Namibia shall be free" reflected the uncontested concern at this annual meeting that southern African liberation movements should gain global recognition

Just how pressure will be stepped up to manoeuvre SA back to the negotiating table after the impasse at Geneva, remained fuzzy Swapo is relying on intensified military activity and is looking for badly needed financial support The OAU has in the past supplied ammunition and arms to Swapo through its liberation committee

Now an emergency Namibian liberation fund has been formed and a resolution for increased aid to Swapo was unanimously supported However, it is unlikely that cash-strapped Africa will be able to provide the tanks and anti-aircraft guns that are needed It is likely that the guerillas will shop for this hardware among the group of non-aligned countries Latin American states were particularly mentioned by Peter Mueshihange, Swapo's Luanda-based foreign affairs spokesman and their delegation leader We have to confront the troops who are fighting in occupied Namibia he said

The Namibian resolution also blamed the failure of the Geneva talks on the Western nations whose three-year diplomatic initiative has yet to see fruitful discussions The group, which comprises Great Britain France Canada, West Germany and the US was castigated for what was termed their economic interests in Namibia and SA "If they want to they can do something in a single day, but because of economic interests, they are not keen to put pressure on SA," said Mueshihange

The OAU ministers called for a special UN Security Council session by mid-April to adopt comprehensive economic sanctions against SA, including an effective oil embargo If this lobby is shunned by the Security Council, then the African states intend to request an emergency session of the General Assembly, where it is hoped that an open vote on the issue will embarrass Western countries

The April deadline has been set to give the African foreign ministers, who have been moving from January's session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa held in Arusha, Tanzania to last month's ministerial conference of non-aligned countries in New Delhi a chance to marshall their case

Reagan's overwhelming preoccupation with Soviet expansion on the African continent is likely to override his concern with a Namibian settlement And this tendency to view Africa in strategic and economic terms has been well read by Swapo

The OAU meeting produced one more anti-SA initiative in the form of an overture to Opec to close the loopholes through which SA receives its oil The PAC which was represented at the meeting along with the ANC, said that they had already approached Arab states with a request to compile a blacklist of companies which are supplying oil to SA

The PAC member, Ahmed Gora Ebrahim said that he was preparing a document on the subject to be presented at a meeting jointly organised by the UN and the OAU to discuss SA sanctions The meeting is scheduled to be held in Paris this May

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10 YEARS OLD (UNOFFICIAL)

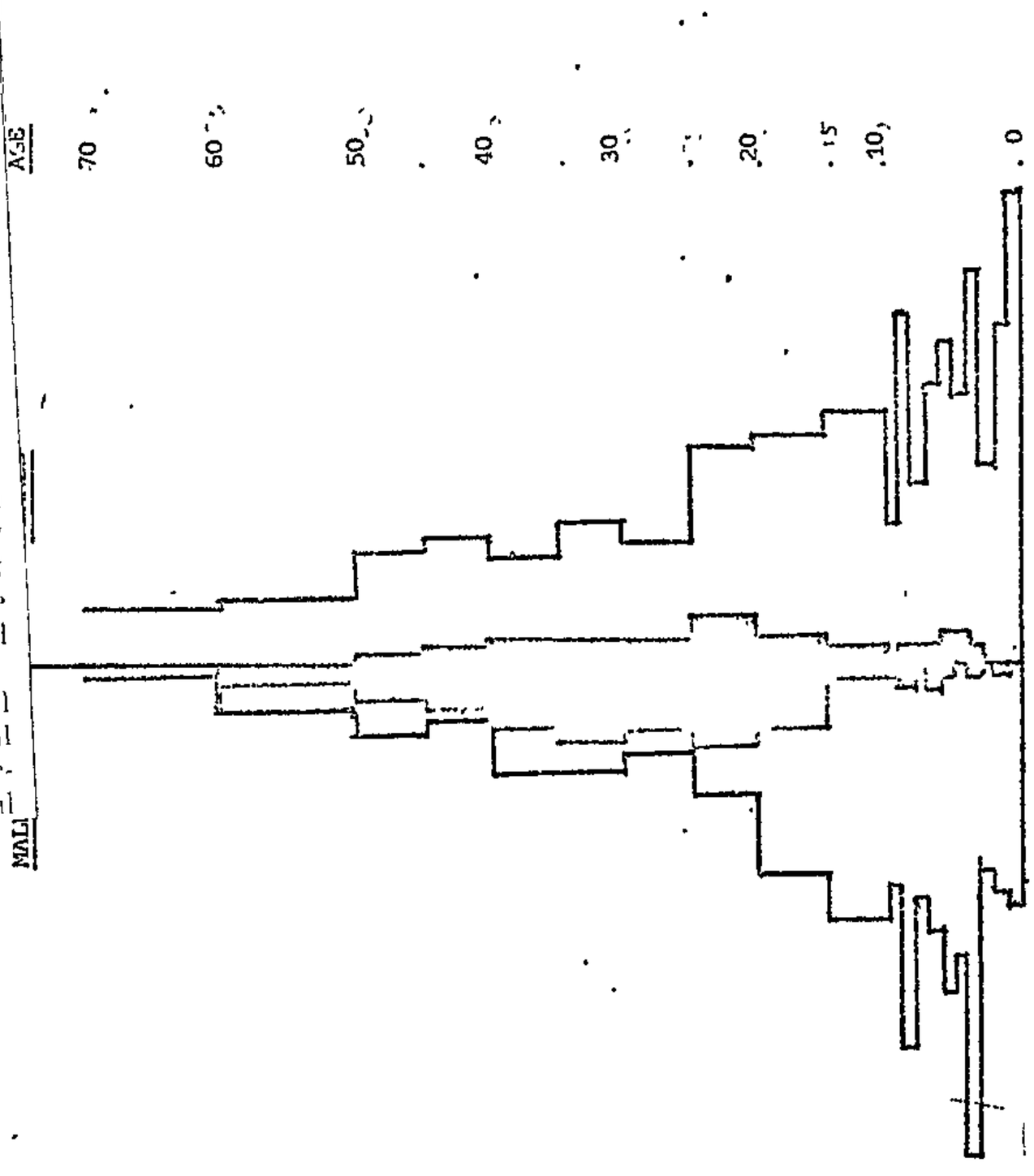


FIGURE I
POPULATION PYRAMID FOR

Punch in the eye for Azapo

THE Peter 'Terror' Mathebula fight with Santos Laciar of Argentina, in Soweto, in two weeks time, is on, in spite of an Azapo call for a boycott

Director of the tournament, Mr Chris Gibbon said 'The fight is on and that's all I can say at the moment.'

But he added that all the parties organising the fight would meet to discuss the Azapo threat

Azapo is involved in several attempts to stop tours by overseas artists. Two Soweto shows have so far been stopped because of Azapo intervention

WARNING

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, who was invited to the fight about a month ago said he would attend the fight 'in spite of the attitude of Azapo'

The police have warned they will act ruthlessly against any attempts to disrupt the fight

Divisional Inspector of Soweto Police, Brigadier N J Botes said: 'We will be out in full force to see that there is peace and order throughout the afternoon and, needless to say, we will deal strongly with anybody who attempts to disrupt the fight.'

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Community Council and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Kwazulu Chief Minister, have both expressed their disapproval of the threatened boycott.

Bok tour on — NZ rugby boss

RDM 15/3/81

224 280

CARDIFF — Despite opposition from the New Zealand Government, the opposition and trade unions, the New Zealand Rugby Union "fully intends to welcome the Springboks," NZRU chief Mr Ces Blazey said in Cardiff yesterday

Mr Blazey, speaking after a meeting of the International Rugby Board, reiterated his union's determination not to give in to pressure and asserted "The tour is definitely on"

In Wellington, the New Zealand Opposition leader, Mr Bill Rowling strongly condemned the tour, planned for later this year

"I think there is a great danger of violence," Mr Rowling said "I don't think any game is worth New Zealanders breaking one another's heads"

Sir Edmund Hillary, the first man to climb Mount Everest, joined a list of prominent New Zealanders who petitioned the country's Human Rights Commission in a bid to stop the tour

Meanwhile, Ireland's tour of South Africa next month suffered a further blow when British Lions forward Colm Tucker became the 10th player to pull out of the tour

Tucker said he was withdrawing for personal reasons and not on political grounds

The tour of Zimbabwe by Greystones Rugby Club of Dublin is to go ahead as planned

Mr Jack McVittie, organiser of the tour, had confirmation from Zimbabwe yesterday

Meanwhile, the chairman of the English Cricket Council said the council would do everything in its power to make its government aware of the progress being made in the promotion of multiracial cricket in South Africa

This was the undertaking given in Cape Town by Mr Charles Palmer, who is on a private visit to South Africa.

Mr Palmer refused to be drawn on the recent developments in the West Indies surrounding Robin Jackman, who was barred from Guyana because of his South African connections, or on the implications of the possible selection of Allan Lamb for England next year

Regarding South Africa's bid to regain admission to the International Cricket Conference at its meeting in July, Mr Palmer said "It is an inflammatory situation Last year your delegation was at least able to speak, albeit out of session"

And in England, Mr Dickie Jeeps, chairman of the British Sports Council, told anti-apartheid campaigner Mr Peter Hain that he should have gone to South Africa to see for himself the changes towards nonracial sport.

A BBC television debate between Mr Hain and Mr Jeeps came amid the brewing international political row over black Africa's "blacklist" of sportsmen who have competed in South Africa

The "blacklist", said Mr Hain, was designed to 'close the final remaining gaps" and apply uncompromising pressures so that the required changes would take place, taking apartheid right out of sport — "and then South Africa can come back into sport and compete on the international stage." — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter

World sport chaos over blacklist

S. Tribune 15/3/81 (280)

By ALAN ROBINSON in London, CHEETAH HAYSON in New York and TICKS CHETTY in Durban

THE future of all international sport is now in the balance as the campaign to isolate South Africa from world sport intensified this week.

The sporting world is in turmoil. States sympathetic to the campaign are adopting widely differing lines on what action to take against sportsmen with South African connections.

Some have expelled sportsmen because they are South African-born or have had contact with South Africans over a number of years.

But some countries suggest that anyone who has had any contact anywhere with South African sportsmen should also go on the blacklist, which now contains 185 names.

As the full implications of the blacklist emerge, other sport authorities are beginning to fight back.

In Britain bitterness against the blacklist is strongest. A sombre warning was given this week by Dickie Jeeps, chairman of the Sports Council, that action against individuals could bring mass team withdrawals.

This means that there will be no more cricket tours of the West Indies, India and Pakistan if any of these bar an England player under the blacklist campaign.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement in London says more than 100 countries will observe the list, including Holland and Sweden. There could be chaos in European football should Gary Bailey or Craig Johnston get their England caps.

Big names in golf, such as Nick Faldo, Bernhardt Langer and John O'Leary have already been lost to the African golf circuit. Superstar Lee Trevino is, in theory, banned from playing in more than half the world.

Athlete Sebastian Coe is worried that he will have to vet all his opposition, obtaining career details of all possible competitors before agreeing to participate in a race.

The blacklist campaign has also raised doubts about West Indians being permitted to continue their county cricket careers in Britain with and against South Africans.

Grand Prix motor racing is a full-time career for perhaps 30 drivers and hundreds of team members. South Africa is an official stop on the circuit and now every driver, mechanic, time-keeper must find his livelihood at risk.

The careers of South African motorcycle aces Kork Ballington and Jon Ekerold could also be ruined.

Ballington is a former dual world motor cycling champion and Ekerold is the current 350 cc champion. Both are South African born and travel there frequently.

Other questions raised by the implications of the campaign are:

- Will Stan Smith, whose name is already down in more than 100 black books, be allowed to play in the Volvo-sponsored Swedish open tennis tournament?
- Will anyone ever be free to fight Peter Mathebula for his world boxing crown?

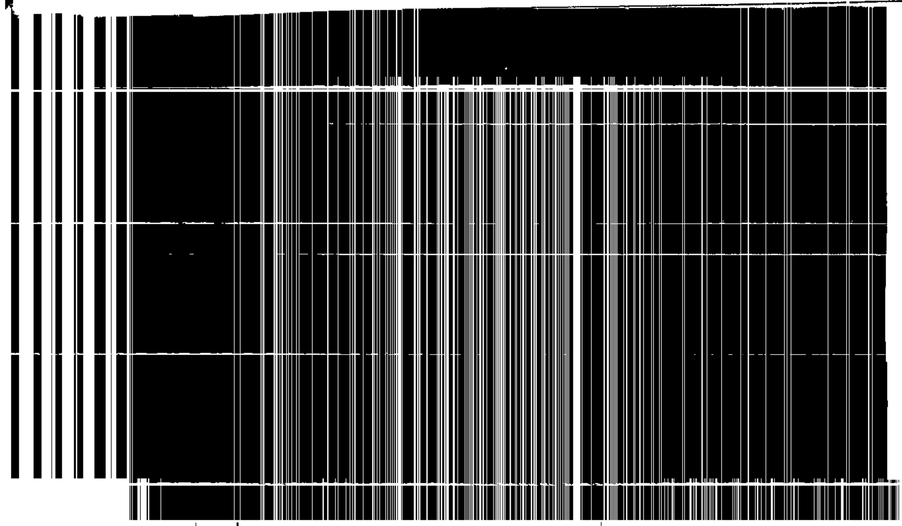
If England and Lions captain Billy Beaumont goes to South Africa next month to play in the Rampie Stander memorial match, he is likely to be barred from third world countries.

That may not affect his rugby, but it could cost him his job as the director of an import/export fir that does much of its bus ness in Africa and Asia

Durban-born Samba Ran samy, chief author of th blacklist, was in New Yor this week to attend th meeting of the special com mittee against aparthei at the United Nations. H scoffed at suggestions tha the blacklist may b counter - productive, an said it had had an imme diate effect. Two countries (Kenya and Nigeria) hac acted against sportsmen.

BLACKLIST PUTS TENNIS IN A PANIC

S. Times 15/3/81 (280)



By IAN HOBBS and NORMAN CHANDLER

THE United Nations blacklist has thrown international tennis into a crisis and international players into a panic over sports ties with South Africa.

The nine-man Men's International Professional Tennis Council (MIPTC) has called for an emergency discussion at a three-day meeting in Paris, beginning on Wednesday, as top players began to crumple in the face of the threat of being blacklisted.

The prospect was that the South African Open at Easter would be reduced to a tame local affair as Cliff Drysdale, the Texas-based Springbok, said: "I'm afraid the first men are already cutting their ties with South Africa."

USC

15/3/81

15/2/81 280

Boks can tour—Muldoon

By NORMAN CHANDLER

THE Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr Robert Muldoon, defiantly told the Sunday Times yesterday:

"My government may not want South Africa's rugby Springboks — but it will steadfastly defend their right to tour this year."

In an exclusive interview from his home in Wellington, Mr Muldoon said:

"The New Zealand Rugby Union would have been wise to say no to the tour, but it has made its decision and my government will not interfere.

"No other country has the right to tell us what to do. We will not withhold visas from sportsmen."

But Mr Muldoon added a personal note: "I don't think the South African tour is worth it. It is sad that it is causing so much dissension."

Mr Muldoon said that his government followed the Gleneagles Agreement — drawn up by Commonwealth states to stop sporting links with South Africa — "to the letter".

He told me: "The agreement was drafted very carefully to get acceptance of the fact that although we register our opposition to the system of apartheid, we reserve the right to allow sportsmen to make up their own minds."

● OPINION: P22 ● LETTERS: P20 ● TURF: P31

They don't mix

He said his government had consistently "endeavoured to persuade sporting bodies not to have links with South Africa" — but the attitude was that sport and politics did not mix.

"It is sad that this tour is causing so much dissension because I, like most other New Zealanders, have been a lifetime supporter of rugby. I have been watching rugby since I was a small boy."

Asked about reports that the air force and the army would be mounting a joint "guard-the-Boks" operation, the Prime Minister said:

"My government has not discussed that situation as public safety does not arise.

"The police are quite capable of maintaining law and order.

"What may happen is that the air force will help move police from one area to another, but then the air force often helps the police in such matters. On the same basis, the army will provide transport.

"There is no plan for the air force and the army to guard the rugby players."

However Mr Muldoon added that the United Nations-sponsored blacklist of sportsmen had already affected New Zealand's cricket.

"This week our cricket board was told by the West Indies that if the rugby tour took place it could jeopardise our team going there next season.

"The New Zealnd cricket authorities have replied saying they would be distressed if the tour was jeopardised since it refused to accept discrimination against individual players."

Jeopardise

Among them was Australian ace Paul McNamee who said: "It looks like I won't be going back to South Africa."

He was singles runner-up and doubles quarter-finalist in the SA Open last year.

Ferdie Taygan, 25, the American semi-finalist in the 1979 SA Open, also announced in Brussels that he wanted to cut his ties with South Africa. Though he regretted the decision, he could not, he said, jeopardise his world-wide playing career.

American doubles specialist Sherwood Stewart also announced he intended to cut his ties with South Africa to eliminate his name from the blacklist.

As the impact of the blacklist spread from tennis to golf and to cricket and rugby, a jubilant Arthur Ashe, former Wimbeldon star, said: "This is the next best thing to declaring war on South Africa."

Cliff Drysdale who, with Ashe, represents the players on the pro council, said: "This is a new ballgame — it's tough for the players and I am afraid it is likely to be very tough indeed on South Africa."

15/3/81

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Thousands

So far, 185 sportsmen and women are on the list — and thousands more are being advised to steer clear for fear of being banned by more than 100 countries.

A survey by the Sunday Times showed these effects:

● Tennis: the SA Open is threatened, as well as Davis Cup participation.

● Boxing: the UN Special Committee on Apartheid has asked the Argentine Government to prevent challenger Santos Laciar from coming to South Africa to fight world champion Peter "Terror" Mathebula.

● Golf: two top players have already withdrawn and the Professional Golfers' Associations (PGA) has warned its members about the situation, while the French women's golf team touring South Africa at present will be blacklisted.

● Rugby: the Irish tour is threatened and top players have decided not to come to South Africa.

● Cricket: an Australian club side due here next month has called off its visit.

● Soccer: South African players were banned from playing in Trinidad.

● To Page 2

Stop Santos plea

UN 'NO' TO FIGHT

AS CONTROVERSY rages on the Peter "Terror" Mathebula fight, the United Nations has entered the dispute with a firm "NO".

The United Nations special committee on apartheid has asked the Argentine Government to stop its fighter Santos Laciar visiting South Africa.

This call is supported by the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), which has drawn up an international blacklist that is rocking the world sports community.

And yesterday the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) held an emergency meeting in Soweto attended by representatives from all over the country.

The meeting, was closed to the Press, but the **SOWETAN** can confirm that the organisation was discussing the developments and Azapo's stand on the fight.

The man in the middle, Mathebula, has not uttered a word on the controversy. All efforts to contact him at his hotel have been met with "he is not in" or "he is not available."

The blacklist threatens to split the world sporting community as happened with England's West Indies tour.

Western countries and their players object to the blacklist which means they must cut sporting ties with South Africa.

tion: "This is the next best thing to declaring war on South Africa."

Two golfers have withdrawn and now the Irish rugby tour of South Africa and the Springbok tour of New Zealand are in the firing line.

An Australian cricket side has pulled out of a tour to South Africa and South African soccer players have been banned from playing in Trinidad.

The mine-man Men's International Professional Tennis Council has called for emergency talks. Top players now face being blacklisted.

The SA Tennis Open, a prestige tennis event, may now become merely a local affair if top world players pull out because of the blacklist.

Some top players have stated their intention of boycotting the South African circuit.

Blacklist

Tennis ace, Arthur Ashe, whose visits to South Africa sparked controversy, has welcomed the blacklist. According

GENERAL NEWS

Blacklist could boomerang warn sport chiefs

CAPE TOWN — The sports blacklist compiled by the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee would boomerang, the president of the South African Rugby Board, Dr Danie Craven warned in Cape Town yesterday.

Speaking at D F Malan Airport on his return from Cardiff where he attended an international rugby board meeting, Dr Craven said Sanroc and the United Nations committee which will study the list this week should remember that they were dealing with the sportsmen and women of the world.

"Sportsmen and women have the habit of standing together and if they stand together in this issue the blacklist is bound to boomerang."

In a televised meeting in London at the weekend between the British Sports Council chief, Dickie Jeeps and anti-apartheid campaigner, Peter Hain, Mr Jeeps also warned of a boomerang reaction to the blacklist.

"On behalf of most sportsmen, if one member of a team is not acceptable somewhere, I would say that the majority of our teams won't go," he warned.

Commenting on the blacklist US tennis player Cliff Richey said in New York yesterday that apartheid was just one of many issues that could form the basis for blacklists.

Golfer, Lee Trevino who recently took part in the Sun City golf classic was adamant that he would return to South Africa "if invited to do so, unless the United States Government tells me not to."

Durban born Samba Ramsamy is jubilant over the success of his campaign to isolate South Africa.

Mr Ramsamy said his next project was intensified activity to prevent New Zealand and Ireland from playing rugby with South Africa.

Speaking from Honolulu, boxing promoter Mr Bob Arum described the list as "barbaric."

Rugby star Billy Beaumont says he may change his mind about playing in a charity match in South Africa next month.

Beaumont said he was "upset and annoyed" at being on the list.

British Sports Minister, Hector Munro, said that Britain would oppose any attempt by the United Nations to gain official backing of the blacklist.

A spokesman for the Irish Foreign Affairs Department said that a list of sportsmen to be blacked had not been passed to the Irish representatives at the United Nations. — Own Correspondents - Sapa-Reuter-AP.

TABLE 35

Distribution of workers by Age (x) and cash wage (y)

AGE (YEARS) / WAGE (R)	0-2,50	2,51 - 5	5,01-7,50	7,51-10,00	10,01-12,50	12,51-15,00	>15	TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS
60 - 65								<65
55 - 60								60'1 - 65
50 - 55								55'1 - 60
45 - 50				1				50'1 - 55
40 - 45			3	2	1	1	1	45'1 - 50
35 - 40			4	7			3	40'1 - 45
30 - 35			4	3				35'1 - 40
25 - 30			4	5	4	2	2	30'1 - 35
20 - 25			9	3	3	3	1	25'1 - 30
0 - 20			1	1	5			20'1 - 25
			2	4	2			
			3	4	1			
TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS			3	3	2	1	1	13

SPORTS WORLD IN TURMOIL OVER SA

280
SOWETAN
16/3/81

SOWETAN Correspondent

THE sporting world is in a turmoil as the campaign to isolate South Africa intensifies.

States sympathetic to the campaign are adopting different lines on what action to take against sportsmen with South African connections.

Some, like the Caribbean counries, have expelled sportsmen because they happen to have been born in South Africa, or have had contact with South Africans over a number of years.

Robin Jackman, the England fast bowler, was one of the first to be hit. He was expelled from Guyana and came desperately close to being shown the door by the other island governments.

England's cricket council stepped in and warned that any action against Jackman would wreck the current England cricket tour.

Realising that this could mean the break-up of world cricket, the Caribbean countries, despite heavy pressure from the anti-apartheid forces who feared the re-admission of South Africa to a re-shaped cricket world, backed down.

The chairman of the British sports council, Mr Dickie Jeeps, has given a sombre warning that action against individuals may bring mass team withdrawals.

In other words, there may be no more cricket tours of the West Indies, India and Pakistan if any of these bar an England player because he's on the list.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement in London says more than 100 countries will observe the list, including Holland and Sweden That being so, there could be chaos in European football should such people as Gary Bailey or Craig Johnston get their England caps.

Other sports are already being sucked in. The African golf circuit has lost big names like Nick Faldo, Bernhardt Langer and John O'Leary. Superstar Lee Trevino is, in theory, banned from playing in more than half the world.

Questions are being asked everywhere. Athlete Sebastian Coe is worried that he may have to vet all his opposition. Some countries suggest that anyone who has any contact anywhere with South African sportsmen should also go on the dreaded list

Will career details have to be obtained of all possible competitors before agreeing to run the 800 metres in, say, Amsterdam? Will West Indians be permitted to continue their country cricket careers with and against South Africans?

Will Stan Smith be allowed to play in the Volvo-sponsored Swedish Open Tennis tournament? Will anyone ever be free to fight Peter Mathebula for his World Boxing crown?

Bitterness is strongest in Britain, where sportsmen and their authorities are deeply resentful.

If Lions captain Billy Beaumont goes to South Africa next month to play in the Rample Stander memorial match, he is likely to be barred from Third World countries. That may not affect his rugby, but it could cost him his job as the director of an import/export firm that does much of its business in Africa and Asia.

Their careers could be ruined unless world sport is totally re-organised to isolate those countries which do not give freedom of access to all participants.

Azapo rapped for bid to stop big fight

Argus 16/3/81 (280) (14)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — By calling an international cultural and sports boycott, Azapo had usurped the right of decision of the people of Soweto, Mr David Thebehali said here at the weekend.

Mr Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Community Council, said it was the democratic right of every person to decide for himself, within the laws of the country, what was good for him.

'It is his right to decide what entertainment he would like to partake in or what he would like to attend.'

Azapo, in recent weeks, had adopted a strategy to stop all overseas artists from performing in South Africa.

It had also threatened to disrupt the world flyweight title fight, scheduled for Orlando Stadium on March 28, which features South African world champion Peter 'Terror' Mathebula.

Mr Thebehali said Azapo was planning to deprive the people of Soweto of one of the greatest events in its history.

Of the cultural isolation, Mr Thebehali said: 'Azapo is doing its utmost to isolate Soweto from the outside world and what it could present to the people of Soweto.

'Azapo prevents the people from benefiting from the vast cultural treasures of the overseas world of entertainment. Who gave Azapo the right to do so?'

Boxers on the way, but blacklist bites

RDM 17/3/81 (280)


BILL

FOUR Argentinian boxers were packed and ready to fly to South Africa late last night — apparently unaware that the United Nations and Sanroc were making urgent last-minute attempts to block the visit.

One of the boxers is Santos Laciar, who is coming to South Africa to challenge world flyweight champion Peter "Terror" Mathebula for his title.

The UN Committee Against Apartheid and Sanroc (South African Nonracial Olympic Committe) are firmly opposed to this bout and the others on the bill, and have been using the threat of the worldwide sports blacklist to try to stop the Argentinians.

If the boxers do fly out — they were due to leave in the early hours of this morning (South African time) — it will be a setback for the mounting new campaign to isolate the Republic in sport.

But the blacklist authors yesterday added to their already long list of successes.

From Rotterdam came the news that top tennis players Bob Lutz, Pat Dupre, Brian Gottfried, Stan Smith and Jimmy Connors are all ready to cut their ties with South African tennis — a move which could cripple events such as the SA Open.

Yesterday, also, British Lions rugby [illegible]

The Argentinian party of 10 will fly into a massive Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport at 1 30pm today

RICHARD WALKER reports from New York that on Sunday the Sanroc chief, Mr Sam Ramsamy, met Mr Richard Lapchick, who heads Sanroc's counterpart in the United States, the American Co-Ordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society (Access).

They agreed to delete from the blacklist two US tennis players who have intimated that they will not visit South Africa again. They are believed to be Sherwood Stewart and Ferdie Taygan.

Mr Ramsamy said: "The blacklist success at this early stage is greater than we anticipated."

He predicted that world tennis stars and golfers on the European circuit would fall into line quickly.

The meeting also eyed boxing, and it was decided to campaign vigorously against world heavyweight champion Mike Weaver giving South Africa's Gerrie Coetzee a third shot at the title.

"The idea is so preposterous that I didn't take it seriously at first," said Mr Lapchick "A rematch would demonstrate the alliance between promoter Bob Arum and South Africa."

● See back page

he had pulled out of a planned trip to South Africa next month to play in the Rampie Stander memorial match at Bloemfontein

And Lions' winger John Carleton, who was to have accompanied him, also announced his withdrawal.

Menawhile, Arthur Ashe, the former Wimbledon tennis champion and now the United States' Davis Cup captain, will fly to Paris this week to discuss the blacklist at a meeting of international tennis professionals.

He is expected to advocate that they go along with the boycott campaign against South Africa, and say that it is the only way to guarantee against harassment of players.

Last night **BRIAN ROSS-ADAMS**, the Rand Daily Mail's sports editor, spoke on the telephone to Mr Tito Lectoure — Argentina's "Mr Boxing" — who will bring his four countrymen to South Africa.

Mr Lectoure in Buenos Aires said he had not heard of UN attempts to persuade his government to block the trip

"I don't know anything about that", he said. "There have been no problems. We have our passports in order, our visas, and everything is 100%.

"We leave at 9.30 tonight." (Early this morning, South African time.)

Dutch police hold Salem suspect

Own Correspondent

ROTTERDAM — Dutch police have arrested a Rotterdam businessman in connection with the alleged scuttling of the tanker Salem, whose R43-million cargo of oil is said to have been sold in South Africa.

Mr Anton Reidek (54) who was arrested yesterday is one of the four men named in a warrant issued by Scotland Yard in August last year. Mr Reidek will probably be charged with conspiracy to defraud and be tried in Holland.

The 214 000 ton tanker, which sank 400 miles off the coast of Senegal in January last year, was said to have been carrying Kuwaiti oil from the Gulf to Italy.

It is alleged the tanker docked in Durban instead, sold its cargo for R34-million and was then scuttled to avoid detection.

The other three men named by Scotland Yard are Mr Frederick Soudan, Mr Johannes Locks and Mr Deitriou Georgoulis.

Mr Soudan, a Houston businessman, is said to have owned the 'Salem

Scotland Yard has known the whereabouts of all four men, but conspiring to defraud is not an extraditable offence.

Majority support Azapo's stand against overseas personalities coming to SA

Blacks say Azapo is right



Mr Isaiah Ngubeni



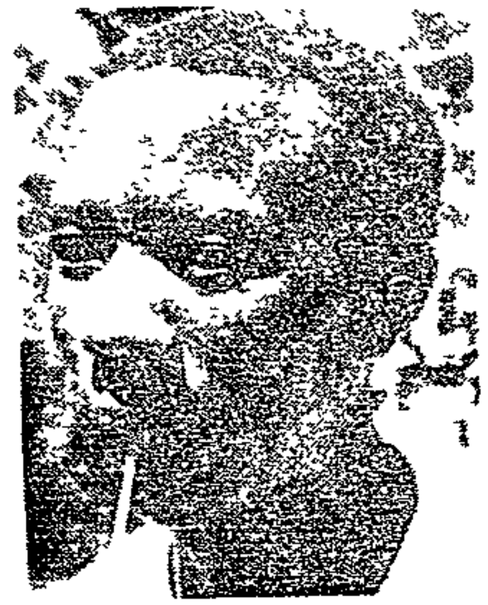
Mr Sydney Matube



Mr Samuel Nkosi



Miss Thandi Manganye



Mr Noah Sitto



Mr Jerry Makharilele

By MANDLA NDLAZI

A MAJORITY of people picked at random in a snap survey yesterday showed support for Azapo's stand against visiting overseas artists and "abnormal sports."

Whlie some showed caution, others said it was the right time for such reaction.

"I endorse the Azapo stand and that we cannot allow these artists or orgnisations pretending all is well in South Africa to come here and give the country the image it does not deserve because the climate of apartheid has not altered," said Mr T W Kambule, lecturer at the Witwatersrand University.

Mr Kambule added: "It is also regrettable to read in certain quarters that there are people who go counter to this stand by Azapo when we would expect them to endorse it thereby destroying their credibility in the community."

Mr Noah Sitto said: "Azapo is right and I support it." Asked for reasons, he said: "We live in an abnormal society and if these groups of artists and sportsmen and women come here, they will give the whole world the wrong impression about conditions here."

He added: "As people we are bound to differ, but I strongly support Azapo and the time is long overdue for us to react nd show our disgust."

Miss Politzer Tshabalala, a part time student with Unisa said: "I'm for the principle behind Azapo's stand, but I still feel Azapo should have gone into consultation with the other black relevant organisations."

Mr Oupa Mthimkhulu, a poet in the making said: "The Azapo cause is right but just a little too fast for the people. All the same I think they've spelt it out properly."

Mr Jerry Makharilele said: "I whole heartedly support Azapo in all its aims and objects as a political organisation, so let them go on, and we'll follow."

Miss Thandi Manganye, a student from Alexandra township said: "Azapo is dead right in that we still live in an abnormal society, where there is a great pretence that our sport and what-have-you is normal. It's a great pity that Mathebula does not understand what is happening around him."

Mr Samuel Nkosi said, "I support Azapo because these are great efforts in the struggle for liberation. We should stop pretending and follow the right cause to freedom."

Mr Peter Mahlangu, an artist said, "I fully support Azapo, but they should try and clarify their standpoint so as not to confuse the people.

Miss Queen Masondo said, "though I support Azapo, I still feel that they should have consulted other relevant organisations for the sake of unity," She added "its a pity that now Peter Mathebula will suffer the onslaught."

But Mr Nhlanganiso Sibandla said Azapo was a group of "reactionaries and it seems they are clutching at straws." He said by following Azapo's stand, "we will be isolating ourselves culturally and in the music and sports fields which thing is not healthy for the blacks in this conutry. What alternative have they got for us."

A student who did not wish to be named said. "Azapo is becoming a group of dictators, and I told this to their supporters. The people will decide, and not Azapo."

An angry Mr Sydney Matube said, "I've no room for Azapo. They have confused and divided the people with a number of issues that mean a lot to us."

Argus 17/3/81

280

Mathebula shapes up to Azapo

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Peter 'Terror' Mathebula, the world flyweight champion, has angrily reacted to threats by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) to disrupt his title fight against Argentina's Santos Laciar at Orlando Stadium on March 28

'The South Korean Government wouldn't give me a visa to fight Tae-Shik Kim in Seoul last year because I was a South African,' said the champion, and now Azapo don't want me to fight in my own country

'Where must I fight to earn my living? In heaven'

'Azapo are fighting apartheid their way — they shouldn't interfere with me What they are really doing is stopping us (individual blacks) from progressing They are wrong'

Mathebula said he, as a sportsman, should not be involved in politics and reiterated previous statements that he was fighting for 'South Africa as a whole'.

'I'll fight here if they allow me to. If they don't I'll become a gentleman of the world and go all over the world to make my money

'For me, history is the thing I want to write my name into the big books That's something nobody will ever be able to take away from me I'll always be remembered as South Africa's first black world champion.

'I did my level best to get to the top Nobody was there to watch me suffering. What right do they have to interfere now?

'I'm not blind to the shortcomings of the Government But what can I do about it? I'm not a politician.'

Mathebula's opponent jets in despite boycott

FIGHTERS ARRIVE

THE United Nation's Special Committee on Apartheid's international sports blacklist does not bother the Argentinian fighters who arrived in Johannesburg yesterday.

Lectoure, the millionaire boxing promoter and manager, who is making his eighth visit to South Africa, arrived here with four Argentinan fighters and their managers and said no attempt had been made by the Argentinian Government to stop them from getting here.

He said they "had no problem with their fight arrangements even though they were aware of the sports blacklist drawn up by the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee and backed by the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid.

If WBA world flyweight title challenger, Santos Laciar, wins the title from the champion, Peter "Terror" Mathebula, on the King Korn bill at Orlando on March 28, he will fight his defences in his country. "This is because Argentina is one of the most important venues in boxing," Tito Lectoure said yesterday.

By PHIL NYAMANE

"Sports does not have to mix with politics," Lectoure, who managed the late WBA world light-heavyweight champion Victor "The Animal" Galindez said through interpreter Alberto Marenco: "It is through sports that South Africa and Argentina are friendly."

Meanwhile Mathebula, who previously said he regretted Azapo did not try and speak to him before going on a campaign to disrupt his fight, added that the fight can, instead, "show the Argentinians what Soweto is like."

"It is only by getting into Soweto and seeing the townships with their own eyes that they can get first-hand knowledge of how people live," Mathebula said.

He asked what progress blacks will make if Azapo stops them from using their talent to progress in life "so that they cannot be always at the mercy of whites. If there are opportunities for blacks, they must be used to progress instead of retrogressing."

"I won the title outside South Africa and I thought my victory would show my black brothers that they too can do it. To them I say they are beautiful people who can do it in life and must strive for success in every field so that they can walk tall and be proud," Mathebula said.



WBA world flyweight champ Mathebula and challenger, Laciar.

themselves at Inkomo because the iron-on lids ca
They saw this as another example of jealousy.

Star 6/7/81

Students against Bok tour

The Black Students Society of Wits University has condemned the Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand

It was responding to a survey carried out for The Star in the Johannesburg-Reef area yesterday which showed that 78 percent of those interviewed believed that the tour should go ahead while only 15 percent were opposed

At a mass meeting yesterday the students expressed support for CAS 81 — the Campaign Against the Springboks. The society passed a resolution condemning the New Zealand Government for allowing the tour to go ahead.

"The Black Students Society believes that by allowing the Springboks to tour the Government of New Zealand is aiding the apartheid regime in South Africa. We students feel that by doing this, the New Zealand Government is expressing contempt for the feelings and demands of the majority of South Africans," the resolution said

ANSWER

- Render assistance in family budgeting.
- Involve shop to render a service

- Immunisation station in each village.
- Each child seen and checked at home by C.H.W. every 6 months to increase coverage.
- Immunisation done by Clinic Sister and/or Health Assistant visiting the village weekly. Transport by local authority.
- Preparation for immunisation at the village done by C.P.A. and C.H.W. helped by the Care Group. Intensification of the Health Education input.
- Health Centre staff mobile for smaller regions.
- Use pedojet for organised campaigns.
- Monitoring immunisation status through sampling (use Road to Health Chart) and by making use of demographic knowledge about the target group (use aerial photographs).

- Maintain B.C.G. immunisation rate at 80%.
- Use pedojet for groups and school children (entrants and leavers). Heaf method (Japanese tool) for all newborns.
- Newly designed record and reporting system, consisting of:
  a) report letter for communication between hospital and clinic,
  b) patient retained record card,
  c) Clinic Sister/C.H.W. retained record file for T.B. and Mental Illness compulsory, and other chronic disease if possible.
- Patient retained record card makes home visits by C.H.W. useful, and improves chance of continuity of treatment, even when patient leaves for the towns.
- Improve follow-up further by positive follow-up by Sister and C.H.W. making use of the clinic retained record file. C.H.W. seeing each patient at home and reports factors for non-compliance.

OBSERVED NEEDS	ANSWER
4. (cont.)	- Follow-up of clinical condition done by Clinic Sister and backed up by Health Centre for E.S.R., sputum smear, weight and clinical check. Referral to hospital only on indication. No routine 3-monthly or 6-monthly X-rays. - Improve case detection and contact examination by Clinic Sister and/or C.H.W. - Short term treatment schemes by making Rifampicin available.
5. 50% of Deliveries at home.	- 7 days/week, 24 hours/day service in Health Centres and bigger clinics. - Making waiting mother facilities available at the Health Centre. - Health Centre to have an ambulance. - C.P.A. seeing each woman at home every 6 months. - Involvement of Care Group through health education and knowledge of hygienic delivery. - Train C.P.A. in doing emergency deliveries, in the clinic or at home when called. - C.P.A. doing post natal care.
6. 50% of the children never made use of the clinic.	- Examine reasons for not attending. - Visit every child at home by C.H.W. and/or Care Group.
7. High mortality and morbidity of diarrhoeal diseases.	- Perforation packets based on local cup size (Salt mug) available from each Care Group member and C.P.W.
8. Psychiatric patients. High relapse rate and great majority of patients not on treatment.	- Train psychiatric nurses. - Establish a Mental Health Team and a Mental health Unit (10 beds) in each hospital. - Improve follow-up on the same basis as for tuberculosis. - Make treatment available at each clinic.

5 ...

Barclays must withdraw from SA

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Barclays has been eager to persuade people that the bank plays a positive role in South Africa, helping to reform apartheid from within, but "we regard this claim as quite fallacious," says a Barclays "shadow" board.

The board, under the auspices of End Loans to South Africa (Elsa), adds in its 1981 report released today. "There is no way in which the bank can possibly fight apartheid from within while continuing to act as a commercial enterprise.

"On the contrary, we believe that the operations of Barclays Bank help substantially to strengthen the apartheid system, and must continue to do so as long as it retains its connections with the country and the regime continues to last."

The shadow board ends its report "The board supports the call of representatives of the black population of South Africa for the immediate withdrawal of Barclays from the apartheid regime."

Chairman of the shadow board is Professor Michael Dummett, Professor of Logic, New College, Oxford

Blacks against Azapo boycott of entertainers

Letters to The Star on attempts by the Azanian Peoples' Organisation to prevent overseas entertainers from visiting South Africa have shown that many black readers oppose the Azapo stand

The most recent example is the organisation's attempt to boycott a proposed tour of the O'Jays, a three-man black American soul group.

More than 60 letters received by this newspaper's Africa edition in the past week reveal that 60 percent oppose Azapo's attitude.

The most common complaints are that the organisation acts "without consulting the people" and that it is "mixing entertainment and politics" in its attempts to isolate this country culturally.

As one "Disguisted Music Lover" from kwa-Xuma put it: "Is the stopping of the O'Jays performing in South Africa going to grant us freedom immediately? Is it going to end apartheid instantly?

THREATS

"Are all the revellers in Soweto and elsewhere going to abstain from patronising places of entertainment simply because Azapo has stopped the O'Jays tour?"

Other letters condemned threats to the O'Jays manager. Said Mr Manhunga Muyanga of Mafolo South: "You (Azapo) threatened the manager and said if the group came here they would do so at their own risk.

"You are inciting the people . . . yet you claim to be a non-violent organisation."

Black boxers a 'special problem'

The world flyweight champion, Peter "Terror" Mathebula, presented a special problem which would arise again over the years, the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said last night.

He was reacting to reports which have led to speculation that "South Africa's black consciousness movement has been split down the middle" over Mathebula's defence of his title in Soweto on March 28.

Dr Motlana, who allegedly said the call for a boycott of the fight by the Azania People's Organisation (Azapo) was "nonsensical", appealed "for an end to this controversy which is doing the community no good at all.

"There are mischievous people out to exploit imaginary differences in the black community over the question of cultural and sports isolation of South Africa.

"Let me assure all there are no differences between us (Committee of Ten) and Azapo over the international campaign to isolate South Africa.

"Indeed, though we may differ in detail, we both support the campaign totally."

Miscellaneous

15. THE S.A. NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR MENTAL HEALTH: ITS STRUCTURE FUNCTIONS.
S.A. National Council for Mental Health.

16. A SURVEY OF MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.
Department of Health. (1977)

17. ANNUAL STATISTICAL RETURNS (TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH) FOR 1976 FOR THE FOLLOWING HOSPITALS FOR

Alexandria
Brewelskloof
Elizabeth Donkin
Fort England
Komani
Kowie
Nelspruit
Stickland
Tower

18. ANNUAL STATISTICS RETURNS TO PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING HOSPITALS FOR

H.F. Verwoerd
Kalafong
Johannesburg General
Transvaal Memorial Hospital
J.G. Strydom
Tara H. Moross

19. ANNUAL REGISTER OF DOCTORS IN SOUTH AFRICA
(1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 19

GENERAL NEWS

SA industrial action urged

Own Correspondent

SALISBURY — President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone yesterday proposed industrial action as an alternative means of waging the liberation struggle in South Africa.

At a luncheon held in his honour by the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, the visiting leader urged southern Africa and the rest of the continent to consider seriously his suggestion.

He said he was offering this alternative because "St Paul says we should not court martyrdom."

"Let us make more use of the industrial front with regard to South Africa. I have a trade union background and know the value of trade unions," he said.

Dr Stevens said every man had a God-given right to withhold or give his labour. "A country which is highly industrialised will understand industrial action."

If organised properly, this action would yield results. Dr Stevens said South Africa's standing in the world depended on her gold, cobalt, uranium and other mineral production.

"When trouble starts there, you will see it registered on the stock exchange," he said.

He stressed: "Talk to a man in the language he understands. South Africans will understand industrial action."

Thatcher turns down sanctions against SA plea

LONDON — Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher today rejected Nigerian President Alhaji Shagari's call for sanctions against South Africa in talks with the visiting African head of state, officials reported.

During a 45-minute private session with Mr Shagari, Mrs Thatcher told him that Britain considered international boycotts wrong in principle and incentive in practice, officials of both countries reported.

On Tuesday Mr Shagari, speaking at a Buckingham Palace banquet in his honour by Queen Elizabeth, called for Britain to cut its economic ties with South Africa.

Mr Shagari argued today that mere condemnation of apartheid had proved pointless.

BLOODSHED

Mr Shagari also warned that what he termed the "wanton destruction and ceaseless bloodshed" of guerilla war in SWA/Namibia, would continue unless Western powers acted to bring internationally recognised independence to the territory.

Mr Shagari told Mrs Thatcher the Western powers would gain more in the long term by trading with black Africa than from strengthening South Africa's "unjust economy."

He warned that unless the West "adjusts its economic relations accordingly," it would lose moral credibility and trade.

RECESSION

Aides said Mrs Thatcher's response was that change in South Africa worked.

She added that Britain, in the throes of deep economic recession, could abandon old markets only at the cost of increasing unemployment to "unacceptable levels."

● In a report to the Norwegian Parliament today, Foreign Minister Mr Knut Frydenlund said the Government could not recommend a one-sided Norwegian boycott of South Africa. — Sapa-AP.

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ing at the misuse of a hospital bed as against a "rest-camp".

This one item, alone, is a hot potato as doctors

do not seem interested in the cost of sch

meet in discussion with the accountants.

It also suffers from

that, one does not rock the boat or distu

especially re-trenchments or alt

A Further Factor

As daily supervision is one of the two pillars of a successful outcome (the strong point formerly of hospitalisation) it is interesting to note that an outpatient service could employ a Sister, if Streptomycin had to be given, at

10.

(ii) In the control and the therapy of chronic disease, the main compliance rate averaged only 50%.

Short-termed compliance reached the 80% mark.

Dr. John McMurdo (Medical Superintendent of the Johannesburg General Hospital) showed that some R3 000 to R4 000 worth of pills are returned monthly.

That the longer and more chronic the illness, the worse was the compliance.

Prophylactic "therapy" was worse than therapeutic medicines and free medicines worse than those paid for.

Surely sufficient indictment of a "free" Tb. service to the public, with the former self-administration of therapy lasting up to 2 years, lacking responsible, daily supervision.

Sanctions — who would suffer most

19/3/81 RDM 280

By HAROLD FRIDJHON

IN evaluating talk about economic sanctions, a distinction must be made between the rhetoric and the realities, both inside and outside South Africa, Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of Assocom, told the Witbank Chamber of Commerce and Industries yesterday.

Although the threat of sanctions was real, their successful implementation was a different matter. It was unlikely that certain African states could do much harm to South Africa even if they tried to apply sanctions.

And if they felt compelled to apply sanctions, South Africa might be driven, not out of ill-will but by the inevitable logic of events, eventually to adopt a similar policy itself because the interests of its citizens would have to be protected.

In economic warfare it was only too probable that South Africa would be the victor, but ultimately there would be no winners — only losers with all parties left impoverished.

Mr Parsons sees South Africa in a stronger position than ever before to shrug off sanctions.

"South Africa is the 15th most important trading nation in the world. It has a powerful economy. It is flanked by two oceans. It possesses strategic minerals. It exports food.

"There are contingency plans against sanctions and it may retaliate. These are the basic facts which any sanctions strategy will have to take into account."

To the extent that trade and investment sanctions could be implemented against South Africa, the major negative impact would fall on the lower-income groups, consisting mainly of blacks who relied on the export sector, agriculture and mining for employment.

Neighbouring states could not afford to see sanctions applied to South Africa. These countries needed urgent extra aid to get food shortages under control. Less food was being produced in Africa now than in 1970.

About 500 000 foreign workers from Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Mozambique were employed in SA. If South Africa gave preference to the employment of its own black people, the repercussions on neighbouring territories would be serious because their employment and income would be badly hit.

A disruption of trade between South Africa and the rest of Africa, estimated at R1 500-million in 1980, would result in these African countries having to buy goods elsewhere at much higher cost.

Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho were landlocked and 90% of their imports came through South African railways and harbours.

Oil sanctions would be impractical to apply because even Zimbabwe, Zambia and parts of Zaire could only be supplied with oil through South Africa.

In talking to members I was struck by the importance of nutrition education and the influence it has in deciding people to start growing

A 'shadow' cast on Barclays

SOWETAN 20/3/18

LONDON - Barclays may be eager to persuade people that the bank plays a positive role in South Africa, helping to reform apartheid from within, but "we regard this claim as quite fallacious" says a Barclays "shadow" board.

The board, under the auspices of End Loans to South Africa (Eltsa), adds in its 1981 report released yesterday. "There is no way in which the bank can possibly fight apartheid from within while continuing to act as a commercial enterprise.

"On the contrary, we believe that the operations of Barclays Bank help substantially to strengthen the apartheid system, and must continue to do so as long as it retains its connections with the country and the regime continues to last"

In support of its contention that Barclays has developed close links with the South African armed forces, the report cites a Barclays advertisement in Paratus, journal of the forces, headed "Why does a soldier need a bank?"

The report says Barclays justifies its investment in the new Sasol oil-from-coal plants as "similar to our own very much larger investment in North Sea oil"

"But by selling its defence bonds holding, Barclays in effect recognised that it is not a matter of indifference for what purpose money is used inside South Africa The important question is whether the Sasol project has military significance or not."

The South African Government had itself acknowledged, adds the "shadow" board, that the plants were being built to enable the Government to resist sanctions

The report makes these additional points

- Before sanctions were lifted in Zimbabwe, Barclays ran an advertising campaign in Britain headlined, "If you're starting business with Rhodesia, the last thing you want is a bank that's just starting there" — A reminder that Barclays continued to operate there throughout UDI"
- Barclays National — by operating in Namibia — recognised the illegal South African occupation force
- Barclays continues to operate in the "independent" Bantustans despite the fact that these territories are not recognised by the British government
- Barclays regularly publishes a booklet encouraging pro-Government account of the country

The shadow board ends its report "The board supports the call of representatives of the black population of South Africa for the immediate withdrawal of Barclays from the apartheid regime."

Chairman of the shadow board is Michael Dummett, professor of logic, New College, Oxford. Bishop Colin Winter, bishop in exile from SWA/Namibia, is its secretary. — Own Correspondent.

views about it, in part II of this paper.

be in their area, and to the fact that

"development" projects there might be
very poor and isolated villagers
new ideas. However there is ev
of an efficiently run project th
hardest working. Communal gard
very poor than dairies ~~are~~. A
from a small amount of money for
labour available is limited, a m
project, she may just produc
food to sell she will generally

Most gardens do produce a supplemen-a
most members (see chart p.36). It
a significant amount of cash because o
of lack of labour. However those fam
available for hawking and production a
than women-only families. Nevertheles
gardens cannot generate enough for a f
the dairies, they function as one of s
income. They should be seen not as s
way in which people live but as someth
dietary
people's needs, and in some cases part of people's financial needs.

POSITIVE FACTORS

1. Where the gardens are fully establishe
Umlambo and Inkomo) people who were no
on home grown vegetables say they have
health of their children.

2. At the communal gardens people learn t
soil preparation. They take these te
and teach neighbours. Many members c

3. Apart from the members at Inkomo and a
particularly fertile soil at home, all
communal garden were higher than at ho
better soil preparation there.

. / ...

UN committee told: Sanctions are a shambles

CT 20/3/81 (280)

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Sanctions against South Africa are in a shambles with supertankers delivering Arab oil directly and openly in spite of the official ban imposed by every Opec member and with the global arms ban steadily falling apart.

That was the essence of evidence presented to the United Nations' apartheid committee at hearings intended to set the scene for a sanctions conference in Paris in May.

With President Ronald Reagan hailing South Africa as "a sort of natural ally", it was now a question of averting further erosion rather than seeking to strengthen the arms embargo, its most energetic monitor, Mr Abdul Minty warned.

Undermining developments that were cited, ranged from the relaxing of restrictions against the supply through Israel of US technology, to the apparent acquisition of a strategic nuclear capability through the connivance of "high-level Western officials", in the wake of the secret supply of an advanced US artillery system.

"No Western leader today denies the fact that there is now an apartheid bomb in South Africa," Mr Minty told the committee.

But the real bombshell of the hearings was the release of a detailed analysis of supertankers plying directly between the Arabian Gulf and the Republic in what was hailed as "the biggest and most politically sensitive secret trade in the world".

The glossy 87-page report prepared by the Amsterdam-based Shipping Research Bureau, examined movements of the world tanker fleet from January 1979 to March last year and logged 150 which called at South Africa.

Of these, it named 15 which it reported had sailed directly to South Africa from embargo-supporting Arab states.

Each loaded with oil, they were helping to make the embargo more an "inconvenience" rather than an effective blockade that could bring the Republic to a standstill in two years, the report contended.

"The fact is, the embargo is far from effective. Since its imposition, South Africa appears to have been able to import all the oil it needs."

"Everything about the deliveries is secret," the report declared, with even the tanker names often painted out. But apparently not secret enough, according to the extraordinarly detailed statistics.

One of the 15 "appears to have operated a shuttle-service between the Gulf and South Africa for nearly two years," the report stated.

Under questioning, British researcher, Mr Bernard Rivers — a co-author of the report — insisted that he was trying to be "helpful" rather than embarrass the Opec countries.

Research Bureau chairman, Mr Cor Groenendi, also offered the surmise that "in most cases" the oil had gone to South Africa without the knowledge of the source nation. Documents might have been forged in some instances, the bureau team further suggested.

Shagari tries to push sanctions

RDM 20/3/87 2P

LONDON. — The Nigerian President, Mr Shehu Shagari, who has called on Britain to stop supporting South Africa's economy, had a 45-minute meeting with the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, on Wednesday.

The session, attended by the British Foreign Secretary and other British Ministers, was private and details were not disclosed.

At a state banquet hosted by Queen Elizabeth on Tuesday, president Shagari appealed to Britain to end its support for what he called "the unjust economy of apartheid South Africa."

He planned to repeat his appeal at today's talks, according to a presidential spokesman. "The President will be approaching the issue of sanctions in a most friendly way," he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

CT 21/3/81

Sport blacklist: 'War of nerves' looms

(280)

Staff Reporter

THE sport blacklist issue is a "war of nerves" which will only be resolved when the really big names like tennis star, Guillermo Vilas, pick their side of the fence, according to Barry Richards, globe-trotting South African cricketer.

Till then, Richards said in an interview in his City hotel room yesterday, it was a case of "wait and see".

Richards is in Cape Town for two top cricketing events.

At 11.30am today he will play in the VOB Cavaliers-Stellenbosch 2A Division game at the VOB headquarters at Avenue De Mist, Rondebosch, and on Monday night he will pit himself against Graeme Pollock in the winner-takes-all R1 000 Schus Datsun Master Batsman Competition at Green Point Stadium.

The contest starts at 7.30pm and the bowlers will be Mike Procter, Clive Rice, Alan Kourie and Denys Hobson.

Richards said the blacklist was highly unlikely to affect him personally, as he was not playing first-class cricket anymore.

As far as the Republic was concerned, "from the international point of view South Africa has been out of first-class cricket for 10 years anyway, so it's not going to make any difference".

"I think it's going to affect golf and tennis and other individual sports more than team sports like cricket."

Could the present situation be described as a war of nerves? Richards felt that "it's difficult to say. But when you get the position of people earning a lot of money from a sport, and they're told whether they can do it or or not — well, I don't know. It's very difficult to say.

"An American tennis star might win thousands here in 1980. To tell him not to come back this year is going to be very difficult.

"So I think a 'war of nerves' is a very good description. We'll just have to wait till a test case comes up."

It had to be born in mind that "the Western countries like Britain and Australia have large established bodies of anti-South African people, like Peter Hain and the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

"There might be 10 000 of them, but if only 100 run on to a field you'd have a hell of a time getting them off."

The Australian cricket world would probably be inclined to adopt a cautious attitude towards going against the blacklist, Richards said.

"They've got lots of players of their own, and a lot of international contact, and they've been out of South Africa for so long, many don't realize South Africa isn't there any more. So it's not such a blow to them.

"And for instance, they

RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, March 21, 1981

'Sanctions are only solution to apartheid'

LONDON. — Nigeria's President Shehu Shagari yesterday called on Western governments not to block black Africa's attempts to impose United Nations mandatory sanctions against South Africa, saying an economic boycott of the country was the only way to peacefully dismantle apartheid.

"The system has survived largely through the collusion and encouragement of Western powers who continue to defy world opinion by supplying arms to the racists," he told a Press conference at the end of a four-day visit to Britain.

"We hope the Great Powers will allow sanctions — then it will be the duty of all to uphold them."

President Shagari said Nigeria was determined to continue aiding "the freedom fighters in South Africa and South West Africa".

"We shall use every means at our disposal to fight apartheid," he said.

The Nigerian leader admitted he had not been able to persuade the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to support sanctions.

"The British authorities believe in persuasion. I don't. I don't believe it will be successful," he said.

"She still nurtures the hope that South Africa can be persuaded through talks. I wish her luck."

But he said he believed the British Government realised the importance of co-operating with black Africa and seeing its point of view.

"They are prepared to do so," he said. "But the British have their own allies, and it is their task to discuss among themselves and see whether sanctions will be effective."

He argued that they would be — if they were implemented "in good faith."

President Shagari also told the conference he did not believe President Ronald Reagan's United States Administration would support Unita in Angola.

But he warned that if it did so it would defy Africa and its actions would be "very serious".

He said it was in the interests even of South Africa's friends that apartheid should be "wiped out".

"It can be done by peaceful means. If negotiation fails, then South Africa must be pressurised, and the peaceful way is through sanctions. If this fails you have to resort to armed struggle" — Sapa.

Blacklist hits at lending

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — A blacklist of banks doing business with South Africa is to be sent to black churches throughout the United States.

The move is part of a new campaign against all lending to South Africa, launched jointly by the creator of the Sullivan Principles business code and the US National Council of Churches.

A thousand militant black clergy will asked to call on bank presidents to press the "moral aggression" campaign, Dr Leon Sullivan announced at a briefing

Bank lending to South Africa was "unacceptable"

For the first time Jewish organisations and business groups are also to be approached for support

The Sullivan Principles were launched four years ago to much fanfare and with the endorsement of 12 of the largest US companies active in South Africa.

Though effective as "a catalyst", too many firms were using it as an excuse to do nothing, and were "playing tiddlywinks with the lives of the black people of South Africa," said Dr Sullivan.

Those banks which continued to lend to South Africa would be "listed in church journals and placed on the bulletin boards of the black churches of America We want to know who is with us and who against us."

Dr Sullivan conceded that worldwide support of a loan ban was needed to make it effective. He said that progress was slower in Europe — though Church of England commissioners had shown "indications of support"

Claiming full support from top US trade union leaders, Dr Sullivan said: "We will be mobilising as never before If anyone thinks this is a public relations idea, think again."

Both a director of General Motors and a preacher, he also recently came out against companies expanding their existing investments in South Africa.

A South African spokesman, information vice-consul Theo Vorster, later accused Dr Sullivan of "confusing morality and reality"

He was being selective in ignoring conditions in the Soviet Bloc and China, while his code had "so far failed to secure jobs for 40% of black youth in American cities", said Mr Vorster.

Preventing economic growth in South Africa merely halted progress and the provision of new jobs for blacks, he said.

When the Sullivan Principles were launched in 1977 they were welcomed in South Africa. But the Government called for its general application in the world.

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17/3/81 STAR (280)

Anti-apartheid group attacks SA North Sea oil interests

thing it finds in Britain.

Thirdly, the UK Government made it plain that companies with anything to export should export it to the United Kingdom's partners in the International energy Agreement, which precludes export to South Africa.

Finally, the Gulf spokesman said, this particular find is of a gas condensate not crude oil.

He added "Unilon accepts all these points. So there is no question of obtain oil for South Africa, and suggestions that they are trying to obtain oil from South Africa in this way are invalid."

This view is strongly challenged by the anti-apartheid movement here.

After stating that South Africa's stake in North Sea oil would be increased further if current negotiations between BP and Charter Consolidated led to an agreement, a spokesman said: "It will be argued that this involvement in the North Sea simply represents an effort by South African mining houses to diversify their interests. This ignores the relationship of these mining houses to the apartheid regime and the tremendous vulnerability to an effective oil embargo.

"With such a stake in the North Sea, both Anglo-American and Federale Mynbou are in a position to influence British Government policy and to identify any means by which North Sea oil can be transported either directly or indirectly to South Africa.

Repeating the assertion that the British Government interpreted the guidelines flexibly, he added: "With a growing stake in the North Sea, South African interests can both pressurise for a change in British policy and allow North Sea oil to be sold to countries within the guidelines — but then arrange for it to be re-exported to South Africa.

"A department of Energy official admitted during a meeting with an anti-apartheid movement delegation that the guidelines gave no control over the ultimate destination of North Sea oil."

The anti-apartheid spokesman argued, too, that between them Charter Consolidated (the British arm of Anglo-American) and Federale Mynbou had a substantial stake in the North Sea, and suggested that "despite reported conflicts between "Afrikaner" and "English capital," they could be co-operating in these ventures

The British Government yesterday said it had no objection to South African companies buying into North Sea oil.

A Foreign Office spokesman said South African companies acquiring equity interests in North Sea oil are viewed as a "normal commercial arrangement"

The spokesman pointed out, however, that there was a difference between buying into North Sea oil and actually receiving North Sea oil.

Britain does not sell North Sea oil to South Africa, and markets it only to partners in the EEC, the International Energy Authority and a very few traditional partners like Finland and Iceland

And a spokesman for the Department of Energy said. "Successive governments have operated a system of licensing which is non-discriminatory in terms of nationality.

"Applicants for licences are assessed against published criteria

"All licences are subject to the existing and same policies on dispersal of the oil"

● The opposition shadow Energy Minister, Mr Ted Rowlands sid last night he would revoke any licence granted in a North Sea consortium to a South African company if Labour came to power

17/3/81/280

Increasing South African investment in British oil exploration has been attacked on the grounds that, despite the present UN embargo which prevents any oil from these fields being sold to SA, these holdings will enable pressure to be brought to bear on the British Government to eventually allow such sales.

Dirk de Villiers

LONDON — The South African-owned Unilon oil exploration company, when it bought a stake in a North Sea oil exploration consortium, accepted that none of the oil found could be sent to South Africa.

This was made clear here yesterday by Gulf Oil, operator of the consortium, after the anti-apartheid movement attacked the British Government for giving two South African companies a stake in the latest round of North Sea oil exploration licences despite United Nations sanctions.

But anti-apartheid spokesmen here claim these guidelines are too flexibly interpreted by the British Government which has twice allowed swap arrangements involving North Sea oil.

A Gulf Oil spokesman said Unilon was not the only mining company involved in this particular consortium — it had originally had a connection with the British National Coal Board, hence the mining bias.

Several factors, he explained, militated against South Africa obtaining North Sea oil through this 10 percent holding of Federale Mynbou.

The first was that anything discovered by the consortium was subject to 51 percent partnership with the British Government — so Unilon's share was effectively cut by half.

Secondly, Unilon accepted that the consortium is obliged by the UK Government to land any-

CT 27/3/81

Azapo explains reasons behind artists blacklist

Staff Reporter

THE Azanian Peoples' Organization (Azapo) had embarked on a campaign to culturally isolate South Africa in order to pressurize the government into "implementing fundamental changes inside the country", according to a statement released by the organization.

The document has been made available to clarify Azapo's controversial decision to blacklist foreign musicians and other artists who visit South Africa.

The American musician Lovelace Watkins, who is performing in Cape Town, has been put on the blacklist He was forced to cancel a show in Welkom following a threat to boycott the performance

Azapo said the blacklist was being circulated internationally and that it had enlisted the help of influential anti-apartheid organizations and artists' unions to dissuade artists and sportsmen from coming to South Africa

Cancellations

"Those who have the interest of the black people of Azania at heart have heard the call and will not come," the statement said These included well-known artists such as Brooke Benton, O C Smith and Rufus Thomas, who have all cancelled tours of South Africa

"Those artists who come here to perform claim that they are musicians and not politicians, yet as soon as they arrive here they speak of great change in South Africa

"Is the relaxation of petty apartheid at 'multiracial' theatres such as the Colloseum not a political gambit? Is equality in that mixed audience just as long as the show lasts not just a political bluff?

"Soon after the show ends, everthing goes back to normal and we are again subjected to a myriad of racist laws So that while (blacks) are allowed to pay equally with whites to see international stars, they have to carry passes in their pockets," the organization said

Evil system

Azapo said it was not fighting international artists, but wanted them to "help us fight the evil system which is perpetually trying to destroy the human in us"

The organization said it could not allow the presence of international artists in South Africa to "boost the morale of the government" Some artists visited this country to encourage local talent, but Azapo could no longer allow them to "further discourage" local artists, who had always been "curtain raisers" on visitors' shows.

Other visiting artists sang songs which offered messages for the poor and deprived, but this could not change the political situation for blacks, Azapo said

"Azapo now calls on the black man to make the sacrifice of boycotting performances by foreign artists We have to choose between entertainment for the sake of enjoyment and liberation Certain pleasures must be sacrificed for the greater goal of liberation," the organization said

Panic over blacklist

C. Herald 21/3/81

280

THE United Nations blacklist of sportsmen who have visited South Africa has thrown a number of the world's white sporting nations into a panic.

Reaction to the list has been wide-ranging — varying from open jubilation in Africa and other third world countries to accusations of blackmail in right-wing political and media circles

Chris de Broglio, secretary of the South African non-racial Olympic Committee, the London-based anti-apartheid organisation, which has played an important role in the drawing up of the blacklist, scotched claims that the list was nothing more than an attempt to blackmail world sportsmen.

'Sportsmen are free to visit South Africa whenever they want to. But then they must not expect to be welcomed in the rest of the world.

CHOICE

'Surely that is not blackmail. Sportsmen have a clear choice. Either they can continue to visit South Africa and help prop up apartheid in that country — or they can play sport freely with the rest of the world. The choice is theirs,' he said.

In South Africa, Mr M N Pather, secretary of the South African Council, on sport, the body of which is supplying names of visiting sportsmen to the United Nations, predicted that the latest move to intensify South Africa's isolation would snowball.

The West Indian governments will release a statement in April in which they will disclose ways of how they intend to intensify this county's isolation.

Over the next few months, we hope to enlist support of every country in the world for the blacklist,' he added.

A total of 185 names are already on the list. Indications are that it will increase to over 200 when an updated version is released later this month.

British Lions captain Bill Beaumont has withdrawn from a match which he was to have played in the Orange Free State.

Beaumont said he feared he would not be allowed to enter Argentina with the England rugby team later this year if he went to South Africa.

Beaumont, whose family owns a knitting mill in Lancashire, also admitted that he did a lot of business in third world countries. He expressed the fear that he might not be allowed into these countries if he went back to South Africa.

However, he condemned the blacklist, saying it was nothing more than an attempt to blackmail sportsmen.

Golfer Nick Faldo, who is also on the list has already stated that he will never again visit this country.

Tennis could be one of the sports most hard-hit by the list. Professional players were due to have urgent meetings in Paris over the weekend to discuss the situation.

A spokesman, Cliff Drysdale, said the matter was 'serious'.

Sanroc happy, says Ramsamy

SAM RAMSAY, chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), is jubilant over the success of the United Nations blacklist of sportsmen who visit South Africa.

Speaking at a meeting of the Special Committee Against Apartheid at the United Nations, he said he was pleased the blacklist has had an immediate effect — Kenya and Nigeria already denying sportsmen who have contacts with South Africa the right to play against them.

He also said the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa approved of the blacklist, which means that African countries will not take part in events in which there are participants who maintain sporting contacts with South Africa.

CRICKET

He was also of the opinion that Western countries would follow suit, but even if they did not he made it clear the backlash would hit them.

'For example, India, Pakistan and the West Indies would support it — and that's half the vote in the International Cricket Conference,' he said.

'So British cricketers could suffer if they have sports links with South Africa.'

One other aspect he was especially pleased about was that the blacklist affected golfers and tennis players, who because of their individuality and professional aspect have been difficult targets to pin down. Now however the world has been made aware of who they are and pressure can be brought to bear on them.

Mr Ramsamy said that his next project was to intensify activity to prevent New Zealand and Ireland from playing rugby against South Africa.

No violence will be used at fight-Azapo

By CHARLES MOGALE

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has announced that although it was calling for a complete boycott of the forthcoming Peter Mathebula world title fight, "no violence will be used to disrupt it".

This assurance came from the publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr George Wauchope, when he was addressing about 250 people at the Sharpeville shootings commemoration service at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia on Saturday.

Reiterating Azapo's stand on the fight, Mr Wauchope said it was being used to "demonstrate to the outside world how things have 'changed' in South Africa", and as a catalyst to counteract the successful blacklisting of overseas sportsmen who come to the country.

ENDORSE

"We endorse the stand of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa and of the United Nations with regard to sporting contact with South Africa, that while it does not discourage individual sportsmen from fulfilling their potential overseas, that these individuals do not go and sell the Government's policy abroad and further that they go and inform the outside world of the real situation here." Mr Wauchope said.

The fight was being used to further mislead the world that apartheid "is dead".

Mr Wauchope said no violence was used to disrupt the Lovelace Watkins show which flopped in Welkom or the Ray Charles show which was cancelled at the Jabulani Amphitheatre.

"It would," he said, "need a man with a South African Defence Force heart to go and listen to

tle differences within the black nation — "all oppressed people of this country" — unity was essential.

The Government was convinced it was invircible.

"It is up to us who keep the wheels of industry turning and the overall wealth of the country so high, to see to it that the oppressive system is not invincible. It is the black man who should get the glory for the economic wealth the country boasts today. We should just learn to bury our little differences and show South Africa, which has boasted that it can attack Maputo and nobody there can live to tell the story, that it is not at all invincible," Dr Salojee said.

Azapo won't disrupt title fight

One of the highly charged commemorative services held over the weekend to remember the Sharpeville shootings was told the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) was, in principle, opposed to the Mathebula world title fight although it had decided not to disrupt it

The Soweto services in particular, were marked by attacks on the United States, England and West Germany for, "conniving with the Government in perpetuating the oppression of blacks and exploitation of them"

The services, held at various centres throughout the country, were symbolised by the dawn clean-up on Saturday morning of the 69 graves of the victims who died on March 21, 1960

The victims were among residents of Sharpeville who had staged a protest against the pass laws.

The clean-up was organised by the Azanian Youth National Unity

Several speakers, picked from proponents of the black consciousness organisations, condemned the shootings as "cowardly, violent and showed the Nationalists's determination to continue oppressing blacks"

REMEMBER

Mr Tom Manthata, secretary of the Committee of Ten, speaking in Alexandra, said blacks should not only remember Sharpeville victims but those "liberation heroes" who died in other incidents including the recent raid on ANC bases in Maputo.

Mr Manthata attacked the Alexandra Liaison Committee without mentioning it by name by saying it had forsaken the people's right to own land for a 'suspicious reprieve"

Without offering an alternative, he said the people of Alexandra should not have agreed to the State removing from them the free-hold rights.

Mr Leonard Mosala a member of the Committee of Ten, and Mr Kehla Mthebu, president of Azapo, warned that peace and stability would not prevail as long as "people were brutalised."

Mr Mthembu reaffirmed Azapo's commitment to isolate South Africa culturally and sportingly

At a meeting in Lenasia, Mr George Wauchope, Azapo's publicity secretary, said the many blacks who would go to the Mathebula fight, would be 'perpetuating their own oppression and delaying their own liberation struggle"

Most of the services were punctuated by freedom songs, the raising of the clenched fist and the reading of poetry.

Pictures of Mr Robert Sobukwe, the dead former president of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Albert Luthuli, former president of the ANC, Miss Lilian Ngoyi and Hector Peterson, the first victim of the Soweto uprising, were prominently displayed at the Soweto services.

Although four members of the Mamelodi branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) were allegedly picked up by security police on the eve of the services, police kept a low profile.

They were spotted parked in two cars, a few blocks from where the two Soweto services were held.

280 STAR 23/3/81

Irish poll shows drop in opposition to SA tour

Own Correspondent

DUBLIN — Public opposition to the Irish rugby tour of South Africa appears to be dropping, if an opinion poll published here at the weekend is anything to go by.

With a surprisingly slim margin between the two bodies of opinion, 40 percent of those polled were against the tour, while 34 percent were in favour. Previous polls had put opposition to the tour at a much higher level.

The poll was conducted by the Sunday Independent, one of Ireland's main Sunday newspapers

Fifty-two percent of the sample said the Irish Government should not intervene, and 55 percent said the Government should not prevent players from travelling to South Africa.

Almost 60 percent believed that the holding of the tour would have no influence on apartheid, and 54 percent thought there would be no influence on apartheid if the tour did not go ahead.

Sixty percent approved of Irish trade with South Africa, compared with 19 percent against

The poll indicated that Irish companies trading with African countries, particularly Nigeria, were increasingly alarmed at possible embargoes if the tour went ahead.

Already Guinness, the major Irish brewery, with three breweries in Nigeria, has refused two employees special leave to go on the tour.

Both John Robbie, the Irish scrumhalf, and international No 8 Michael Gibson, had said they would go to South Africa if selected.

About 70 Irish companies with close ties with Nigeria are apprehensive about possible repercussions.

Nigerian President Shehu Shagari said in London at the weekend: "Any sporting organisation going to South Africa is running the risk of losing the goodwill of African countries."

Nigeria is Ireland's largest export market in Africa, receiving goods worth R72-million last year Thousands of Irish missionaries, doctors, nurses, teachers and agriculturists work in Nigeria.

South Africa accounts for only one-sixth of the total R126-million of goods Ireland exports to Africa.



Bill Beaumont . . . a mouse.

Beaumont savaged

The Star Bureau

LONDON — England's rugby captain Bill Beaumont has been savaged this week by Sunday Express editor Sir John Junor for deciding against playing in South Africa.

Beaumont "looks as big and tough as a double-decker bus," notes Sir John. "A shame then that he should act like a frightened mouse and be the first to surrender to the threats of Mr Peter Hain

"I would like to think that among British sportsmen threatened with being blacklisted, there are some who although they are not as big and brawny as Mr Beaumont, have just a little more guts," says Sir John.

NZ Govt veto grant to rugby

By Terry McLean

AUCKLAND — Because of the Springbok tour, the Muldoon Government has vetoed the usual annual grant of about R10 000 to the New Zealand Rugby Union.

The Prime Minister said the decision to withhold the grant which, he conceded, had been substantially used for the coaching of young players, had been made because of rugby's financial resources and at the instigation of the Sports Council and the Ministry of Sport.

It is known that in recent years both the Sports Council and the Ministry have urged the Minister not to grant the donation.

The Government's decision is certain to be heavily attacked when the New Zealand Rugby Union holds its annual meetings on April 9.

Blacklist ball back in court of Sanroc

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Nigeria, black Africa's major tennis power, has been expelled from the international grand prix circuit as a warning to other countries considering applying the UN blacklist aimed at South Africa.

The move by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council in Paris on Friday is in retaliation to Nigeria's jailing and deportation of three blacklisted British tennis players who went to play in the grand prix there last month.

REIMBURSE

The council, which comprises three tournament directors, three players' representatives and three members of the International Tennis Federation, also ordered the Nigerians to reimburse the Britons — John Feaver, Harvey Becker and John Whiteford — R700 each for their travel expenses.

Mr Owen Williams, tournament director of the South African Open Tennis Championship and a member of the MIPTC, said Nigeria would not be allowed back unless it agreed to abide by the grand prix rules to guarantee the admission and gible to compete.

"People outside are trying to dictate what happens to grand prix tennis and that is very bad," said Mr Williams

"It will mean chaos and heartbreak for players, all caused by people who don't give a fig about tennis.

"That is why we have taken this strong stand against Nigeria"

MIPTC chairman, Mr Philippe Chatrier, said after Friday's meeting that Nigeria was charged with attacking the right of individuals to participate freely in international sport.

"Obviously we cannot stand for that, even if it means losing several grand prix tournaments," Mr Chatrier said.

Most Third World countries — including tennis powers like India and Egypt — and Sweden are reportedly prepared to observe the UN blacklist, thereby losing grand prix status for their national tournaments.

Mr Williams, however, has dismissed this as "pure speculation."

And he insists that the South African Open next month will not be badly hit by the blacklist.

The players who have withdrawn for fear of jeopardising their future playing careers are all tail-enders, he said

But he warned that the effects of the blacklist would be felt by South Africa in the long term

Every foreign player who enters next month's South African Open will be named on the UN blacklist, Sanroc has vowed.

Mr Samba Ramsammy, chairman of the anti-apartheid sports body, said at the weekend his organisation was picking up the gauntlet thrown down by MIPTC.

"Sanroc and the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa have accepted this challenge and will persevere with the blacklist

Anti-apartheid activist Mr Peter Hain also condemned Nigeria's expulsion from the grand prix circuit.

"It can only accelerate the pace of pressure on South Africa and for the blacklist.

"The interpretation which I am sure will be made in South Africa is that this is a blow for the anti-apartheid cause. But I don't see it that way," he said.

"What it shows is that yet again South Africa is the source of disruption in international sport.

HYPOCRISY

A correspondent to The Times' letter page writes that Sanroc's inconsistent application of dual standards leads it and its supporters into unedifying, apparent hypocrisy

"Mr S Ramsamy of Sanroc should understand that many people in the Western world are revolted by the sort of political and social systems prevalent in many of the countries of Africa and the Third World," writes Mr C C Elsell of London

"They are characterised by a mixture of brutality, corruption and incompetence that imposes upon their unfortunate peoples such a degree of misery and uncertainty that most might be all to happy to accept a chance to live in South Africa, even if this entailed submitting to the indignities suffered by the black people of the country"

Swazi split over sanctions on SA

Argus 24/3/81

Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE — A split is developing in the Swaziland Government on the issue of support for sanctions against South Africa

Swaziland's Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, said recently it would be suicidal for states bordering South Africa to support sanctions

The Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, repeated this in a statement read in Parliament on his behalf while he was in Maputo.

However, Parliament has now been asked not to have this statement printed on the debate records.

ACCUSED

A faction led by the Deputy Education Minister, Mr W M Magongo, says that the sanction issue is new and has not yet been discussed by Parliament.

According to the Deputy Minister, the government has not yet taken a stand on the sanctions issue He has accused Mr Dlamini of being undiplomatic.

The motion not to have the statement printed on the debate records was moved in the absence of the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

British sports chief Jeeps to head latest UN blacklist

ROM 24/3/81

(280)

London Bureau

LONDON. — Mr Dickie Jeeps, chairman of the British Sports Council, will top the United Nations blacklist of British sportspeople who, in the past six months, have had or have encouraged sporting links with South Africa.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Sam Ramsamy, London-based chairman of the South African Nonracial Olympic Committee (Sanroc) and a member of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa.

He said the inclusion of Mr Jeeps — who led a sports council fact-finding mission to South Africa last year — was "completely justified" and would embarrass the British Government.

"Britain is among the most guilty of all countries in the world, because of its cynical sporting links with South Africa despite having signed the Gleneagles Agreement in 1977, which discouraged such links," Mr Ramsamy said.

"And Mr Jeeps, as chairman of a so-called independent government body, speaking with authority for the whole of British sport, has contravened Gleneagles many times by encouraging sportsmen to play in South Africa.

"He even led a Sports Council team to South Africa last year and reported back that the racists there were integrating most sports and sportsmen regardless of race. This was a lie. So he must go on the blacklist.

"This is only the beginning of our campaign to isolate South Africa," Mr Ramsamy said.

"If New Zealand allows the South African rugby team to tour this summer, the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane next year will be immediately threatened — unless, of course, Australia refuses to invite the New Zealanders."

Mr Jeeps said later: "It is untrue to say, as Mr Ramsamy claims, that I have ever encouraged anyone to play sport in South Africa.

"And it is unfortunate that some members of Sanroc, who left South Africa many years ago, have not been back to see for themselves how much integration there has been since they left."

Sapa reports that the SA Council on Sport (Sacos) president, Mr Hassan Howa, yesterday renewed his call for a national convention of all sports administrators.

He said that although not enough had been done to warrant Sacos backing a call to end the isolation threat, the situation could be saved "by South Africans".

"There is a solution, there must be a solution. And I believe that we should sit down together, all this country's sporting administrators, and find it.

"Dr Danie Craven and the others on his side believe that the concessions they have made are already enough. I say they have made no concessions at all.

"Quite clearly they don't understand my feelings, my reasoning, just as I am prepared to concede I do not appreciate theirs," Mr Howa said.

AL NEWS

Australian-NZ joint action to halt tour is denied

By Hugh Crawford

CANBERRA — The Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Tony Street, has postponed a planned trip to New Zealand after reports which linked the trip with the coming Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand

The trip has been in the pipeline for some weeks, but some newspapers have suggested in front page stories that Mr Street would use the trip to exert pressure on the New Zealand Foreign Minister, Mr Brian Talboys in a bid to have the Springbok tour cancelled

Mr Street's office said that because of the misleading stories in the Australian media about the nature of the trip a decision was taken to postpone the visit

Mr Street had originally planned to visit New Zealand early next month in response to a long-standing invitation from Mr Talboys

While the purpose of the trip was to discuss a range of regional issues and bilateral matters officials in Mr Streets Canberra office today conceded that the Springbok tour would probably have been discussed

Mr Talboys told a news conference in Wellington that although Mr Street had denied Australian Press reports of course nobody will let that be so I think the best way to prove that is not the purpose is to postpone the visit"

Both men are hopeful that they can meet before the Asian Foreign Ministers Conference in Manila in June

While the Australian Government is concerned that the Springbok tour could threaten the Brisbane Commonwealth Games senior officials feel a trip to New Zealand which could be seen as exerting undue pressure on New Zealand, would be counter-productive

Last week Africa's influential spokesman on sport Mr Abraham Ordia warned in Canberra that the African nations might boycott the Brisbane Games if the New Zealand rugby tour went ahead and New Zealand competed in the Games

Ernest Shirley reports from Brisbane that public opinion is veering more and more to the view that Africa will boycott the Commonwealth Games if the Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand goes ahead

Mr Ordia is still travelling around Australia and nothing he has said so far about the tour of New Zealand has given any comfort to Australia about the prospect of a black boycott of the Brisbane games

King bars sanctions

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland's King Sobhuza II has backed his Prime Minister and Foreign Minister by saying that Swaziland will not back sanctions against South Africa and has thus stopped a developing split in the Government on the sanctions issue.

Sporting cold war coming

24/3/81

The United Nations-sponsored blacklist which is aimed at the watertight isolation of South African sport, has set alight a very short fuse.

280

The Star Bureau

LONDON — International sport and politics are moving swiftly towards an almighty explosion over the immensely delicate problem of links with South Africa.

The United Nations, backed by Sanroc and the Anti-Apartheid Movement, want all countries to ban all players and officials who have been to the Republic since September last year.

Now sport is starting to hit back, with the opening salvoes coming in Paris last week from the Men's International Professional Tennis Council (MIPTC).

Nigeria has been booted out of the international grand prix circuit because of a ban against three Britons who played in South Africa, and were told they would not be re-admitted until they furnished a guarantee that all eligible tennis players would be free to play there.

Mr David Gray, secretary of the International Tennis Federation, confirmed yesterday that exactly the same action would be taken against any other country refusing to admit players on the blacklist.

"We have always had the powers to do this. In the past six months we have had to warn two other member countries that they faced expulsion Sweden didn't want to admit a South African and Taiwan wanted to keep out Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia.

"We waved the rule book at them — and they submitted"

The English cricket authorities have also given a firm indication that they will not tolerate political interference. The West Indies were told that if Robin Jackman was not welcome because of his South African links, the England team would pack their bags

One of the most intriguing and topical situations is in rugby. The international rugby board has given short shrift to political manoeuvring in the past — and will continue to do so.

But what about the Irish Government? It bitterly opposes the May tour of South Africa and is desperate to convince Black Africa of the sincerity of its opposition.

If it does, Ireland could be thrown out of international rugby for playing the French who visited South Africa.

The Foreign Office in Dublin was clearly taken aback by the prospect yesterday After a long pause, an official would say only: "It is a hypothetical matter"

Sanroc president Sam Ramsamy says the organisation is at war with the tennis world. That war is already widening and the consequences look ominous

Heavy security for fight



Police chief Brigadier Van Eyk.

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

MASSIVE security arrangements have been made for the Peter "Terror" Mathebula world title defence at Orlando Stadium on Saturday.

Soweto police chief, Brigadier M van Eyk, said yesterday a large contingent of police will be on duty to maintain law and order. Announcing the security arrangements, Brig van Eyk, said this will include the might of Soweto's police force, West Rand Board police and more than 250 officers from a private security firm.

This indicates that a "small army" has been assigned to maintain order at the big fight — the first world title fight at Orlando Stadium, and in any black township in the country.

And Mr Chris Gibbons, the tournament director, also announced yesterday that Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development has indicated he will be present at the fight. They will get a confirmation from his office today.

But the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen and Prime Minister, P W Botha, have turned down invitations to be at the fight.

Mr Gibbons said: "As far as we know, Dr Koornhof would be the only cabinet minister at the fight. No other minister will be there."

And the Soweto Committee of Ten has also taken a stand against the fight. According to sources close to the committee, the stand might bar the chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, from attending the showdown at Orlando.

It was not yet clear yesterday whether Dr Motlana will still be getting to the fight as he had earlier announced.

Dr Motlana said yesterday: "The less said about the fight the better. I am not going to discuss this with the Press."

Meanwhile pamphlets calling on people to ignore Azapo's call to boycott the fight were distributed in several black townships yesterday morning.

The pamphlets entitled "Save Our Champ", are authored by a group calling itself the Peter "Terror" Mathebula Fan Club.

The pamphlet states that Azapo was being unfair on Mathebula because they did not stop him from fighting for the world title and should therefore not interfere with his title defence.

On security, Brig van Eyk has appealed to the public to help the police in their endeavour to maintain law by informing them about any "nasty" incidents outside and inside the stadium. Police would search everybory who entered the stadium for

TO PAGE 3

'Ciskei blacklist will fail'

THE attempts to blacklist people who attended Ciskei's independence celebrations would fail, Brig Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services said in an interview in Zwelitsha yesterday.

Brig Sebe was reacting to a resolution taken in Port Elizabeth last Sunday by the Committee of 21, which is a civic body under the chairmanship of Mr A Z Lamani, a former Ciskei politician.

About 60 people attending the Committee of 21 meeting supported the blacklist motion, which was tabled by Mr Lamani.

Brig Sebe said Mr Lamani had tried to launch a boycott of the Ciskei independence referendum last December

"He failed to stop the referendum and he is also going to fail in his new attempt." — Sapa.

SA sports blacklist diabolical?

WHEN the South African religion of sport is attacked, it isn't surprising that commentators tend to lose their sense of proportion, and exaggerate. Thus, you'll hear that the idea of the now much-publicised 'blacklist' is diabolical, monstrous, abominable.

The word 'treason' is even bandied about.

One hears, too, of how people who don't have South Africa at heart are bedevilling sport.

Have these commentators ever bothered to look into their backyard? Many people who are not happy with the sports set-up and who say so are South Africans. They want to play for South Africa, or want to see their children in South African blazers.

And they want this achievement on merit. At present, whatever is said about change, they are denied merit achievement.

POINT

If they then choose to make their point at the conference table is this treason?

TOP LEVEL

Just about ever day we are regaled with reports (often written by white South Africans) of how South African sport has become more multi-racial.

The fact that an 'Indian,' Rashid Varachia, is president of the South African Cricket Union is used as proof of its multi-racialism.

Surely the president of a South African organisation should be South African first, second and last, and that racial tags such as 'Indian' should have been long ago thrown out of the window?

In fact, with a president with an 'Indian' label, SACU is not non-racial.

Also, it would help Cape Herald and its readers if some enlightened person (and there again whites seem to outnumber others) will explain the racial changes which overseas people are continually being told.

One must acknowledge some minimal change, but it is of the sort that those Transvaal schoolboys speak when they say that they don't mind mixed sport, but they believe it should NOT be at school level.

Our readers want to know of this change.

When members of a cricket team are prevented from playing with their clubmates because they happen to be the wrong 'race' and need a permit to play there. Is that an advance?

When Cape Herald invited Precious McKenzie from New Zealand to be guest speaker at a banquet in Cape Town and the South African government refused him a visa to travel (when he was virtually on his way to the airport) was that an advance?

We could go on with examples of absolute duplicity (stupidity) in sport.

Are these not abominable, atrocious, diabolical, monstrous? Should not the people who make such visa decisions as McKenzie's be accused of treason for embarrassing their country?



From The Sunday Tribune.

1) Date: the agricultural census refers to 1972-73, the Unisa survey to January and February 1975 and this survey to end-1975 and early 1976.

2) Area: the census includes all holdings in four Karoo magisterial districts, the Unisa survey includes 300 farms scattered all over the Cape (a breakdown by district is not given and the inclusion of Boland farms, where cash earnings for men workers are highest, may draw the average upwards), and this survey includes farms scattered in four magisterial districts but not evenly distributed.

3) The Unisa survey refers to Coloured domestic workers only, and both the Census and this survey also include Africans.

But these differences do not adequately explain the enormous divergence in the figures. It seems that if the census fi ages must have risen ext te (although the Theron Cc f all women workers h d the average increase only 6,5 percent in 1974) (is survey must have been re well above the average f



Eire fails to sway IRFU

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Eire Government is making a last attempt to stop the Irish rugby tour of South Africa.

Foreign Minister Mr Brian Lenihan, spent 45 minutes yesterday trying to persuade IRFU officials against mounting the tour that will heap African anger on Ireland.

But, as with his first meeting with the Irish rugby bosses last November, he was hamstrung before it started.

His Government will not resort to strongarm tactics it deplores in other regimes.

This means that any passport action against the players is ruled out.

Observers believe that he made little or no impression on the IRFU delegation.

Third world countries have started flexing their commercial muscle to stop the tour.

Nigeria has leaned on Guinness, the brewers with a R19-million stake in its country and two employees in the touring party.

The result was that Guinness stopped the players, scrumhalf John Robbie and number eight Mike Gibson from taking leave between May 9 and June 6 — the tour dates.

Robbie quit the company and vowed to meet his tour commitment.

Gibson is still thinking things over, although he is "bitterly disappointed" at his employer's action.

DESPITE THOSE SANCTIONS . . .

UN cash used to buy food in South Africa

S. Times 29/3/81 280 BBB

SPECIAL REPORT BY NORMAN CHANDLER

THE United Nations is breaking its own sanctions policy by allowing food to be bought from South Africa with UN cash.

The money is given by the world organisation to territories in Southern Africa for feeding refugees and for other projects.

At least R20-million a year has been spent in two years.

In an investigation during a week in which African UN members demanded mandatory sanctions against South Africa, I found that:

- Orders are placed in South Africa because of slow deliveries from Europe and the United States.
- If UN funds are not spent, donations could be cut back when further money is requested.
- Money given by international aid organisations is also being spent here.

The countries most involved are Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Swaziland.

OAU study

They have had millions of rands poured in, particularly in a bid to ease the plight of refugees as a result of the Rhodesian and Angolan wars.

In addition, poor crops after drought have forced thousands to flee Zambia and Mozambique, which meant the wholesale purchase of food.

The organisations who have given money for aid of all kinds include the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Children's Fund, the United States Agency for International Development, and the Organisation for African Unity.

Private groups include the World Council of Churches, Danish Church Aid Organisation and World Vision.

- The OAU this week had a first-class opportunity to study Botswana's crop problems when it held a soil utilisation conference in Gaborone.

One trade official operating outside South Africa told me: "The countries of Southern Africa have no option but to spend this money in South Africa They call it emergency spending.

"They cannot wait for ever for orders placed in Europe, the United States, the Far East and other parts of the world — and, even then, the overseas orders are shipped through South Africa, earning valuable foreign exchange for that country.

"The orders are placed overseas for better prices or for credit reasons but deliveries are so lengthy that emergency orders are made in South Africa.

"In many cases, the purchaser is able to obtain an overseas-produced product on an ex-stock delivery from South Africa!

"The problem faced by countries such as Botswana or Zimbabwe, for instance, are that they are just about able to feed their own people, with massive help from South Africa. But the moment refugees turn up, they are in a quandary.

Quandary

"For instance, there are a large number of South African refugees at Dukwe (in north-east Botswana) who must be fed

"South Africa is right next door — and United Nations resolutions or not, the food has to be bought . . . with UN money."

The knowledge that international aid is being spent in South Africa has not been lost on South African trade officials.

It is calculated that a huge proportion of the money spent here by southern and central African states is from donations

"Let's say that R20-million, plus, is at stake," said a source.

"If, for instance, aid programmes poured $10-million into one country, and that money was only half spent by September/October when the budget for the next year is discussed, then aid would be halved.

"So, in order to build up a stockpile of food and equipment, and in order to maintain the level of donation, all the money must be spent."

Aid to Africa is to be debated at a special conference in Geneva on April 9 and 10.

Hosted by the UN High Commission for Refugees and the OAU, the conference is to debate the future of refugees, the money spent on them, and where it is spent.

The conference follows a decision, taken in December last year by the UNHCR, to suspend aid to 350 000 refugees in Zimbabwe because of what an official told me was "blatant abuse".

Zimbabwe has estimated that resettlement of refugees is costing the country R4-million a week.

c) Schooling.

all workers had been on the farm for less than two months.

51

The tables show that about a quarter of the workers had been on the farm for less than one year and a further 18 percent for more than 20 years. About 13 percent of

One worker was simply described as having been on the farm'less than one year'.

The table suggests that farm workers in the Karoo, when they decide to leave a farm, look for work first on another farm in the same area (often only a few miles away). A few try to get work in the nearest town but it seems either that they seldom go far away, or that those who do seldom return to the farms.

Results from the Unisa survey - for all four areas - seem to confirm this: 27 percent of the workers who left the farms during 1973 and 1974 went to towns or cities (presumably 73 percent went to other farms). Of those employed at the time of the Unisa survey, 69 percent came from other farms, 11 percent from towns and cities and 16 percent were working with their first employer.(13)

PART II :

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Holland's doubts about sanctions

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — Holland's largest daily newspaper, De Telegraaf, claiming reliable Government sources, says the Dutch Cabinet has decided against an oil embargo

But the Foreign Minister, Mr Chris van de Klaauw, is due to report to Parliament today on his attempts to find support for an embargo among Holland's West European allies.

The Dutch Prime Minister, Mr Dries van Agt, who ended a visit to Zimbabwe at the weekend is reported to have talked to Mr Mugabe about such an embargo

A Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said the two leaders had agreed that an oil embargo on South Africa would harm Zimbabwe. He refused to comment on the report in De Telegraaf.

The tacit rejection of an embargo by Salisbury could provide the Van Agt Government with valuable ammunition in the debate on oil sanctions against an embargo

Mr van Agt goes to Washington today for talks with President Reagan. Western pressure on South Africa to end apartheid is expected to be on the agenda

In Copenhagen, Denmark's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Wilhelm Ulrichsen told reporters "We will not consider imposing unilateral economic sanctions against South Africa as they would not be effective alone in making South Africa abolish apartheid."

The Danish line on sanctions followed a recent decision against a South African boycott by the Norwegian Government.

Norway said that sanctions would not force South Africa to abandon its racial policies but would hurt Norway's shipping industry

The Prime Minister probably hopes that Mr Mugabe's attitude will persuade some Christian Democrat dissenters to support the Government and vote against an embargo

planned for April 9 or 10 in Parliament

Mugabe explains the SA sanction problem

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said at the weekend that he hoped the United States would not cement ties with South Africa — and promised to work to make the US aware of the dangers of apartheid

He conceded that Zimbabwe would not be able to implement sanctions against South Africa because of its geographical and economic position

"This is not to say we are against the international community imposing sanctions," he said. "We voted for those at the United Nations because we had to be seen to be giving support to the efforts of the Organisation of African Unity and international community.

"However, we did explain that when it comes to the actual implementation of sanctions, Zimbabwe would not be able to involve itself."

Mr Mugabe said he hoped President Ronald Reagan's administration would be deterred from moving closer to South Africa by the US's commitment to democracy and the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity.

These, he said, ought to prevent "that negative process" of supporting and advancing apartheid in South Africa and South West Africa

"If the worst should happen, we would regret it," he said

"But we will continue to work as effectively as possible to make the US administration see things the way we see them; see the dangers of a South Africa based on minority rule — the essence of whose policy is apartheid."

Mr Mugabe said he wanted the US to see the need for extending the area of democracy in Southern Africa and establishing a zone "which the US can regard as supportive of the true principles of democracy, true principles governing humanity, and relations between man and man".

Commenting on the international donors' conference in Zimbabwe last week — when pledges were made to boost the country's coffers with R1 100 million — he said that while his government was "overwhelmed" by the response, he felt the British contribution was "insufficient and inadequate"

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Mr Mugabe referred particularly to the pledge of R10-million for the purchase of land to resettle peasants living in overcrowded black rural areas.

"We are grateful to Britain for pledging this additional amount, but I am afraid it falls far short of our expectations," said Mr Mugabe.

However, the head of the British delegation, Lord Soames, had explained that the money was for 1981, and further talks would be held for British aid next year and in 1983.

Asked about South Africa's cancellation last week of the preferential trade agreement between the two countries, he said he hoped it would not affect Zimbabwe very drastically.

Zimbabwe was getting new markets elsewhere in Africa, and with its entry into the European Common Market, he believed it was perhaps gaining greater trade in new places which would effectively counter the loss with South Africa — Sapa.

Students support sports isolation

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Representatives of a number of predominantly black student organizations have come out in support of local and international moves to isolate South African sport

Delegates who met at the University of Durban-Westville at the weekend also rejected participation in any Republic Day celebrations

In another resolution they accused the University of the Witwatersrand's administration of "hypocrisy" for its stand on student behaviour during the chaotic meeting of Dr Piet Koornhof there recently

A statement issued after the meeting said delegates included members of the Black Students' Society at the universities of Witwatersrand, Natal and Cape Town the SRC of the University of Durban-Westville, representatives from the University of the Western Cape, the University of Transkei, Turfloop, Rand College of Education, Transvaal College of Education, medical SRC of the University of Natal and and the South African Black Inter-varsities Committee

A few white students also attended the conference

The delegates affirmed their commitment to the struggle for a non-racial, democratic South Africa and endorsed the South African Council on Sport (Sacos), led by Mr Hassan Howa, as "the sole representative of the non-racial sports movement" in the country

The sports resolution noted that there was a dire shortage of sports and other fundamental facilities "in all the oppressed communities of South Africa", and that the international community could not be deluded by these "so-called changes while the majority of South Africa's population continues to be denied fundamental human rights"

Delegates reaffirmed their support for the international sporting isolation of South Africa and for the blacklist of those who have sporting contact with the country

They also condemned the proposed Irish rugby tour of South Africa and the proposed Springbok tour of New Zealand

The students said the creation of the Republic of South Africa was "a shame and disgrace to the meaning attached to 'republic' and it has resulted in the entrenchment of racial laws and oppression of our people".

The creation of the Republic had "exposed the government's contempt for the oppressed people of South Africa by exluding them from the Republic referendum"

Rejecting Republic Day celebrations, they pledged to continue striving to make a democratic society a reality

Black student groups back the blacklist

RDM 31/3/81

280

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

REPRESENTATIVES of a number of predominantly black student organisations have come out in support of local and international moves to isolate South African sport.

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Rejecting Republic Day celebrations, they pledged to continue striving to make a democratic society a reality

SANCTIONS

1 APRIL 1981 — 30 Dec 1981

SECTION A (contd.)

15. For any hospital which has recently been taken over by the Department of Health, please state if available the valuation of the hospital for purposes of compensation and the year it was taken over. Separate hospitals and clinics if possible.

	year	amount
Hospitals		
Clinics		

16. Outpatients: At what times is the outpatients department open? .....

What is the normal total complement of staff in OPD?

	day	night
a) nurses		
b) other staff		
c) dispensary		

For how many hours per week is t
a) no doctor
b) one doctor
c) two doctors
State if any of these are normal

17. Are any extra unpaid staff avail
army doctors, village voluntary

Type of staff	Rol

18. How much powdered milk do you distribute per annum:
a) at market prices .....kg
price: R per kg
b) at subsidized prices .....kg
price R per kg
c) free .....kg

State any proportion of these costs borne by the state in list of hospital income, and, with total cost of dried milk distribution, in expenditure account. If in no ther categery, list under 'other nonlabour expenditure'.

SECTION A (contd.)

Salaries[10] please list:

	No.of staff	Type	duties	salary/wages
a) hospital:				
b) Clinics:				

Nigeria threatens SA tour embargo

Own Correspondent

DUBLIN. — Nigeria is planning to blacklist all Irish companies connected with both players and officials on the Irish rugby tour of South Africa, the Nigerian Ambassador in Dublin, Mr M N Adefope, said last night.

He also intimated that other Irish sportsmen could suffer if the African countries decided against competing in Irish sporting events. He compared the situation, to the Montreal Olympics where African countries walked out because of New Zealand's sporting links with South Africa.

Mr Adefope, who said he was still hopeful that even at this late stage the tour could be called off, remarked that many African countries would have difficulty in believing that so small a group of sportsmen could openly flout their government.

"The tour will be regarded as an unfriendly act by African countries and will damage the otherwise excellent relations between Ireland and many African countries."

Mr Adefope said he had made known to the Irish government Nigeria's opposition to the tour.

He warned that if the tour goes ahead there will be an immediate blacklisting of all companies concerned.

According to the latest trade figures for the first 10 months of 1980 Nigeria took R50-million worth of Irish exports compared with R17-million worth to South Africa.

A total boycott of Irish goods by African countries would mean a trade loss of about R288-million.

PTO P.23 / ...

SUMMARY

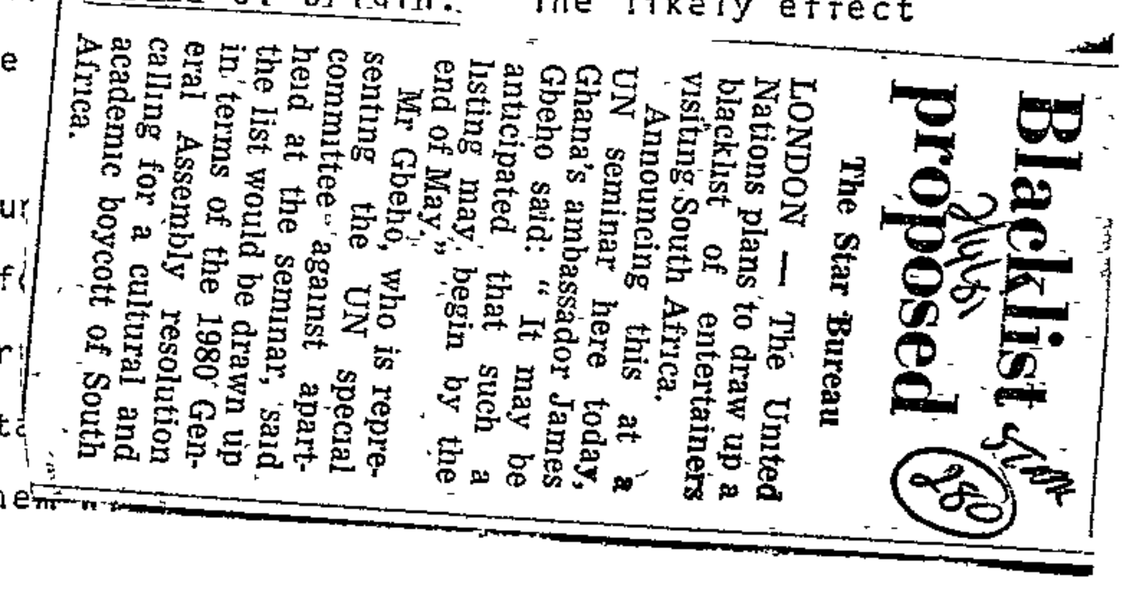
Using the Shakir Strip technique on children between 1 and 5 years of age the incidence of malnutrition was determined amongst 464 children from the Squatter area of Crossroads, Cape Town, and 416 children from Nqutu, KwaZulu. The incidence of protein calorie malnutrition in Crossroads was 1,9% whilst the incidence in Nqutu was 7,3% which is significantly higher. The factors responsible for this disparity in nutritional status are discussed.

INTRODUCTION

There is a lack of data on the comparative nutritional status of rural and urban communities in South Africa.

The need for this data is particularly evident in Cape Town from whence many families are returned to the Bantustans under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act. In 1977 the homes of 21 000 people in the squatter areas of Modderdam, Werkgenot and Unibell were demolished in order that they should return to their places of origin. The likely effect of such a move [illegible] unknown.

The commu[illegible] demolition bef[illegible] appeared impor[illegible] nutritional st[illegible] and compare the[illegible] setting.



Blacklist plan proposed

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The United Nations plans to draw up a blacklist of entertainers visiting South Africa.

Announcing this at a UN seminar here today, Ghana's ambassador James Gbeho said: "It may be anticipated that such a listing may begin by the end of May."

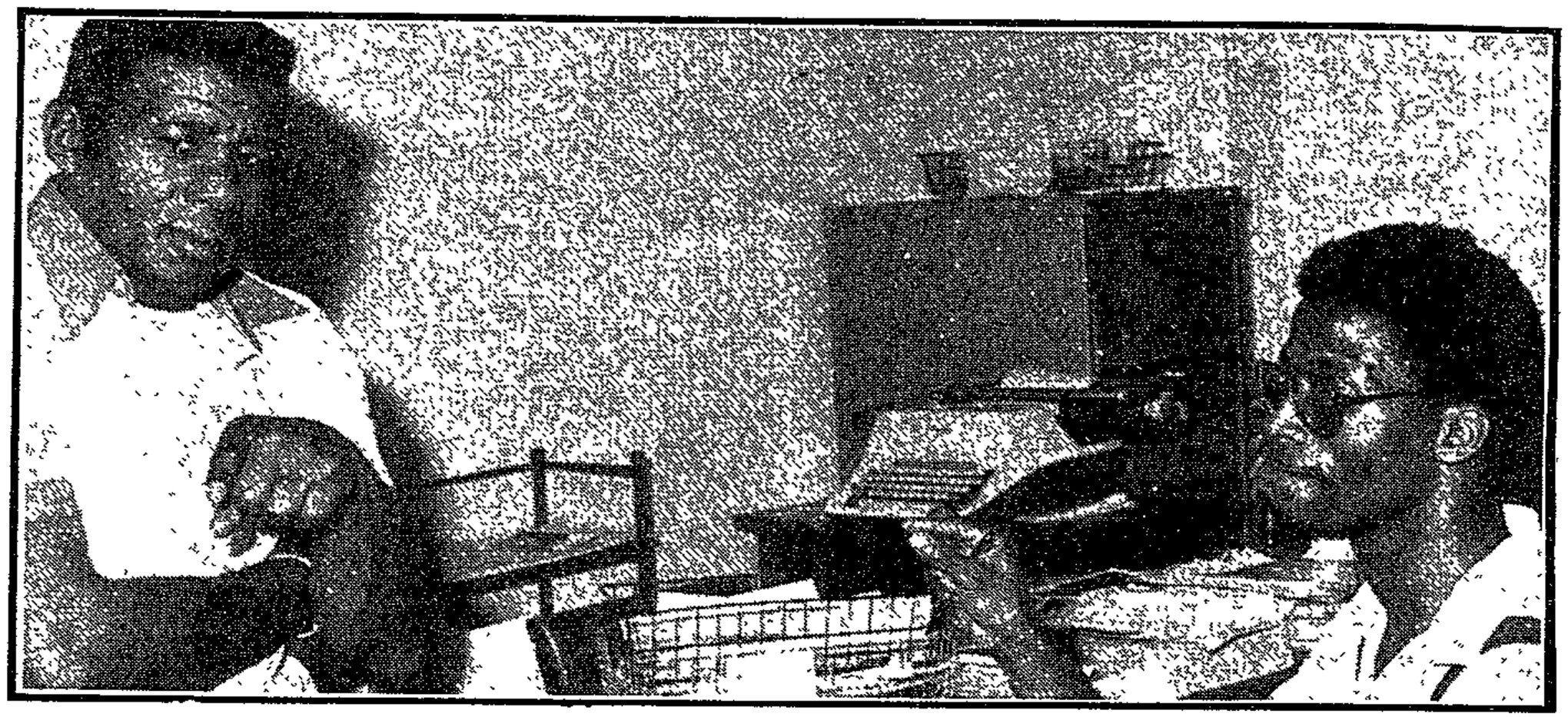
Mr Gbeho, who is representing the UN special committee against apartheid at the seminar, said the list would be drawn up in terms of the 1980 General Assembly resolution calling for a cultural and academic boycott of South Africa.

Whites must be taught at school that blacks are human — Patterson

Boycott 'makes some sense'

JBO SOWETAN 2/4/81

FLOYD Patterson, former world heavyweight boxing champ came to South Africa for the third time last week for the Peter "Terror" Mathebula-Santos Laciar fight. SOWETAN'S SAM MABE asked him why he insists on visiting the country in spite of the fact that he has been blacklisted



SOWETAN: Mr Patterson, when you came to South Africa in 1979, didn't you know that blacks were opposed to overseas sportsmen visiting the country?

Mr Patterson: I knew nothing at all, nobody made any mention of it to me.

SOWETAN: When you left for home, you said you would not come here again because of the political situation in this country, but you've been here on two other occasions, why?

Mr Patterson: On my first visit I was at Butha-Tswana (sic) and there I saw many happy black people who had come to John Tate's fight. There was a black reporter who told me of racism and how blacks were living in this country. It was on the light of what I heard from this reporter that I decided I would not come again.

SOWETAN: But despite having said that, you came again. Why?

Mr Patterson: Well, I spoke to my wife about what this reporter had said when I arrived home. And I come here again because of what she told me.

She said the reporter I spoke to could have been a racist and could have given me a one-sided story. She suggested that I came to see for myself what I had been told by this reporter.

SOWETAN: What did were smiling, laughing and lying on the pool-side basking in the sun. I remember hearing that BophuthaTswana was a land belonging to blacks but none of them was smiling.

Blacks did not seem to be as well dressed as whites were. They did not have the happiness you'd see on white faces. I noticed also that blacks lived in rat-holes.

I saw so many other things, the unfairness, the one-sidedness and well . . . all what I saw was a confirmation of what this reporter had told me.

SOWETAN: But you still came for the third time now.

Mr Patterson: I feel that by coming here, I can help in exposing what is ing more tabout this country. If I go back home, speak on TV and be heard by 10 000 people and if about 10 of those people can also speak to 10 000 others each, we'll be having 100 000 people knowing more about this country.

SOWETAN: But how do you help people who do not want the help you're offering them because they will not appreciate what you are doing.

Mr Patterson: I have an open mind. If you can convince me that I'm wrong, I'll accept that, but if I can also convince you you must accept it.

SOWETAN: Before you came to South Africa, how much did you know or how much had you heard about the relationship between blacks and whites?

Mr Patterson: I knew nothing. My impressions were that blacks were prejudiced against whites and vice versa. I thought the two groups were equally strong, politically, economically and otherwise. But I have now realised that it is the

ing here, and would you still come?

Mr Patterson: Brother, I have to live with myself. When my living comes to an end and I am put in that box which will carry me down to my grave, I'll be alone and the people with this blacklist will not be there.

SOWETAN: Perhaps to put this straight I would say blacks have nothing against you as a person or Ray Charles or anybody. The problem is that outsiders are given a false

2/4/81/ (280)

you see then when you came for the second time?

Mr Patterson: I saw blacks working in BophuthaTswana and whites I tell you. I do not believe that there is any way in which anybody can help blacks without being in this country physically.

ed against blacks and that blacks are humble and underprivileged in almost everything.

I can see now that whites are like children. They have to go to school to be taught that blacks are human beings and have feelings just like whites do.

SOWETAN: There is this blacklisting of sportsmen who maintain ties with South Africa. Did you know before coming here that your name appeared in that list?

Mr Patterson: Yes I knew about that list although not as much as I know now since I came here. Before leaving home I saw my name on this blacklist but to my surprise, no one congratulated me for that. It was only after making some enquiries that I got to understand what this blacklist is all about.

I still don't understand why it had to be called a blacklist and not a white list.

SOWETAN: Now Mr Patterson, in the light of all the information you have gathered and your experiences during your three visits to this country, do you still feel that you are helping anybody by com-

picture about race relations in this country.

This means you don't see the situation as it really is. You see a happy, multiracial audience and when you go back home, you will be telling your people what you saw, thereby confirming the untrue stories spread overseas by this country's Government. This is what blacks object to.

Mr Patterson: Maybe there's something I don't know but I feel I am doing the right thing. If I am convinced, I will go along with what you say, but if I convince you, will you listen to me?

I mean, I don't understand the argument that by our staying away, blacks can benefit anything out of it.

SOWETAN: Well, blacks would love to see some of the great names like you, Muhammad Ali, Ray Charles and others for instance. But realising the amount of political mileage the Government is gaining out of your visits to this country, they have chosen to sacrifice seeing you by asking you not to come.

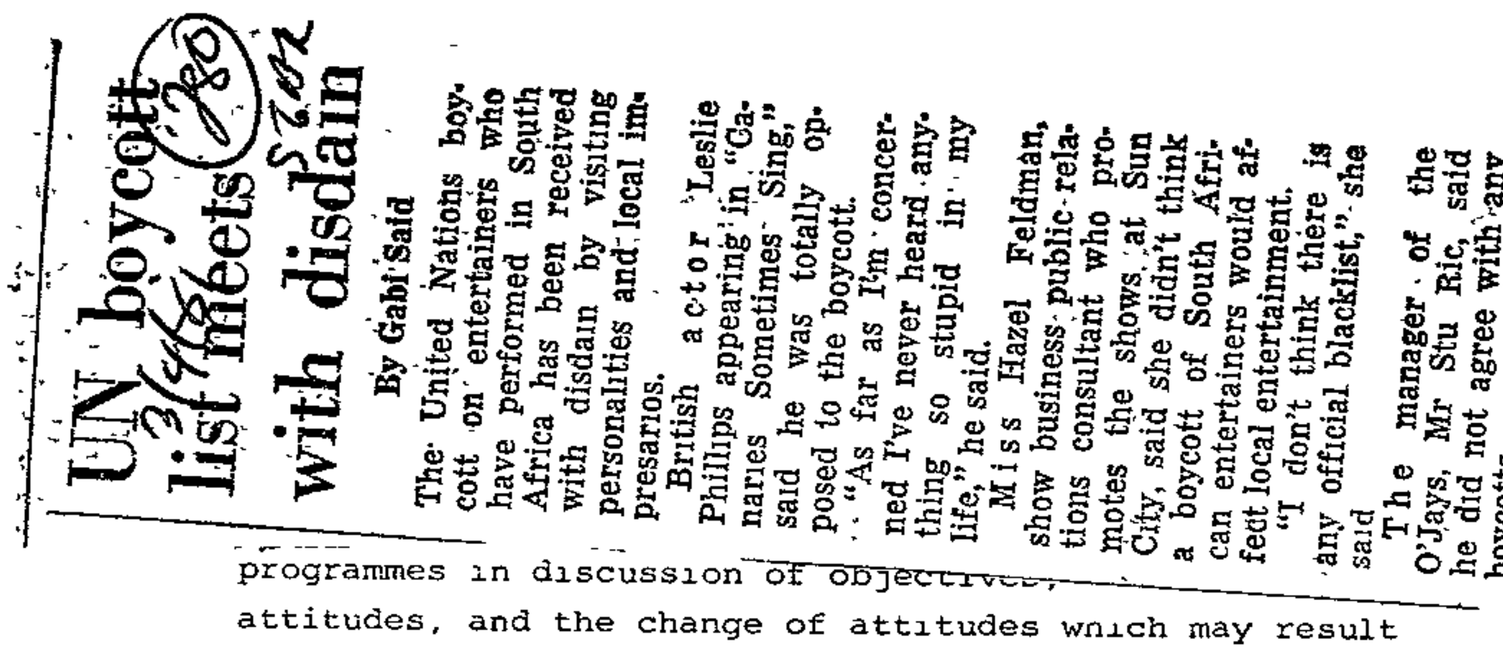
Mr Patterson: That makes some sense, but that is not how other people explained the situation.

development projects has resulted in just the kind of costly mistake referred to earlier: dams which raise malaria risks, industrial enterprises whose effect on the environment is hazardous, etc. It recommends methods for the systematic evaluation of these effects.(22)

5.3 Project and Programme Evaluation: Conclusions

1. It would seem that on the basis of the present information and techniques available a universal approach to health problems involving all ministries can be approached only at an informal level and then with difficulty. A combination of

...and project assessment within the



UN boycott list meets disdain

By Gabi Said

The United Nations boycott on entertainers who have performed in South Africa has been received with disdain by visiting personalities and local impresarios.

British actor Leslie Phillips appearing in "Gaieties" Sing," said he was totally opposed to the boycott. "As far as I'm concerned I've never heard anything so stupid in my life," he said.

Miss Hazel Feldman, show business public relations consultant who promotes the shows at Sun City, said she didn't think a boycott of South Africa would affect local entertainers who can entertainers would affect local entertainment. "I don't think there is any official blacklist," she said

The manager of the O'Jays, Mr Stu Ric, said he did not agree with any boycotts.

"I don't want to be involved in political boycotts," he said. "I don't see why the group should be forbidden to come to South Africa if they want to come."

Lovelace Watkins said he would not come to South Africa if his staying away would bring people closer together.

programmes in discussion of objectives, attitudes, and the change of attitudes which may result from the discussion, affects both the costs and benefits of the programmes involved and can much improve the options. For this an informal method of discussing priorities, such as the one discussed here, is valuable.

4. This method may also be the most suitable for discussions among health service personnel and administrators;

22. 'Environmental, Health and Human Ecological Considerations in Economic Development Projects', World Bank, May, 1974.

if the information available is not plentiful or of high quality it may be the highest level of analysis warranted.

5. Where some epidemiological information is available the results of the above exercise can be compared with a more formal analysis using an epidemiological approach. The most cost-effective methods for different objectives (programmes) are evaluated and compared with each other by their contribution to a small number of health indicators, such as life expectancy, morbidity or nutritional status.

6. Cost benefit studies are not generally a suitable method for assessing health programmes except where they can be made to yield unambiguous answers, e.g. where financial returns to the spending agency more than balance the outlay and other benefits are positive.

...ds of incorporating health economics into the admin...tive framework to achieve these ends would include: ...training planners in the principles of health economics ...ploy economists in the Department of Health and the ...rovinces (as in U.K. initial difficulties of commun...cation may be a necessary first step to the sharing ...f perspectives without which no benefits can be ...erived).

...onstitution of a health planning body, which deals ...with the health implications of policy in all sectors (as in, e.g. the Sri Lanka Planning Unit(23)). This body would first research and model the health system - that is, all the factors which contribute to health and their order of significance. The evaluation of projects falling under the health and other ministries could then be done. Unless some such basic model is referred to it is impossible to ensure

23. This concept is outlined for Nutrition Policy in L. Joy and P. Payne, 'Food and Nutrition Planning', FAO, Rome, 1975.

UN plans 3 black lists on SA

Argus 3/4/81

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The blacklist appears to have become the most popular weapon in the United Nations campaign for the total isolation of South Africa.

So much so that by the time delegates meet in Paris next month for a joint UN-OAU sanctions conference, they will have three different lists of 'collaborators':

- The sports list, an 'official' version of the list produced by Sanroc last month. It will contain the names of sportsmen who visit South Africa.
- A list of entertainers and film companies who have visited South Africa.
- A list of 'key companies' involved in the military field with South Africa.

Mr E Reddy, head of the UN Special Committee against apartheid, yesterday told reporters: 'We will urge all governments to act against people on those lists.

'Anyone who gets blood money from South Africa cannot expect comfort, not only in Africa but from anyone fighting apartheid.

EFFICIENT

The sports blacklist is the most efficient of the three, it emerged from a press conference.

Everyone appearing on the provisional list already published has received a letter from the unit.

To get their names deleted from the official UN list, they have to declare they do not intend returning to compete in South Africa.

The lists will have no more than moral weight.

There are no plans to have them ratified by the UN Security Council.

But Sierra Leone Ambassador Mr Abdul Karoma, a member of the UN committee, told reporters not to be surprised if the Jamaican Government barred cricketer Robin Jackman when he arrived with the MCC today.

New sanctions plan aired

The Star Bureau
By Jean-Jacques Cornish

LONDON — A call for a register of military collaborators with South Africa has come from the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid.

The list should be drawn up by the UN and the liberation movements to bring the full force of domestic and international laws on the offenders at the appropriate time, said Ghana's ambassador, Mr James Gbeho.

"The precedent of Nuremburg should not be discarded," he told the opening session of the seminar for the implementation and reinforcement of the arms embargo against South Africa.

The three-day meeting in London is part of the preparations for the joint UN-OAU sanctions conference against South Africa in Paris next month.

The seminar is being run by the Special Committee Against Apartheid, the World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa and the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Representatives of 13 governments are attending together with delegates from non-governmental organisations, UN organs, solidarity groups and political parties.

In his message to the seminar, Britain's labour party leader, Mr Michael Foot, pledged that Britain's next Labour Government "will tighten the ban on arms sales and take every step to ensure that no equipment is sold to South Africa which will enhance its military capability.

"We reject the racist policy of South Africa and a Labour Government will work to strengthen the international pressure on South Africa to change its policies," he said.

The seminar will hear legal and other expert testimony on exactly how to go about tightening the arms boycott.

The deputy commonwealth secretary-general, Mr Emeka Anyaoku, criticised moves by the US administration to lift the ban on aid to Unita.

"Arming Unita is to arm South Africa indirectly," he declared. "South Africa would thus, by a successful propaganda exercise, have brought about a de facto abrogation of the arms embargo."

Algeria's ambassador, Mr Mohamed Sahnoun, a vice-president of the seminar, said the arms embargo should be only one part of a comprehensive programme of action against South Africa.

A properly enforceable ban on the sale of oil to South Africa was logically a vital part of this programme, Mr Sahnoun said.

14.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valueing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

4.2.2 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant [12]. It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It therefore lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential major health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings :

	Vulnera- bility to management	Total
V.D.	++	96
Dental problems	++++	48
TB	+++	36
Common cold*	++++	32
Yaws*	-	0
	++	16
	++	16
	++	54
	-	0
	r+++	0

* Added to test scoring

The totals in each
a final score whic
necessary to remov
or vulnerability t
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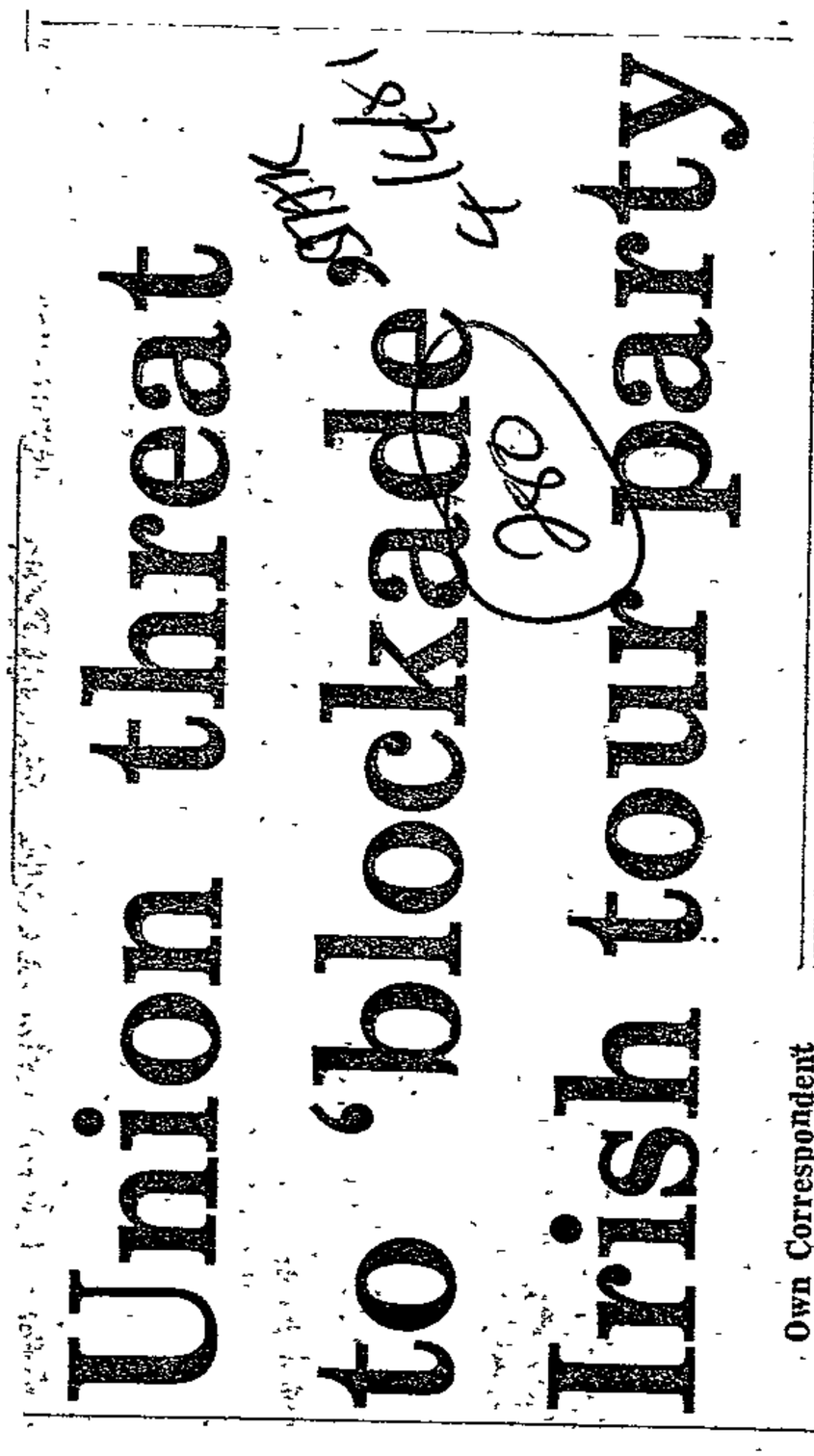
d to arrive at
anking. This is
ence (yaws),
from priority

This method uses all the criteria which are required in cost-benefit analysis, but in a more informal way. 'Vulnerability to management gives the impact on the disease possible with the most cost-effective method; and the higher the cost, the less likely the problem is to be classed high on vulnerability, and the less likely it is to command priority.

12. Report of the Annual Meeting of the Christian Medical Commission, Geneva, 1970, (Unpublished) p. 75.

for them. The area AGB is consumer surplus. The net welfare loss is ACB . Technically speaking, of course, we must assume no externali-



Union threat to 'blockade' Irish tour party

Own Correspondent

DUBLIN. — Irish trade unionists may take industrial action to prevent the country's rugby team leaving Ireland for their seven-match tour of South Africa in May.

Workers at airports and seaports are being discreetly urged to take whatever action is necessary to prevent the departure of the 26 players and three officials.

The general secretary of Ireland's largest trade union, Mr Michael Mullen, has also urged unionists abroad to ensure the disruption of the travel arrangements of the tour party if it manages to leave Ireland.

The plea is obviously directed at key workers in Northern Ireland — a possible alternative departure point if Dublin and Cork airports and ferry ports in the Republic are closed to the tourists — and at Heathrow, in England, where the team has to embark for the flight to South Africa.

Trade unionists are angry that the Irish Government has refused to go beyond persuasion in attempting to stop the tour.

Addressing an Anti-Apartheid Movement news conference here, Mr Mullen, who heads the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr Charles Haugey, to intervene and withdraw the passports of the players and officials.

There is little chance of this happening. Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan has already ruled out such action as "undemoc-

) assume that transformation functions
tion of wealth, for example[3].
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o rich and poor. What the graph says
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the equivalent amount of

aid can be optimally sold cheaply only where demand at zero price is the same as demand at the cost price i.e. where the demand curve is vertical. In this case provision of health services is no different from a cash hand-out. In other cases, a cash handout is more efficient.

A final possibility deserving consideration occurs when the consumer is unable to afford the medical treatment (eg a peasant with appendicitis). In this case the demand curve has no relevance. The man simply dies. Cases such as this clearly involve questions of equity.

(b) Equity

It is commonly argued that certain items of consumption are necessities. In this category we frequently place food, shelter, clothing and (sometimes) health services. The list, of course, can be extended. Sanitation services, fire fighting are immediately obvious candidates.

This type of categorisation suffers from the problem that we cannot define necessities in general terms. If we are defining a suitable situation, for example, then in the desert a flood a boat is a necessity. In the Sahara a camel is a necessity. The list is almost endless.

List differs. Alcohol and in

of these commodities should be termed punishment. Notably, however, prison restricts people's freedom to contract. If we are looking for a list of "necessities", this would seem to be the prime candidate[9].

There are nine sisters altogether, 1 white, and eight black, two of whom are employed full time on family planning.

The Location Isolation Hospital is almost exclusively for Africans while the Day Hospital is used by both groups. The minor ailments include V.D. cases which are first seen by the Doctor at the Day Hospital. Thereafter the cases are followed up by the sisters who round up defaulters from treatment sessions and go into the district (within a radius of 15 kms.) to give treatment. Outside this area is the responsibility of the Divisional Council.

The following breakdown of ailments seen was taken from a random survey of 236 patients out of 1 200 seen last year at the Location Isolation Hospital.

Respiratory tract	40%
Traumatic injury	18%
Sores and sepsis	17%
Gastro intestinal	12%
Musculoskeletal	7%
	3%

to be quite happy to go to the Clinic. Out of 50 Wasserman tests for Syphilis, 7 (14%) were positive.

Deliveries are done at the Day Hospital but four hours after birth the responsibility passes to the Municipal Clinic. The sisters visit mother and child at home and post natal immunisation and health monitoring is done at the clinics.

'Coloured' post natal visits	5 804
African post natal visits	4 834

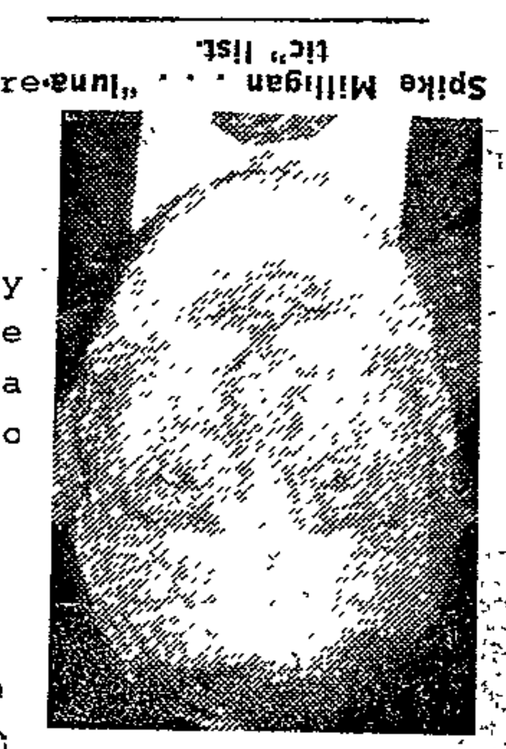
During that period the number of births that were up were :

'Coloured'	347
African	250

Attendances at post natal clinics are compulsory everywhere else, for the first two years of life immunisation is given. Defaulters are visited a if need be. During 1977 the following numbers o isations were given:-

'Coloureds'	10 611
Africans	2 456

A van goes out to Adendorp to do a minor ailmen



Spike Milligan . . . "Una- lic" list.



Max Bygraves . . . promo- ation interview

Entertainers not amused by UN 'blacklist'

LONDON — British comedian Spike Milligan yesterday criticised the United Nations "blacklist" of entertainers who perform in South Africa and declared he would continue going there.

"I am the most non-racial person in the world — I can't think why these lunatics at the UN would even dream of putting my name on such a list," he said.

The Goons star said that when he went to South Africa he had had it written into his contract that he would only

"Even if they do I will certainly continue to go back to South Africa. Can someone explain why these lunatics disrupt sport and how entertainment and let all these players come to Wimbledon every year?"

Jennifer Martin, spokesman for Bygraves, said the threat would not stop the artist from going back to South Africa where he has worked five times in the last 15 years.

"He has always enjoyed it there and always insists on playing only to non-segregated audiences. On one occasion the Minister of the Interior congratulated him on helping to promote racial integration.

"He believes he is not supporting apartheid but in fact is helping to destroy it."

A spokesman for British pop star Cliff Richard, who has made a number of concert tours to South Africa, said the singer had always insisted on playing to mixed audiences.

"Cliff would not sing in front of a segregated audience of whites only — he is not a supporter of apartheid," said the spokesman.

Singer Suzi Quatro's Press agent said: "We shall have to think carefully about the threat."

The UN Special Committee against Apartheid which is drawing up a "blacklist" said the register of entertainers would be similar to the South African "blacklist."

People on the "blacklists" can have their names removed if they make a public declaration that they will not go to South Africa again — Sapa.

In the objective assessment of depression considerable reliance was placed on non-verbal cues ; whilst these may show cultural variation it is also true some vernacular languages in Africa do not distinguish clearly between anger and sadness (Leff 1973)(26).

i) Patients: There were 12 women and 9 men. Six of the men were aged 40 - 50 years whilst the remaining 3 were aged 31 years, 33 years, and 34 years respectively.

The ages of 2 of the women were not recorded but the ages of the remaining 10 ranged from 17 years to 60 years ; there was a 17 year old girl and a 43 year old woman but 5 of the remaining 8 were aged 20 -35 years and 3 were over 50 years.

ii) Presenting Symptoms:

One male patient was admitted to hospital in a stuporose condition associated with malnutrition and dehydration but the remaining patients all had somatic complaints. Pain was the commonest symptom ; the site of the pain was the chest in 6 cases, the abdomen in 3 cases, the head in 3 cases, the limbs in 2 cases and the back and shoulders in one case. One lady of 55 years who had had chest pain for some 2 years had been admitted to a general hospital for investigation.

Five other patients complained of symptoms which could be attributed to the somatic manifestations of anxiety ; these included shaking, weakness, dizziness and palpitations.

These presenting symptoms were very similar to those found in the previous survey where abdominal pain, chest pain and headache were the most common. Only one patient denied any subjective depression ; however most of the others attributed their depressed mood to the physical symptoms of which they complained.

Dissociative features occurred in 9 patients, 3 men and 6 women. These consisted of disturbed behaviour in one patient (laughing to himself, clapping his hands for no reason), talking nonsense in 2 patients, hallucinations and subjective feelings of confusion in 2 patients, amnesia in 2 patients, hemiparesis in 1 patient and paraparesis in one patient.

/...10

It is interesting to note that the dissociative defence appeared more common in this group than [illegible] (Wintrob 1966)(27) (Field

iii) Severity of Depr

Five patients wer

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iv) Other Clinical F

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Star entertainers come out against the UN blacklist

LONDON — British comedian Spike Milligan yesterday slammed the United Nations blacklist of entertainers who perform in South Africa and declared he would continue going there

"I am the most non-racial person in the world — I can't think why these lunatics at the UN would even dream of putting my name on such a list," he said

"Even if they do I will certainly continue to go back to South Africa

"Can someone explain why these lunatics disrupt sport and now entertainment and let all these South African tennis players come to Wimbledon every year?"

The Goons star said that there has been any unpleasantness," she said

"He always insists on playing only to non-segregated audiences

"He believes that by going there he is not supporting apartheid but in fact helping to destroy it."

A spokesman for British Pop Star Cliff Richards, who has made a number of concert tours to South Africa, said the singer had always insisted on playing to mixed audiences

"Cliff would not sing in front of a segregated audience of whites only — he is not a supporter of apartheid," said the spokesman

Singer Suzi Quatro's Press agent said "We shall have to think very carefully about this threat."

He said Quatro, who has been to South Africa in the past year, was booked throughout the world by an agency

The UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, which is drawing up the blacklist said the register of entertainers would be similar to the blacklist of international sportsmen who have competed in South Africa

The committee has said that people on the blacklists can have their names struck off if they make a public declaration that they will not go to South Africa again — Sapa

Jennifer Mafini, spokeswoman for Bygraves, said the artist from going back to South Africa, which he has visited five times in the past 15 years "He has always enjoyed it there and this is the first time

Another top British entertainer, Max Bygraves, also intends to ignore the blacklist which has put international show business stars under pressure to make a public stand on the question of visits to South Africa

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New pressure mounts for SA arms ban

RDM 4/4/81 280

London Bureau

LONDON. — International pressures to cut off weapons supplies to South Africa completely mounted in Britain yesterday at the conclusion of a United Nations seminar on the implementation and reinforcement of the arms embargo.

The Ghanian Ambassador to the UN, Mr James Gbeho, said that all nations who violated the arms embargo should be punished severely.

The seminar, which will report back to the UN Security Council, stressed that "all states should enact effective legislation on the arms embargo, and monitor and enforce it scrupulously. Transfers through third parties, as well as involvement in arms production in South Africa, should also be covered.

"The term 'arms and related material' should cover oil, computers, electronic equipment, components, auxiliary equipment and spare parts as part of the embargo . . . all states should discharge their responsibilities to the UN by reporting to the Security Council all violations of the embargo".

A special session of the Security Council will debate the recommendations of the seminar, which was attended by representatives of the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and Swapo.

The seminar expressed its serious concern that the Security Council resolution embargoing arms to South Africa had until now not been implemented effectively.

This was because of resistance of "certain Western and other states".

It also pointed to the failure of many states to enact adequate legislation to their narrow interpretations of "arms" — which made the embargo largely ineffective — and to the weakness of measures monitoring and enforcing the embargo.

As a result of the "continued military and nuclear collaboration" by several states — especially Britain, the United States, West Germany, France and Israel — South Africa's programme of military expansion and nuclear development had further advanced, the seminar said.

It emphasised the need for urgent mobilisation of governments, parliaments and the public — including trade unions, religious institutions, students and youth — in support of an end to all military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, and for an oil embargo against the country.

Mr Gbeho, who represented the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, said: "We believe it is equally wrong to supply components to the South African arms' industry. There is practically no difference between supplying arms to the South African authorities and granting licences to produce weapons inside the country."

We're stronger now than ever—Parsons

S Tribune 5/4/81

SOUTH Africa is in a stronger position than ever to shrug off the imposition of economic sanctions, says Raymond Parsons, chief executive of Assocom.

Addressing the Witbank Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Parsons warned that while the threat was real, the successful implementation of sanctions was another matter.

Boycott threats were not new. But many African and other countries outwardly boycotting South Africa were unable to avoid either the temptation or the need to do business with this country.

South Africa is the world's 15th most important trading nation,

Finance Reporter

has a powerful economy and possesses strategic minerals, exports food and is flanked by two oceans. It has contingency plans against sanctions and might retaliate.

"To the extent that trade and investment sanctions could be implemented against South Africa," Parsons said, "the major negative impact would fall on the lower income groups, consisting mainly of blacks in our population.

In view also of the dependence of neighbouring states on the South African economy, they can hardly afford to apply sanctions against South Africa and certainly cannot afford to see sanctions applied against it. These states were more vulnerable than South Africa itself and include some of the poorest countries in the world."

Parsons explained that among the spheres of self-interest in which the country's neighbours would be at risk were food, employment, foreign trade, transport, oil and foreign aid. It was unlikely certain African states would do much harm to South Africa if they applied sanctions.

Against a background of a "constellation of states," South Africa might deem it wise not to retaliate, but it might be compelled by the logic of events to adopt a similar policy.

In such an economic war, South Africa would probably be the winner.

"Yet," Parsons pointed out, "ultimately with sanctions there are no winners — only losers. All, to a greater or lesser extent, are impoverished."

While Parsons felt it would be wrong to conceal the real difficulties of the situation here in the interests of idealism, he said he saw no reason to decry the concept of the "constellation", which offered challenges and advantages domestically, regionally and internationally.

This policy, he stressed, faced severe tests, but it did focus pertinent attention on what the priority should be in Southern Africa — peaceful and prosperous co-existence.

Lester Piggott blacklisted for SA sports ties

From the London Sunday Times

LONDON — Britain's leading jockeys, Lester Piggott, Joe Mercer and Willie Carson, will feature in the second blacklist of sportsmen who have recently competed in South Africa.

But Andrew Walker reports that South African racing officials do not expect the sport to be hard hit.

One of the organisers of the international events in which Piggott competed, Mr Wally Segal, general manager of the Germiston course, did not expect any such future meetings to be hard hit by the blacklist.

He said British racing officials had pointed out that jockeys were not amateurs and that the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc) should be concerned only with amateurs as it has the word Olympic in its title.

Inclusion on the list, which will be published here this week by Sanroc, will bar the jockeys from many Third World countries.

All three ride occasionally in India, Singapore and Malaysia. It was not known at the weekend whether these countries would exclude them, but it was said in racing circles that none would really notice the loss of earnings if the barriers do go up.

About 20 Britons appear on the latest list. They include England opener Geoff Boycott who, nevertheless, will play in the fifth test against the West Indies in Kingston, Jamaica after it appears, Dickie Jeeps, chairman of the British Sports Council, and Syd Millar, who managed the Lions tour of South Africa last year.

The list is certain to be adopted by the UN Special Committee against Apartheid next month. After publication of the 160 names on the first list, three British sportsmen — rugby players Billy Beaumont and John Carleton and golfer Nick Faldo — said they would not play in South Africa in future in the hope that the third world ban would

Publication of the second list comes at a time of heightened pressure on sportsmen to cut their ties with South Africa. At their four-yearly conference in Canberra in September, Commonwealth leaders will be asked to strengthen the Gleneagles Agreement.

New row in Ireland over travel men's tour

Own Correspondent

DUBLIN — A row has erupted in Ireland because about 40 senior executives in the Irish travel industry plan to attend an international conference in South Africa.

They are members of SKAL, a world-wide organisation for travel promotion, which is holding its annual conference in Johannesburg in November.

The Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement has already said it will campaign against the Irish party attending. The movement claims that, like the Irish rugby team to tour South Africa shortly, the travel delegates would be collaborating with apartheid.

However, Irish Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Brian Lenihan, said it was unlikely that the Irish Government would object to Irish participation — "on the basis that this is an international conference."

Asked for his opinion of the Anti-Apartheid Movement's objection, Mr Michael O'Flynn, a senior vice-President of SKAL, said: "We won't abide by what they say. Apartheid doesn't enter into it.

"We have no bar on class, colour or creed. No one should object to us going to the conference."

Zurich talks call for SA cash cut-off

ZURICH. — Anti-apartheid leaders ended a three-day strategy seminar this week by calling on governments to prohibit all financial dealings with South Africa.

They also demanded United Nations and governmental action to expel Pretoria from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which provides credits to South Africa.

Convened by the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid and the World Council of Churches, the seminar centred on international bank loans to South Africa, which currently amount to more than R6 000-million.

The meeting was attended by church, trade union and other anti-apartheid activists from Western Europe, North America, Australia and New Zealand.

Zurich was chosen as the venue because of ts reputation as a major world financial centre and because Swiss banks "play a leadership role" in lending to Pretoria, a seminar report said.

But the Swiss Government formally expressed displeasure over holding the meeting on neutral Swiss territory rather than at the UN's European headquarters in Geneva.

An eight-page document titled "Declaration of Zurich" said "all governments should adopt legislation to prohibit any loans, credits, trade financing or other financial assistance to South Africa".

"Any financial assistance to South Africa represents collusion with apartheid, and is a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations," the declaration said.

It said the UN should urge member governments to "freeze the import of apartheid gold" from South Africa as "an essential element in a programme of mandatory sanctions".

A summary of the papers presented to the seminar will be submitted to the conference in Paris — to be held for seven days from May 20 — on sanctions against Pretoria.

The seminar, chaired by the Reverend William Howard, president of the US National Council of Churches, accused Western governments vent transnational banks from inceasing loans to South Africa.

"We further express serious concern over moves of the new US Adminsitration to strengthen friendly relations with the apartheid regime," the declaration said.

Loans to Pretoria, it said, provide direct or indirect financing for South Africa's "massive militarisation and nuclear programmes, and its aggression against independent African states".

It named 31 major Western banks, seven of them in the US, as being major lenders.

The organisers invited 15 European and North American banks to send delegates to the seminar, but none responded. — UPI.

7.

The figures for the State were R1,90 and R1,18 respectively. The latter figure excludes the cost of special investigations. The mean cost to the patient of a clinic delivery worked out at R 6,9 while that of a hospital delivery cost R6,50 (including ambulance fee). For the State a clinic delivery cost on average R5,37 whereas a hospital delivery cost R23,39 excluding care of the infant. The total average length of stay in the clinic was 1,1 days and in the hospital 3,85 days (excluding convalescence). The cost of bed occupancy subsequent to delivery have not been included in the cost of delivery.

Howa refuses to see British MP

8/4/11 (280)

CAPE TOWN — The South African Council of Sport has refused to hold discussions with conservative British MP, Mr John Carlisle, during his three-week fact-finding mission this month to assess progress made toward non-racial sport here.

This was confirmed here yesterday by Sacos president, Mr Hassan Howa, and the body's overseas representative, Mr Sam Ramsamy.

Mr Howa said the meeting would serve no useful purpose.

Mr Howa said Mr Ramsamy had contacted him and he had cabled a reply stating that a meeting between Sacos and Mr Carlisle would bear no fruit.

He said Mr Carlisle's views, as expressed in the British Parliament, are well known and favours South Africa's entry into international sport ignoring the other important issues at stake in South Africa

Mr Carlisle wrote to Mr Ramsamy asking for an appointment with Mr Howa.

Mr Ramsamy told him in a reply yesterday: "As your statements in Parliament and in the press favouring racist South Africa's entry into international sport are well known, we do not think any useful purpose will be served by your meeting Hassan Howa or any member of Sacos.

"In fact we strongly suspect that you wish to meet Sacos with the sole intention of seeking avenues to discredit opposition to apartheid sport and thereby substantiating your already professed claim that white racist South Africa should be re-admitted into international sport."

Mr Carlisle is a member of several parliamentary sub-committees on sport and will report his findings to the Minister of Sport, Mr Hector Monro, and members of the Commons

He said there were two main factors behind the timing of his visit, his first to South Africa, the international "blacklist" and the Gleneagles agreement.

He wanted to ascertain whether there was any way to get the agreement abolished or adapted

Meanwhile, in Canberra, Foreign Minister Tony Street said yesterday the Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand could wreck the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane next year.

In his most direct statement on the dangers posed by the tour, Mr Street said in Parliament it was a painful dilemma for Australia

"Our views are being clearly stated to the New Zealand Government," he said.

Australia is concerned that if the rugby tour takes place later this year, black Commonwealth nations may boycott the Games in protest at New Zealand's presence.

But he said the issue could be resolved because there were encouraging signs that the magnitude of the price to be paid for the Springbok tour was coming to be appreciated by the responsible sporting authorities in New Zealand — SAPA-RNS

Argus 9/4/81 (280)

NZ Government 'accepts' Bok tour

Argus Correspondent

WELLINGTON (New Zealand). — The New Zealand Government today appeared to finally accept the 1981 Springbok tour, with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, agreeing that the visit appeared to be inevitable.

'I can't see it stopping,' he told reporters soon after the New Zealand Rugby Union announced it was going ahead with the tour.

Mr Muldoon said he did not think the rugby union could now be persuaded otherwise.

'One by one, they are committed to it, that is the problem,' he said.

'I think they are making the wrong decision — but it is their decision.'

Mr Muldoon's remarks were taken by political observers in Wellington to indicate that the Government was now almost completely resigned to the tour going ahead.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brian Talboys, has said he does not intend to follow the example of the Irish Prime Minister in talking to the rugby union personally.

Mr Muldoon reminded journalists: 'You will finally have to accept that we have a policy and intend to carry it out.'

The policy referred to was that of non-interference, which encompasses a pledge not to withhold visas.

The rugby union chairman, Mr Ces Blazey, denied that the union had defied the Government and ignored its views.

'The Government, while expressing its views, had made it equally clear that it was for the NZRU to reach its own decision,' he said.

Dealing with the aspect of violence which anti-tour spokesmen continually discuss, Mr Blazey said: 'We accept that people have a right to indulge in peaceful protest. We accept that they can refrain from attending matches. But we do not accept that anyone has the right physically to interfere with other people or to interfere with their enjoyment of the game.'

All 26 of New Zealand's provincial unions were in favour of the tour, Mr Blazey said. Where a vote had been taken, almost all of the 659 clubs, likewise, had supported the invitation.

'I do not accept the proposition,' he said, 'that a majority of New Zealanders are opposed to the tour.'

● See Page 30.

The blacklist crisis: day of confrontation

RDM 9/4/81

280

By IAN HOBBS in Parma, Majorca

A VITAL test run through the political minefield of sports contact with South Africa starts seriously in Majorca today when the 23 sports ministers of the Council of Europe confront the dilemma of the "blacklist" crisis

Barely two months ago it appeared that this meeting of largely pro-Western ministers from afar as Turkey in the east, Malta in the south, Ireland in the west and Finnland in the far north could get away with the compromise of unbinding words

But in February, first Kenya and then Nigeria ruthlessly and without warning acted on an unofficial South African Nonracial Olympic Committee (Sanroc) blacklist to expel tennis players who had visited South Africa.

The confrontation started in earnest in Paris a fortnight ago when the Mens International Professional Tennis Council expelled Nigeria from the Grand Prix tennis circuit for its action

Instead of signalling for a compromise, Nigeria has swung its massive Third World weight fully behind the blacklist campaign, sacrificing its tennis to signal the start of the final drive to isolate South African sport.

The cricket-loving world had already been shaken by the great Caribbean cricket crisis, which took place under the guise of a misreading of the Commonwealth Gleneagles Agreement — but was very much part of the blacklist campaign

In the space of six weeks the still completely unofficial blacklist campaign, aiming for the first time at individual sports people who kept contact with South Africa, had turned cricket and tennis inside out

The Third World was mightily impressed, and in London last week Ghana's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr James Gbeho, announced that the first blacklist officially adopted by the UN's Special Committee Against Apartheid would be released on May 19

Publication would go ahead, he said, regardless of the disruption it posed to world sport and the unconstitutional demands it made on democracies

Either cut ties with South Africa or suffer, he warned individual sportsmen, women and administrators

Mr Gbeho dismissed the protests of Britain's Sports Minister Mr Hector Monro that the blacklist would take world sport along a perilous path of division.

He also dismissed the inevitable short-term outcome that the national sports federations of the 100 Third World countries he says will back the campaign will face the same fate as South Africa — expulsion from international sporting bodies because of political interference and constitutional breaches.

'Cut ties or suffer'

Mr Gbeho's response was a warning — aimed specifically at the New Zealand and British governments — that the 1982 Commonwealth Games in Brisbane, Australia, are in great peril

Behind this statement is the more potent political warning: if the Commonwealth Games, the symbol of Commonwealth unity, collapse because of "white" Commonwealth sports contact with South Africa, then the whole vast edifice can disintegrate

Back at the individual level, even that most courageous and honest of sportsmen, the England and British Lions captain Bill Beaumont, has had to concede that, with this sort of weight on them, the individual has been swamped

Against this background, the Council of Europe's sports ministers have had to bring up hard any hopes of salting their differences away with a brief debate

The ministers assembled on Tuesday and the conference opened formally yesterday with splendid ceremony, including an address by Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch, chairman of the International Olympic Committee

But all attention and virtually all interest is focussed on today's debate when the blacklist crisis comes into open confrontation for the first time

It takes place in the form of a German debate on "matters of current concern in international sport", and it is potentially explosive

A number of the council countries, namely Britain, France, Holland and Belgium, who feature on the first blacklist, are certain to urge moderation and coolness

They are expected to call for a unified condemnation of the blacklist and all it means to the independence of sport

An olive branch rider, calling for a conference with Third World sports ministers and sports leaders, with the blacklist plans put in cold storage, is possible

It is certain that a vast majority of the countries will oppose the blacklist — but with great sympathy for Africa and the Third World

A number, particularly members of the Scandinavian block, are expected to urge the meeting to recognise that the problem will not go away until South Africa is expelled from wor[illegible]

his executive job with Guinness Breweries because of the company's trade with Nigeria was an ugly example of the extent of havoc and misery the Third World determination to kick South Africa out of sport is creating

And the intimidation of central politics on the individual has only started

mand morally-binding action

There could be a motion for sports ministers in every Council of Europe country to be given greater authority to take more forceful action against national sports federations — and how rugby stands out as a hard one to tackle! — which persist in contact with South Africa

Most feared of all by the countries still close to South Africa could be a demand for the harsh enforcement of visa limitations on all South African visitors

And the aim of this sort of action is to carry it through to the Commonwealth Heads of State meeting in Australia in September — to get New Zealand to stop the admission of the Springbok rugby team in advance

There is not very much more the Council of Europe can do There may be requests for countries like Britain and Ireland to stop their sportsmen from visiting South Africa — but these would be uncomfortably dismissed

It is hard to see how the co[illegible]il's sport[illegible] ministers can effectively toughen the commitment they made at their meeting in Athens in 1979

The declaration states, inter alia, that they (the ministers) "consider that sporting contacts with countries practicing apartheid, in so far as it is reflected in the composition of teams or sporting delegations, should be actively discouraged".

It went further, coming fairly close, in fact, to the professed wishes of the blacklist campaigners, in stating "They draw the attention of

Closing the door

sportsmen and the various parts of the sports movement to the risk involved in international sports, in particular the Olympic Games, if they continue to have contacts with representatives/teams from countries which exclude themselves from the Olympic movement by not respecting the Olympic Charter

"Neither sports organisations nor sportsmen should allow themselves to be used by countries which practice racial or other forms of discrimination in order to give respectability to an unacceptable sporting situation."

Whatever the words and the motions heard in Majorca, the unpleasant fact for South Africans is that all but a handful of the countries are actively seeking to isolate Springbok sport for as long as apartheid exists

And the pressure and ruthlessness of the blacklist campaign could drive the European countries close to the borders of defeating the whole purpose of the meeting — which is to keep international sport as independent as possible of governmental interference

How much further it will close the door on South Africa depends on the extent of inevitable compromises and the willingness of some countries to give credence to the changes in sport in South Africa

Unfortunately, like those changes, the "friendly" countries are thin on the ground

SA 'hasn't done enough to alter Gleneagles pact'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa has not done enough to justify any relaxation or alteration in the Gleneagles agreement, according to Mr Hector Monro, Britain's Sports Minister.

"We accept there is change and that sport has moved towards multiracialism, which of course we all welcome," he said in a BBC radio programme last night.

"But it has not moved anything like far enough for us to take any steps to have the Gleneagles agreement altered."

Mr Monro, one of many sports personalities interviewed in the 45-minute programme, said the Irish rugby tour of South Africa next month would be in direct contravention of the agreement.

The theme of the programme was the real extent of racial integration on the sports field in South Africa and whether it was enough to end the world boycott.

The programme began with Anton van der Merwe of the Harlequins rugby team now touring Britain, saying that the team was here merely to play rugby and make friends.

Other speakers included New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, Dr Danie Craven, Sanroc leader, Mr Sam Ramsamy, and Fergus Slattery, captain of the Irish Rugby team.

Mr Muldoon said he understood the possibility of amending the Gleneagles agreement might be canvassed at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne later this year. He believed the initiative would come from the British Government.

Asked if he was in favour of such a loosening, he said.

"At this moment I think not. But I will certainly approach any such initiative with an open mind . . "

Dr Craven said he was "sick and tired" of always having to defend South African policies on sport.

"I do not like the fact that we are always on the carpet.

"I agree that apartheid is wrong I've always said so. But we have ignored these laws. We have fought these laws. We are going to win.

"But don't tell me ever that we have not changed."

Among those who condemned apartheid in sport was Mr Donald Woods and Mr E Reddy of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid.

Fergus Slattery, noting that he had been to South Africa six or seven times, said he had seen an enormous amount of change in rugby there, but he believed it would be impossible to have fully integrated rugby in South Africa.

The SARB "can only go so far because of the political restraints of the apartheid system," he said.

He would be going to South Africa because he believed in building bridges.

Several other Irish sportsmen and commentators spoke against the Irish team going to South Africa.

IOC rules out apartheid

Own Correspondent

PALMA — The president of the International Olympic Committee, Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, has ruled out any chance of a softer approach on South African sport after the largely favourable report of the Jeeps Committee which investigated sports apartheid in South Africa last year

A copy of the report was sent to the IOC headquarters in Lausanne and there were hopes that the IOC would follow this up with its own investigation.

But in addressing the opening session of the European Sports Ministers' Conference this week Mr Samaranch, who succeeded Lord Killanin last year, gave no indication of a fresh move.

Today the conference was to discuss matters of current political concern in international sport. It will also consider the possibility of a permanent site for the Olympic Games and a reduction of the use of national symbols in sport.

Mr Samaranch said decisions on both issues would be taken at the 11th Olympic Congress in Baden-Baden in September.

See Page 6: Europe's blacklist "antidote."

Irish clergy voice opposition to tour

Own Correspondent

DUBLIN — Opposition from the Roman Catholic Church to the forthcoming Irish rugby tour of South Africa has increased here with 50 clergy beginning a week-long vigil outside the Irish Rugby Football Union's headquarters.

One of the organisers of the protest said yesterday: "We emphasise most strongly our opposition to the tour going ahead This is a call to all clergy and Christians in Ireland to voice their opposition to the tour."

The group will march from central Dublin to the IRFU headquarters on April 15

Irish sporting administrators, including the entire rugby party to tour SA, will be named in the black list to be published in London this week, which may bar them from entering Third World countries.

The Irish Government is to launch a campaign in black Africa to counter the damage being done to Ireland by the rugby tour to South Africa.

Tory MP gets snub from Sacos

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The South African Council of Sport has given its last word to Mr John Carlisle, the Tory MP, who plans a fact-finding trip to South Africa this month it will not see him, it said in a telegram.

"I have written back saying I am disappointed," said the MP who campaigns for the scrapping of the Gleneagles Agreement and the return of South Africa to the international sporting fold.

"I further deplored their recent action regarding the black list which I called a gross infringement of personal liberty.

"I told them they were doing more harm than good for the people they purported to represent."

Sport ministers sidestep issue of UN blacklist

By Alan Robinson

PALMA—The United Nations' blacklist on sporting links with South Africa has been roundly condemned at the conference of European Ministers of Sport here yesterday.

The condemnation came from Britain's Minister of Sport, Mr Hector Monro, who described it as 'an infringement of human freedom' and ruled out any chance of the Conservative Government giving the blacklist any recognition.

There was also implicit criticism of the blacklist by Sweden and the Irish Minister of Sport, Mr Jim Tunney.

The first mention of apartheid came near the end of the debate when Sweden said that one of the major problems in international sport was racial discrimination and how to eliminate it. The Swedish delegate said the Nordic countries had already adopted certain guidelines on sporting contact with countries practising discrimination.

But he described the United Nations' action to isolate South African sport "as a problem." The measures adopted by the UN were impossible for some Western countries to implement because they were undemocratic.

Mr Tunney made an impassioned plea to European governments not to interfere in sport.

He said Ireland was a shining example of the principle that politics and sport should be separated.

Mr Tunney made no mention of the heavy pressure his own Government is now exerting on the Irish Rugby Football Union to stop its planned tour of South Africa.

There must be freedom for everyone to participate in sport wherever they wish. It is time we paid less attention to those people and agencies who for their own good try to impose their will on us or interfere in our domain," Mr Tunney said.

It appears now that the conference will sidestep the blacklist issue and postpone any decision on the South African dilemma until next year.

Joint European code on sports links with SA?

Own Correspondent

PALMA (Majorca) — A united Western European code on sports links with South Africa is likely to emerge from the Sports Ministers' conference which ends here today.

At the suggestion of Sweden and Britain, the Council of Europe's Committee for the Development of Sport is to frame a joint code of conduct governing contact with South Africa and other delicate political problems.

But it could take three years before the code is approved by the next Sports Ministers' conference, which will probably be held in Malta in 1984.

There was an obvious reluctance on the part of most of the 23 member nations to raise the subject of apartheid during yesterday's debate on political influence in sport.

Even traditionally militant countries like Norway and the Netherlands avoided taking a stand.

IMPOSSIBLE

In the end, it was left to Sweden to broach the controversial issue — and it was a surprisingly conservative approach.

Deputy Minister Rolf Ramgard made it clear that Sweden and most Western countries would find it impossible to implement some United Nations proposals on the isolation of South African sport.

Although he did not say so, the blacklist was obviously in his mind. Mr Ramgard said the present UN draft convention on sport apartheid contained suggestions that could not be fulfilled in countries "where we respect the independence of the voluntary sports organisations."

He appealed to Western Europe to co-operate in the UN when the convention was discussed later this year.

Mr Ramguard's appeal for a new code of conduct on sports links with South Africa won the immediate approval of Britain.

Minister of Sport Hector Monro injected the only controversial note in an otherwise sterile debate by condemning the blacklist outright. He described it as "an infringement on individual freedom" and said it was not the way to solve the South African problem.

NO WISH

Mr Monro said Britain was committed under the Gleneagles Agreement to a policy of firm persuasion but it would never interfere in the freedom of choice of the individual and the controlling bodies of sport.

"The Government has no power nor wish, to prevent free access from one country to another on lawful business."

Mr Jim Tunney, the Irish Sports Minister, said there was a distinction between Government advice to sports bodies and interference in sport. For the same reason, the blacklist was unacceptable.

"I don't welcome it at all. I don't think it right. There is a limit to what you can impose on people and in my opinion, the blacklist exceeds that limit."

Azapo calls for boycott of group

The American singing trio the O'Jays arrived in South Africa at the weekend to an excited welcome from scores of fans who had gathered at Jan Smuts Airport to greet them.

But just before they landed the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) distributed pamphlets calling for a boycott of the group asking people to join the campaign to isolate South Africa culturally.

Sammy Strain, one of the O'Jays, said the group was not aware there was a call for a boycott or a blacklist of entertainers visiting South Africa.

"This is the first time we have come to Africa and we did not know there were people who did not want us to come.

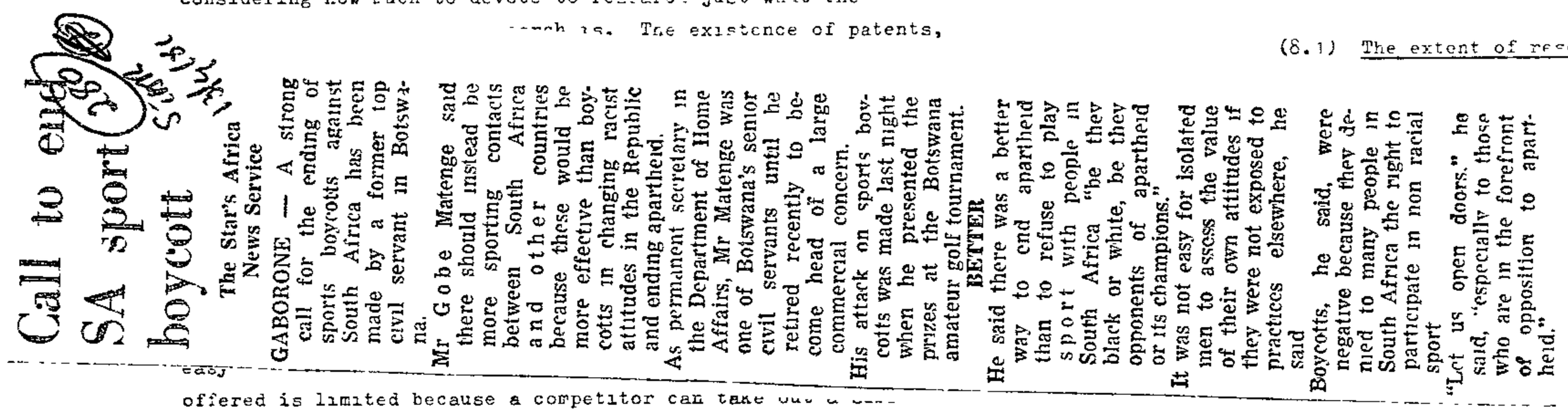
"Only a few days before leaving we were told by someone from South Africa that it would be a bad time for us to come because blacks were struggling for their liberation and that the tour would interfere with their plans.

"But it was too late to cancel the tour," he said.

(7.2) The Influence of Patents on Innovations:

By promising the firm the possibility of a return on its research expenditure, patents speed up the rate of innovation. More resources are devoted to research and fewer resources are devoted to maintaining the secrecy of an invention. Patents also help to spread knowledge for the invention of one firm serves as a basis for further research by others.

The drug firms do not rely on one person's flash of inspiration. The drug industry has been termed an "Industry of Discovery". (2) Therefore a conscious decision is taken when considering how much to devote to research just what the ...search is. The existence of patents,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easy

offered is limited because a competitor can take out a ...lar patent and also enter the market.

It is relatively easy to obtain a patent in South Africa and the conclusion must thus be that the extent of protection that it provides is limited.

(7.4) The Nature of Patent Protection:

Patents do give protection to firms, but such protection is both necessary and not excessive. Given the high rate of product obsolescence (estimated at about 7 - 10% p.a.) it is not clear that patents are a major issue in the drug market.

In short, therefore, the issue of patent protection has become something of a red herring and once it is realised

. / ...

that the protection is needed, the charge that patents are responsible for "antisocial" practices is weakened. The problems that arise are not due to the patent itself, but to the actual nature of the drug market, and must therefore be solved in a broader context.

SECTION 8 RESEARCH AND THE MARKETING OF NEW DRUGS:

The drug industry is characterised by high pre-manufacturing costs of research and development. Although this enables valuable drugs to be invented, the nature and extent of the expenditures on research have been questioned.

(8.1) The extent of research expenditures

... to 7% of sales in Britain and 9% ...res with a profit level (before tax) ...).

In South Africa most work is depen... ...nt companies. Royalty payments are ...al to the amount spent locally on ...y and research costs represented ... in 1975. (2)

... to launch one drug may involve the ...usand substances, take 6 - 8 years

Critics allege, however, that vast sums are spent on socially wasteful "molecule manipulation" aimed merely to produce "me-too" drugs and that most research is geared towards "spending vast sums of money on meaningless additions of useless drugs". (4) The view of the critics is that research should be rationalised to prevent such practices.

But it has been pointed out that of the 56 most useful drugs introduced since 1859 when aspirin first came onto the market, all but 9 were developed by private industry. (5) This, of course, does not indicate the cost-effectiveness of private research, but the fact that the funds for research were forthcoming, is in itself significant.

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O'Jays to meet black anger

By WILLIE BOKALA

THE O'Jays will meet the same type of anger which was met by Ray Charles when they go to Orlando Stadium on Saturday, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) warned yesterday.

Their stand on overseas artists has now been backed by the Soweto Students United Congress, whose president, Mr Gaotlholwe Parage, says Americans cannot sing people to freedom and they are furthering the aims of the racist regime of South Africa.

The external wing of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania has also issued a statement condemning foreign artists performing in South Africa quoting Millie Jackson's controversial statement during her visist to South Africa recently: "I'm here for the dollars, I'm not interested in the Black struggle."

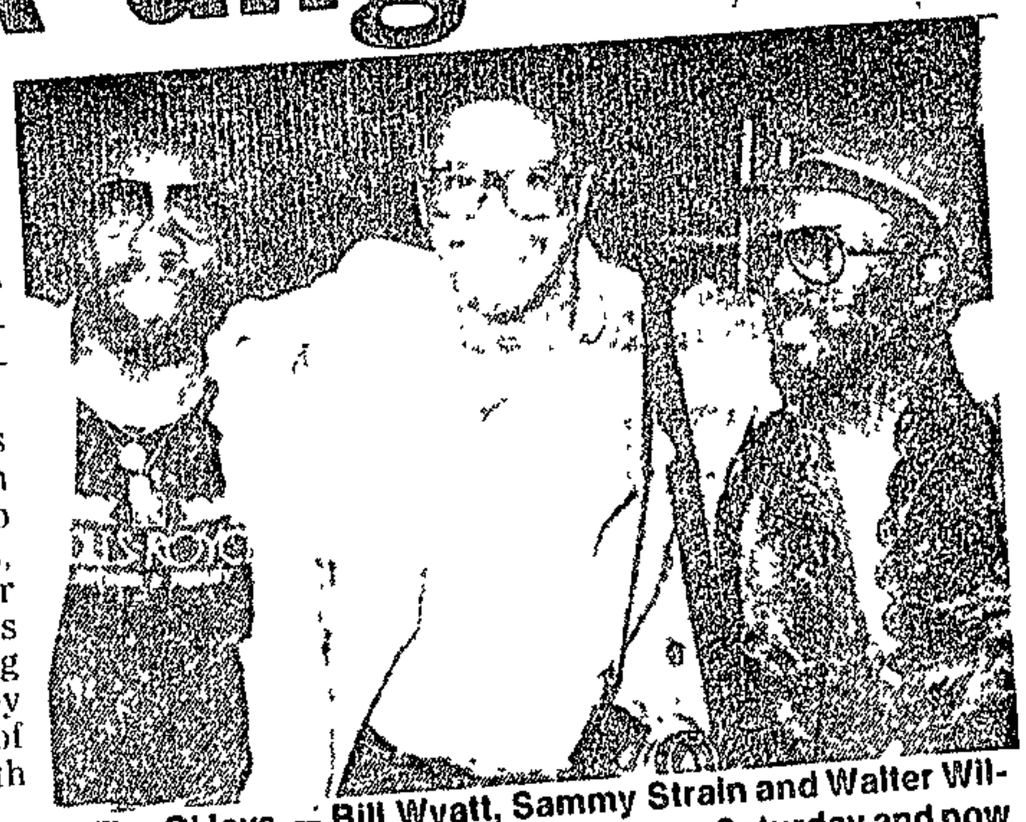
In a hard-hitting statement yesterday Azapo said: "We call on Mr Victor Mazibuko to stop moving around with the O'Jays and as a resident of Tembisa go and join the people of Tembisa in their protests against rents. Tembisa is on fire right now, what is he doing?"

Azapo said it was also calling on the masses not to let the O'Jays challenge their sacred aspiration which was freedom.

Mr Jefferson Lengane, an executive of Azapo, said the organisation would do everything to stop the O'Jays show at Orlando on Saturday afternoon.

Meanwhile a statement released by the Washington and New York offices of the Black Consciousness Movement said: "We have noted with deep concern the increasing influx of American black artists who have been and still continue to go to South Africa inspite of the calls coming from the oppressed people of that country not to go there.

"Tremendous harm is being done to cause a rift between the oppressed people of America and South Africa. We would like to point out that we as a black organisation do not confuse artists for politicians, as claimed but, we do know when artists are furthering the aims of the racist regime of South Africa and its international allies."



The O'Jays — Bill Wyatt, Sammy Strain and Walter Williams — who arrived in the country on Saturday and now face opposition from Azapo.

Thus the technology behind the psychotropic drugs, as with that behind the printing press, or steam-power, has contributed to the reorganisation of man in his society (although, by no means, in equal measure).

By citing technology as the solution to the problems of excessive demands, we discover only the potential whereby that demand could be overcome. The actual "market process" whereby the demand is met depends on the specific conditions under which this potential is exploited, these conditions generally being unique to each situation. This paper has dealt with the specific conditions under which this potential was applied in South Africa.

What remains is whether the steps taken in applying the technology were the most appropriate and effective, and whether the demands have been fully and satisfactorily dealt with.

3. The Smith Mitchell group of companies has been dealt with. They were clearly an important factor in releasing services from the stranglehold of overcrowding. It remains to affirm that Smith Mitchell has and will play an important, perhaps even progressive, role in South African psychiatry. They are not the temporary escape valve the Department of Health has made them out to be.

4. "Red tape" has been cited regularly as [illegible] the rate of growth of facilities, espe[illegible] tive commissioners of mental health in [illegible] reports. Vitus quotes the case of Mat[illegible] Mitchell's Plein), where plans mooted [illegible] years for their initiation, let alone [illegible] the present, the plans have again been [illegible]

In other cases, e.g. Stikland and Ste[illegible] cracy was a much less retarding influe[illegible] then arises, "Why is the bureaucracy a selective inhibitor of progress?" The material in the paper does not provide an answer to this question. It is clear that the bureaucracy can only be appreciated as a reflex of other underlying determining causes.

5. It is true, nevertheless, to observe that the department of mental health tended to be slow to stir, being finally moved to act by the bursting-point pressures of extreme overcrowding crisis, or other unpredictable crises arising from sources beyond their immediate control, such as the assassination of [illegible] harassment by



UN blacklist hangs over entire Welsh rugby side

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The entire Welsh rugby team could be blacklisted if they play in an international fixture later this month.

The threat arises from the presence of three South Africans in the Welsh President's squad to play Wales in the final match of the centenary season at Cardiff on April 25.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) has warned that the names of all concerned will be sent to the United Nations for official blacklisting.

The AAM claims that the presence of the South Africans is contrary to the Gleneagles Agreement which discourages sporting ties with South Africa.

Welsh captain Jeff Squire will ignore the threat as will England's captain, Billy Beaumont, who leads the President's XV.

Sanroc has stepped up its campaign to blacklist sportsmen with South African links.

This follows the hush-hush rugby tour by Pretoria Harlequins who played against Hawick, Fylde and London Harlequins.

"All players who turned out against the visitors could have their names on the blacklist," says Sanroc spokesman Mr Chris de Broglio.

Mr de Broglio said Sanroc would try to establish who played against the Pretorians.

Sanroc chairman Mr Sam Ramsamy has said that the tour was in breach of the Gleneagles Agreement although Sports Council chief Mr Dickie Jeeps thinks otherwise.

Mr Ramsamy said that if it were not a violation then Harlequins would not have had to maintain such secrecy.

The updated blacklist is due for release next week.

the effect of industrialisation on the ge[illegible] or on the forms of therapy sought out by its victims? To what extent did the proletarianisation of the rapidly urbanising population effect the fracture of traditional bonds, allowing for, amongst other things, more ready contact with "western" psychiatry? To what

./ ...

Tutu backs show boycott

By SAM MABE

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, has come out in support of Azapo's call for the boycott of the O'Jays show at Orlando Stadium on Saturday.

In an interview with **SOWETAN** yesterday, the Bishop asked "Who are the O'Jays, what do they want here?"

The American singing trio is to perform at Maseru Stadium in Lesotho tomorrow, at Orlando Stadium on Saturday and at the Super Stadium in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, on Monday.

As part of their move to the cultural and sporting isolation of South Africa, Azapo, who successfully disrupted Ray Charles' show last year, have called for a total boycott of all foreign artists performing in South Africa.

Bishop Tutu said yesterday that when he arrives in America where he is due to address a crowd of about 2 000 people at the Washington Hilton in May, he will warn Americans not to come to South Africa while blacks are struggling for their liberation.

"And even if the Government takes my passport they'll still have my speech because they said I must send a tape. They said they do not intend getting an alternative speaker and if I cannot be there physically I'll be there in a tape.

'And one of the things I'm going to say to them is that if blacks in the USA and those in South Africa are going to be partners in the liberation struggle, then one of the things black Americans must do is not to come here while we are still struggling for our freedom.

'They must boycott this country until our status reaches that of Zimbabweans, Mozambicans and the others,' Bishop Tutu said.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Azapo, Mr Jefferson Lengane, has warned they will disrupt the O'Jays' shows wherever they will be performing in South Africa.

'Azapo notes with anger that our supposed black brothers, the O'Jays, will be performing at Orlando Stadium. They speak of preaching the message of brotherhood and humanity.

"Where is this humanity when they ignore our call not to play in South Africa when they ignore the detention of our leaders to pave the way for them



Sowetan 15/4/87

Bishop Desmond Tutu

invasion of our struggle. We believe the message they are bringing has yet to reach them,' Mr Lengane said.

Reacting to the statement in an afternoon newspaper where the O'Jays' show promoter, Mr Victor Mazibuko was quoted as saying Azapo was victimising him because he was black, Mr Lengane said the colour of his new skin was unimportant.

'Our reasons for boycotting shows by foreign artists have been made clear and Mr Mazibuko should not think we are not aware that he is being used as a front. We know that this show is being promoted by two white men.'

Mr Cyril Kobus, secretary of the NPSL denied an allegation that the O'Jays had been given preferential treatment as in the past local performers have been refused permission to use the stadium.

O'Jays tour chief's home is firebombed

RDM 7/4/81

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By DOC BIKITSHA

THE Tembisa home of the O'Jays tour promoter, Victor Mazibuko, has been firebombed, and yesterday he moved his family to an undisclosed place of safety.

The attack on the house, in Nduleni Section, was launched shortly before midnight on Wednesday, when two petrol bombs were hurled, one exploding in a bedroom.

No-one was hurt.

An unidentified man was seen to enter the yard and throw a petrol bomb at the kitchen window, where it exploded on the ledge without causing much damage.

Then he ran to the front of the house and hurled the second bomb at the bedroom window It exploded in the room, setting fire to the curtains.

But the family was on the alert after the first bomb and put out the fire in the bedroom before it could spread.

The attacker ran up the street to a waiting car which raced off at high speed.

Neighbours gathered at the Mazibuko home.

In the house at the time of the attack were a 14-day-old baby, Ntlantla Molefe; her mother, Mrs Sonto Molefe; Mrs Mona Lisa Mazibuko, the promoter's wife, two of their children, Herman and Ntutuko, and two of his sister's children, Xolisile and Pinkie.

As a precautionary measure, Mr Mazibuko has now moved his family to an undisclosed place of safety He will not be in Maseru for the opening of the tour today

Mr Mazibuko told the Rand Daily Mail he arrived home late from his office in Johannesburg that night.

"It was close to midnight when I arrived home to find them all near hysteria after the attack," he said.

On inspecting the yard, Mr Mazibuko found a 5ℓ plastic container of petrol, and an intact petrol bomb next to the front fence.

Another was found in a passage at the back of the house. Mr Mazibuko said the damage was not extensive.

"I am grateful nobody has been hurt by this callous attack on my house on the eve of the greatest musical venture of my life," he added.

The matter has been reported to the police.

Tension rises in Australia over Boks

STAR 18/4/81

18/4/81

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Own Correspondent

CANBERRA — Tension between Australia and New Zealand over the Springbok tour has been sharpened by the distribution by New Zealand diplomats in Canberra of material highly critical of Australia.

A publication called the New Zealand Digest carries a front page article claiming that the Australian Rugby Union has agreed to a tour by the South African Springboks in 1983.

The article says that the move is "a slap in the face for Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and his policy of no sporting, trade or political contracts with South Africa.

"What will arouse Mr Fraser's fury is not only that the tour will make a mockery of Australia's pressure on New Zealand and attempts to block the controversial Springbok tour this year but it also puts at risk both the prestigious Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne in September which Mr Fraser attaches great importance to, but also next year's Commonwealth Games."

The Australian Foreign Affairs Department contacted the New Zealand High Commission to seek an explanation.

The High Commission said the publication was a magazine put together by New Zealanders in Australia. The High Commission distributed it as a courtesy.

The article did not reflect the New Zealand Government's opinion and it did not endorse the comments in the magazine.

Wellington won't welcome tourists

WELLINGTON — Civic leaders in Wellington have decided to put local facilities and services out of bounds to the South African rugby team.

A motion by Mr Frank O'Flynn, a Labour councillor, which was passed by the city council, will mean in effect that the New Zealand capital will not officially welcome the South Africans, whose tour is causing wide debate in New Zealand and elsewhere.

There will be no civic receptions or services laid on "on a group basis" for the rugby tourists.

Councillor Mrs Rosslyn Noonan said sport was one of the most effective propaganda devices in promoting national prestige, and if the council did not withhold its services it would be "bolstering apartheid."

The Springboks are due in Wellington for one match of the 16-match tour, the second Test against New Zealand, on Saturday August 29. A touring side playing a Test would normally spend almost a week in the city. — Sapa-Reuter.

THE TUTU OPTION

(230) FM 10/4/81

History shows that sanctions have extremely low utility. They seldom achieve their objectives while often having the opposite result

Sanctions played a negligible role in the shift of power which brought about the creation of the state of Zimbabwe. Without sanctions, but with closer contact and persuasion from the Western family of nations, it is likely that Zimbabwe would have come into being sooner It would also have done so in better shape and with far less loss of life and the drain of white skills

In the Cuban case, US sanctions have driven that island firmly into the communist camp, its people suffering under the totalitarian yoke of Castro's dictatorship Certainly, this could not have been what the US sought

Sanctions benefit no one but the sanctions buster. It is ordinary people, deprived of the advantages of free trade, who bear the costs, with their jobs and living standards threatened

We fear that Bishop Desmond Tutu, in preaching sanctions against SA is, at best, misguided If he looks down that road, surely he sees the spectre of starvation and ruin for his own black people? Is this the price he calls on them to pay for a freedom that would be illusory even in the doubtful event it were to be achieved?

As a man of God, surely he accepts that to convert the sinner you cannot shun him. Bishop Tutu, in calling for sanctions, treads a dangerous path; we doubt if he appreciates the consequences to his own people of what he calls on the West to do to SA

The bitterness of blacks is understandable. But progress, halting and slow though it is, is taking place The process must be recognised and encouraged or it will dry up

We are certain this is not what Bishop Tutu wants. We believe it unlikely that he seeks to rip apart our society and rebuild it from its ashes. in the African context, that is an impossible dream

The Bishop's calls for sanctions display an immaturity surprising in a man of his standing We feel that the Prime Minister should withdraw his threat (made in the heat of elections) to remove Tutu's passport But Tutu himself needs to carefully reassess the implications of what he is advocating.

Fiscal drag.

SA SPORT HAS NOT MOVED FAR ENOUGH— UK SPORTS MINISTER

C. Herald 18/4/81 (280)

● MR HECTOR MONRO, Britain's Sports Minister, was interviewed by the BBC last week on whether the Gleneagles agreement should be altered to accommodate South Africa. He was one of many sports personalities interviewed and said in the 45-minute programme that the Irish rugby tour of South Africa next month would be a direct contravention of the agreement. Here it is all spelt out.

Fergus Slattery, captain of the Irish rugby team.

Mr Muldoon said he understood the possibility of amending the Gleneagles agreement might be canvassed at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne later this year. He believed the initiative would come from the British Government.

APPROACH

Asked if he was in favour of such a loosening, he said:

'At this moment I think not. But I will certainly approach any such initiative with an open mind...'

Dr Craven said he was 'sick and tired' of always having to defend South African policies on sport.

'I do not like the fact that we are always on the carpet.

'I agree that apartheid is wrong. I've always said so. But we have ignored these laws. We have fought these laws. We are going to win.

'But don't tell me ever that we have not changed.'

Among those who condemned apartheid in sport was Mr E Reddy of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid, and Mr Donald Woods, the former Daily Despatch editor, who is in exile.

CHANGE

Fergus Slattery, noting that he had been to South Africa six or seven times, said he had seen an enormous amount of change in rugby there, but he believed it would be impossible to have fully integrated rugby in South Africa.

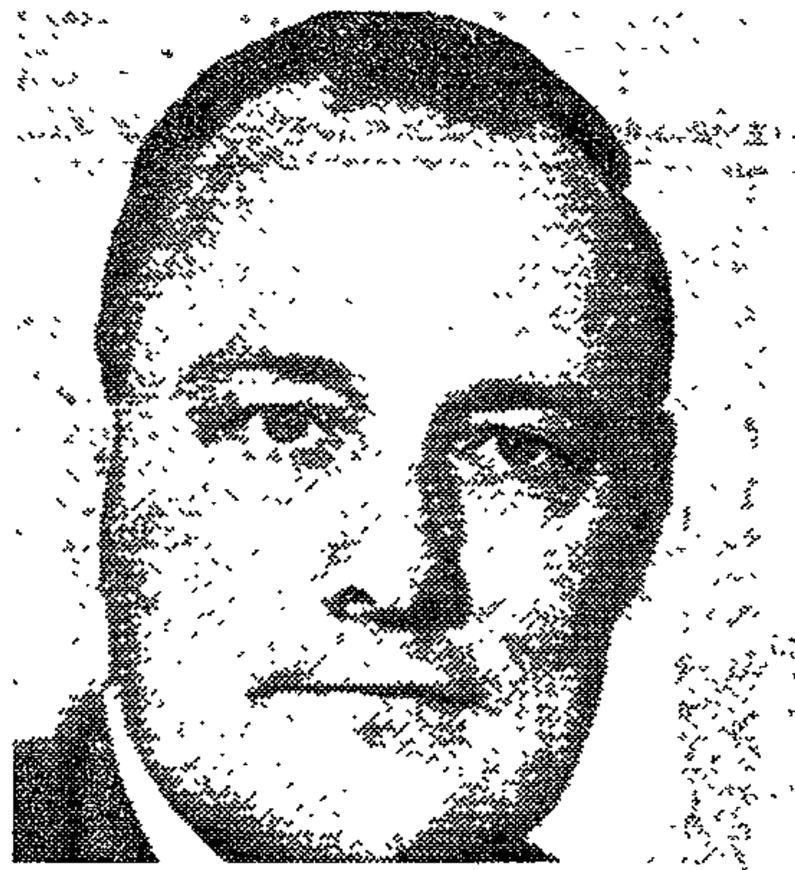
The SARB 'can only go so far because of the political restraints of the apartheid system,' he said.

He would be going to South Africa because he believed in building bridges.

Several other Irish sportsmen and commentators spoke against the Irish team going to South Africa.



Mr Hector Monro



Mr Robert Muldoon



Dr Danie Craven



Mr Donald Woods

18/4/81

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LONDON. — South Africa has not done enough to justify any relaxation or alteration in the Gleneagles agreement, according to Mr Hector Monro, Britain's Sports Minister.

'We accept there is change and that sport has moved towards multiracialism, which of course we all welcome,' he said in a BBC radio programme last night.

'But it has not moved anything like far enough for us to take any steps to have the Gleneagles agreement altered.'

Mr Monro, one of many sports personalities interviewed in the 45-minute programme, said the Irish rugby tour of South Africa next month would be in direct contravention of the agreement.

The theme of the programme was the real extent of racial integration on the sports field in South Africa and whether it was enough to end the world boycott.

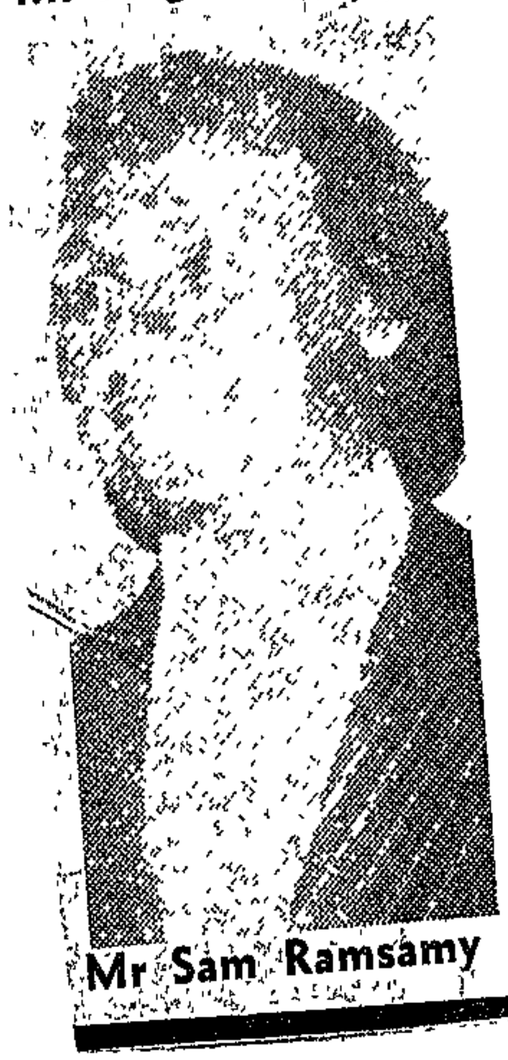
FRIENDS

The programme began with Anton van der Merwe of the Harlequins rugby team now touring Britain, saying that the team was here merely to play rugby and make friends.

Other speakers included New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, Dr Danie Craven, Sanroc leader, Mr Sam Ramsamy, and



Mr Fergus Slattery



Mr Sam Ramsamy

Crowds ignore Azapo and pack stadium for concert

By Jon Qwelane

In their thousands they cheered the American group who had dared to defy a call by the Azanian People's Organisation not to come to South Africa — and in their thousands they were given a marvellous afternoon at Orlando Stadium.

Almost six weeks ago Azapo threatened to disrupt the world flyweight title fight featuring Peter "Terror" Mathebula and Argentinian Santos Laciar, yet thousands turned up to watch.

Saturday's promotion of the O'Jays was one to make promoters take a chance in defying the blacklisting of foreign artists by both Azapo and the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid.

"Lady Africa," Margaret Singana, still recovering from the heart attack which led her to her confinement in a wheelchair, had her fans on their feet and shouting for more.

Singing her well-known and well-loved songs, it was hard to imagine she had been so ill.

The South African Police were present in force, as was the Peace Force. The mood at the stadium was relaxed and friendly, and never for one moment, was there the slightest hint of trouble.

Indeed, the fans' day was as bright as the weather.

Vetkoek sellers and the little boys selling peanuts and sweets did a roaring business, as did the ladies who put up shop under the bluegum trees selling pieces of chicken and dumplings.

A mobile shebeen was seen near the entrance to the stadium, and cans of beer were selling at about double their cost in town.

Lacking, though, was the usual swooning by women folk in response to their idols' music, and the tearing off of clothes as mementos.

● The home of the O'Jays' concerts promoter, Mr Victor Mazibuko, was stoned and pelted with petrol bombs last week.

The attack was carried out by a gang of youths who simply smashed a bedroom window and threw in a petrol bomb. Other bombs landed on the roof.

Non-aligned states call for sanctions against SA

ALGIERS — Foreign ministers from non-aligned countries have called on the United Nations Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions on South Africa to force it out of SWA/Namibia

In a "programme of action" for SWA/Namibia's independence adopted after a three-day meeting in Algiers, the non-aligned co-ordination bureau said the sanctions should include an oil embargo

The 34-member bureau said that if the Security Council failed to apply sanctions, the non-aligned nations would support "the convening of an emergency special meeting of the General Assembly to review the question of Namibia and take appropriate measures under the UN charter."

This was taken as a clear reference to an expected veto by Western Powers at the Security Council's special meeting on SWA/Namibia later this week

The five Western powers, which have been trying to find a negotiated independence settlement during the past three years — the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany — will have talks in London early this week

TEST

Addressing the closing session of the non-aligned meeting, the Algerian Foreign Minister, Mr Mohamed Benyahia, made it clear that the Security Council meeting would be a test of the Western nations' determination to impose SWA/Namibia's independence on South Africa.

The Algiers meeting decided to increase military assistance to Swapo but Mr Benyahia left the door open to a political solution when he said that the non-aligned countries wanted the negotiation process to succeed.

The conference denounced what it said were moves by the Reagan administration aimed at destabilising the African Frontline states

The Frontline states — Botswana, Angola, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia — expressed reservations about sanctions against South Africa because of their economies' dependence on South Africa, conference sources said.

The sources said an initial Algerian draft was hardened by the conference, which decided to set up a boycott of all banks and trans-national corporations operating in South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter.

Swann song?

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Composer and performer Donald Swann argues against the cultural boycott of South Africa in today's Guardian columns.

Swann, who has twice visited South Africa, said he would be moving the lifting of Musicians' Union embargo at the union's conference in June.

"I hope before long to present an inter-racial show in Johannesburg and Cape Town, with settings in different languages," he said.

Summary Tables

Table 9: Proportion of cases in which a subsequent choice of treatment source was made

Area (in order of remoteness)	Proportion of cases
Tiersdorp location (1 km from doctor)	16%
Addo and Kirkwood (0 - 9 km from facility)	22%
Tiersdorp rural (3 - 30 km)	
Tiersdorp	27%
Valley	42%

47%	27%	
34%	24%	

* All treatments given are included.

care such as family planning, antenatal care, child clinic etc.

7. The extent to which people used health services seemed very much dependent on whether they had easy access or transport available; the cost of transport seemed to be the major deterrent to visiting doctors or clinics; the cost of the service itself seemed only secondarily important as subsidized medicine was available in both areas. The more distant people were from health services, the more often they changed their mode of treatment, and used home remedies and indigenous practitioners, or simply endured pain. This was not true of most whites, who had

-- to motor transport, but some pensioners had

doctor, so that the patient often had to get to a doctor first. In Tiersdorp the magistrate could also authorize the sending of a taxi after a phone call. Labourers and others would obviously not disturb the owners of telephones unless a case was an emergency.

It seems there is no substitute for cheap public transport. Port Elizabeth Divisional Council makes such transport available (free) to clinic users. This is an important contribution to health care, but the relative advantages of this solution and of public transport should be examined.

8. Contrary to the view of many health personnel that

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African bloc determined to press for trade sanctions against SA

21/4/81

Star 280

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The African bloc at the United Nations appeared determined last night to press ahead with demands for trade sanctions — including an oil embargo — against South Africa despite attempts by Western nations to reopen talks on SWA/Namibia.

Although the Western "contact" group on SWA/Namibia had urged the black states to avoid hasty action, a scheduled UN Security Council session to consider a demand for sanctions was going ahead today.

The session will coincide with a meeting in London tomorrow between the Reagan Administration's special envoy to Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, and contact group representatives, and is likely to come as a severe embarrassment to the West.

The UN General Assembly approved a resolution last month asking the Security Council to approve sanctions against South Africa because of South Africa's failure to agree to an independence timetable for SWA/Namibia.

If the sanctions issue is taken to the vote in the Security Council it is certain the United States and Britain will use the veto, with France possibly abstaining.

And this will lead to renewed black African criticism that the West is displaying a reluctance to apply pressure on South Africa because of trade, cultural and historical links.

Up to 12 African Foreign Ministers were believed to be on their way to New York last night to take part in the Security Council session.

Chris van Gass of The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports that the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, will present South Africa's case to the Security Council.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today the four-man South African delegation arrived in New York yesterday and had already been in contact with him.

Mr Botha said the intention was that Dr Fourie would present South Africa's case to the Security Council meeting, called by Uganda, scheduled for today, should it go ahead.

Report exposes myth of sanctions

22/4/81
ST
80

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A report on the feasibility of sanctions against South Africa is causing extreme embarrassment to African States at the United Nations who this week are asking the Security Council to impose a total trade embargo against the Republic.

Western diplomatic sources note that the report, prepared by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, could not have been published at a worse time.

The report was prepared for an international conference on sanctions against South Africa to be held from May 20 to 26.

It says that there is no hope of sanctions being imposed against South Africa because Western Governments and multinational corporations would not allow it.

But it also reaches the conclusion that sanctions would harm neighbouring black States, possibly more than the Republic.

The 50-member Africa bloc at the UN is at present engaged in requesting the Security Council to endorse a General Assembly resolution calling for mandatory sanctions — including an oil embargo — against South Africa.

PRESSURE

The demand reflects growing black African impatience at South Africa's refusal to agree to an independence timetable for SWA/Namibia and what Africa sees as the West's reluctance to put pressure on South Africa because of trade, cultural and historical links.

The Economic Commission admits in its report that the imposition of sanctions is only a "theoretical possibility" because such a move will not materialise.

And, says the report, the knowledge that sanctions will harm neighbouring black states is academic "because, in reality, strong vested interests within and outside South Africa will never allow it to happen."

The report has added weight to the arguments of the anti-sanctions lobby here which questions the usefulness of the sanctions call.

FUTILE

This lobby, which includes Western Governments, believes the exercise is futile when even the Frontline African States, the main backers of sanctions demands, know that they themselves will not be able to support a trade embargo without crippling their economies.

Four of the six Frontline governments — Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Botswana — are major trading partners with South Africa who greatly rely on the foreign exchange these economic links generate.

One of the other frontliners, Tanzania (Angola is the other), is also believed to trade indirectly with South Africa.

Western diplomats at the UN also note that South Africa also trades extensively with black Africa as a whole south of the Sahara, although in often covert operations.

IMBALANCE

Western Governments see the African move in the UN as merely an effort to "expose" the imbalance of free-world trade with South Africa compared to that with developing nations.

New sports blacklist

England cricketer Geoff Boycott named among 128 sportsmen



LONDON—Sam Ramsamy, chairman of Sanroc, Mike Terry, executive secretary of the Anti Apartheid Movement, and Chris de Broglio, secretary of Sanroc, during their Press conference. — (Cablecast)

London Bureau

THE publication in London yesterday of a second Sanroc (South African Non-racial Olympic Committee) 'blacklist' of sportsmen provoked hostile questioning at an international Press conference here.

But Mr Sam Ramsamy, Sanroc's chairman, shrugged aside criticism saying that their purpose was to drive South African sport into total isolation and they would have the support of up to 100 African and Third World countries.

He said isolation was the only thing that had forced the so far 'meagre and cosmetic' changes in South African sport and the blacklist campaign would continue relentlessly.

The only surprise about the second list, which names 128 sportsmen, women and administrators is that so many names, particularly top cricketers who have visited South Africa, have been missed.

But Mr Ramsamy, who appeared at the Press conference with Chris de Broglio, the Sanroc secretary, and Mr Mike Terry, executive secretary of the Anti Apartheid Movement, said more names would be added soon.

He then claimed that 'many , many' of the total of more than 300 sportsmen blacklisted so far (the first list of 186 names was published in February) have indicated that they wanted to cut their ties with South Africa.

He said that as soon as they made public declarations to this effect their names would be removed from the lists, which have been forwarded to the United Nations Committee Against Apartheid, which is expected to officially adopt them on May 19.

Only five sportsmen named on the first list, British golfer Nick Faldo, American tennis players Ferdie Taygan and Sherwood Stewart and Lions rugby players Bill Beaumont and John Carleton, have had their names removed so far.

Beaumont and Carleton turned down invitations to play in the Rampie Stander memorial match in Bloemfontein this month to avoid being blacklisted and Faldo, Taygan and Stewart have decided to cut their sports ties with South Africa.

Ironically, Robin Jackman, the England cricketer whose links with South Africa nearly forced the total abandonment of England's just-completed tour of the Carribean has not been blacklisted.

Mr Ramsamy pointed out that the two blacklists only named people who had visited South Africa between September 31 last year and March 31 this year.

The only current England cricket star on the new list is opening batsman Geoff Boycott, who was in South Africa in December and January preparing for the Caribbean tour.

His inclusion could create another major cricket crisis because England is due to tour India at the end of the year and Sanroc claims that India is one of the countries expected to support the blacklist campaign.

American golfer Lee Trevino and world formula one motor racing champion Alan Jones of Australia are among the 128 names on yesterday's list, reports Sapa-Reuter.

Other international motor-racing stars who took part in the recent South African Grand Prix, Carlos Reutemann (Argentina) and John Watson (Britain), are also listed.

Other top sportsmen named are British jockeys Lester Piggott, Joe Mercer and Willie Carson.

The president of the Irish Rugby Football Union, Mr Bobby Ganly, and his deputy, Mr Ronnie Dawson, have been put on the blacklist because of the IRFU's forthcoming tour of South Africa.

A footnote to the blacklist warns that the entire Irish Rugby team will go on the register as soon as they set foot in South Africa.

The New Zealand Rugby Football Union has invited the Springboks to tour New Zealand later this year, and three NZRFU officials, Mr Jim Fraser, Mr Ces Blazey, and Mr Ron Don, have been included on the blacklist.

An interesting name on the blacklist is veteran South African tennis tournament promoter Owen Williams.

'Although he is a South African we know he travels on another passport,' said Mr Ramsamy.

R1000-m in SA goods flows to black Africa yearly

Sanctions call rings hollow

(280) Star 23/4/81

By John Baggaley

PARIS—Black Africa's accusing finger pointing at the West for trading with South Africa is turned in the wrong direction, and should be pointed inward at the continent s black regimes, a report on the "South African connection" has said.

The orange and grey Lockheed aircraft of Safair, operating from an isolated corner of Jan Smuts Airport, and the West Africa runs of boats belonging to Tropic Lines or Unicorn, serve a network running from North Africa through Pretoria's most vehement opponent Nigeria, to Kenya in the east, down through Zimbabwe and even Angola

The "South African connection" operates aircraft whose flight plans make no mention of these black nations' capitals but to whom goods totalling R1 100-million flowed last year

The Ivory Coast received R500 000 worth of insecticides, medicines, vegetables, meat and even yoghurt last year

In Nigeria a blind eye is turned to its businessmen who annually import South African goods in small boats or lorries via Lome and Cotonou.

Tanzania last year imported several thousand tons of cereal, while its diamonds are still marketed by Anglo American.

In Angola, Anglo American has a minority stake in Diamang, the marxist regime's diamond

ALTERED

Kenya last year took 135 000 tons of South African cereal brought by boat from East London to Maputo and then, after the manifesto had been altered, to Mombasa to cope with the nationwide drought.

The report, in the French newspaper Quotidien, said there was ample evidence to back up South African claims that it traded with 47 of the 53 African states.

In Lusaka it is said the red carpet was rolled out at the airport to meet VIPs from South Africa

Mozambique gets 20 percent of imports from South Africa, over R90-million a year in taxes paid by Pretoria for rail and port dues, and more than R30-million in money repatriated from 30 000 Mozambicans working in South Africa.

Zaire, through two daily DC9 flights and Hercules flights, receives its meat regularly and its fruit and cereal via Malawi

The report point out that the Security Council examination of sanctions against South Africa was demanded by these nations which profit each day from Pretoria's economic network.

between economic growth and socio-political change in South Africa, diagnosis and prognosis have become almost inextricably confused. There are two main positions. These will be outlined briefly.

The first, and more conventional view, is that the main socio-political problem in South Africa is racialism, seen as an attitude of Whites towards Blacks. The second viewpoint is that the problem is exploitation by rich (White) of poor (Black). It might be argued that perhaps we could debate our topic and yet avoid the question of which of the two views reflects the more important problem, by asking instead two independent questions: (1) What is the likely effect of continued economic growth on racial attitudes?; (2) What is the likely effect of continued economic growth on the distribution of wealth in South Africa? Unfortunately this way of attempting to find possible common ground for analysis may not work. Racialism is necessarily only one of a complex of motives and attitudes, and we can only agree on the possible effects on racialism of economic change if we agree on the relationship between racialism and these other motives and attitudes, and in particular, the overt or latent motives of exploitation. Similarly, we can only agree on the likely effect of economic growth on the distribution of wealth if we agree in our account of the mechanisms which at present determine the way in which wealth is distributed, and this presupposes some agreement on the role of power and ideology (including racial ideology) in the whole process.

However, if we attempt first to resolve the question as to the nature of the problem, we are faced with similar serious difficulties. How we judge this society depends on our model of an alternative society, and this in turn depends both on value judgements and on judgements about what other forms of society are possible. The argument about racialism and exploitation is usually associated with alternative theoretical models which may respectively be described as 'liberal capitalist' and 'socialist'. The argument about socialism turns to a very large extent on the question as to whether a democratic socialist society is possible, rather than whether it is desirable. A debate on this vital topic would lead us very far afield.

However, if these difficulties are borne in mind, it may still be possible to find ways of reaching agreement. Currently, the main problem is that the argument is conducted at a fairly high level of generality. It may be

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.

128 sporting figures marked

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The second Sanroc "blacklist" published yesterday of sportsmen who visited South Africa between January 1 this year and March 31 adds 128 names to the 186 on the first list released in February.

The list is separated into two sections: Administrators, and sportsmen and women:

Ireland: Bobby Ganly (president of the IRFU), Ronnie Dawson (vice-president, IRFU)

Netherlands: Harm Hendricks (veterans athletics)

New Zealand: J G Fraser (president of the NZFRU), Ces Blazey (chairman, NZFRU), Ron Don (council member, NZFRU), Walter Hadlee (cricket), John K MacDonald (veterans athletics)

United Kingdom: Dick Jeeps (sports council chairman), Bill Hicks (sports council), Syd Millar (rugby, Northern Ireland), Willie-John McBride (rugby, Northern Ireland)

South Africa: Owen Williams (director of international tennis tournaments)

The following individuals and teams have either competed in South Africa or have accepted invitations to strengthen apartheid South Africa's white establishment sports organizations:

Argentina — Boxing Santos Laciar (WBA flyweight champion), Juan Malverez, Jose Narvaez, Roberto Alfaro, Tito Lectoure (promoter and manager), Rugby Hugo Porta, as the chief organizer, and the following teams which toured South Africa in March Los Toros (also known as Banco de la Nacione), Cordoba, Tucaman University; motor-racing (Grand Prix) Carlos Reutemann, Ricardo Zunino.

Australia — Motor-racing (Grand Prix). Alan Jones, Water skiing Robbie Woods, Rugby. Mark Loane, Gary Pearse

Austria — Angling· Austrian national freshwater angling team toured South Africa and Namibia in February, Lifesaving· Austrian national lifesaving team

Brazil — Motor-racing (Grand Prix)· Nelson Piquet, Chico Serra.

Canada — Wrestling (professional). Kojak Kirk.

Chile — Motor-racing (Grand Prix). Eliseo Salazar.

Finland. Motor-racing (Grand Prix) Keke Rosberg

France: Golf (women) Elaine Berthet, Marie Louise de Lorenzi, Sophie Lapaire, Cecilia Mourgu d'Algue, Laurence Schmidlin.

Germany Federal Republic — Boxing (professional) Bernd August (heavyweight), Wolfgang Welke (manager), modern pentathlon Volver Jenniches, Peter Kuhn, Achim Bellmann, Arno Bauhaus, Rosetta Kirsch, Iteiner Thade, Golf· B Langer, T Gideon; Hockey team members of Rot-Weiss (of Cologne) Ralf Lauruschkat, Volker Fried, Walter Hartmann, Hans-Georg Moraweitz, Ralf Steinkowsky, Thomas Delmes, Herbert Zangerle, Rudiger Hanel

Ireland — Motor-racing (Grand Prix) Derek Daly.

Italy — Motor racing (Grand Prix): Elio de Angelis, Ricardo Patrese, Andrea De Casaris, Siegfried Stohr, golf· Baldodino Dassu, modern pentathlon: Daniele Massala

Netherlands — Motor-racing (Grand Prix). Jam Lammers.

New Zealand — Golf Bob Charles

Spain — Golf R Foreman.

Switzerland — Motor-racing (Grand Prix). Mark Surer

United Kingdom — Golf P Carrigill, R Smith, M McGee, O Matlou, horseracing: Lester Piggott, Pat Eddery, Joe Mercer, Willie Carson, Greville Starkey, Paul Cook, cricket: David Turner (Hampshire), Bob Woolmer (Kent), Paul Parker (Sussex), Keith Pont (Essex), Geoff Boycott (Yorkshire), Geoff Cook (Northamptonshire), Tony Pigott (Sussex), other names will be added to the list in the next fortnight, equestrian· members of the UK team in Epol International Championships Debby Johnsey, Jean Germany, Anneli Wucherpfennig, Peter Gotz, cricket administration Charles Palmer, women's cricket. Mary Pilling; snooker Denis Taylor, Willie Thorn, speedway· Dave Jessup, John Barker, Steve Wilcock, Pete Smith, Derek Harrison, Colin Ackroyd, Peter Tarrant, professional wrestling Dave Viking, motor-racing: John Watson, Nigel Mansell, Geoff Lees

United States — Golf: T Vargo, Lee Trevino, B Woods, A Salinas, M Redding; motor-racing (Grand Prix): Eddie Cheever, professional boxing· Steve Michalerya (middleweight), Steve Delgado (middleweight), Steve Gregory (middleweight), Mike Koranicki· (heavyweight), athletics (track and field) Steve Hardison; waterskiing. members of US national team Tom Gelisse, Mike Dixon, Patrick Lee; lifesaving (surf) members of US national team Lew Riffle, Tim Harvey, Jack Linkey, Bill Robinson, Jim Kaslawski; equestrian. Katie Mohahan, Ella Raidt, Leslie Burr, Peter Leone

Taiwan — Athletics· Chuan Kwang Yang; golf· Li Wen-Sheng, Hsieh Yu-Shu, Yuan Ching-Chi, Wu Chun-Lung, Ho Ching Ming (manager)

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New sport blacklist published

23/4/81 CT

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From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The publishers of a second Sanroc (South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee) "blacklist" of sportsmen faced hostile questioning at an international press conference.

But Sanroc's chairman, Mr Sam Ramsamy, shrugged aside criticism saying that their purpose was to drive South African sport into total isolation and they would have the support of up to 100 African and Third World countries

He said isolation was the only thing that had forced the so far "meagre and cosmetic" changes in South African sport — and the blacklist campaign would continue relentlessly.

Asked whether they would only be satisfied when white rule was overcome, Mr Ramsamy replied that this was not their purpose, but that he believed non-racial sport could only be achieved in a non-racial society

Many names seem to have been missed out, but Mr Ramsamy, who appeared at the press conference together with Sanroc's secretary, Chris de Broglio, and the executive secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Mr Mike Terry, said more names would be added soon.

He then claimed that "many, many" of the total of over 300 sportsmen blacklisted so far (the first list of 186 names was published in February) had indicated that they wanted to cut their ties with South Africa.

He said that as soon as they made public declarations to this effect their names would be removed from the lists, which have been forwarded to the United Nations Committee Against Apartheid, which is expected to officially adopt them on May 19

Mr Terry told the press that once the blacklist debate had gone to the General Assembly of the United Nations African and non-aligned nations would give it unilateral support, though he agreed that this had not yet been achieved.

Only five sportsmen named on the first list, British golfer Nick Faldo, American tennis players Ferdie Taygan and Sherwood Stewart and British rugby players Bill Beaumont and John Carleton have so far had their names removed.

There is little doubt that Sanroc's claim that the fear of being blacklisted, which means they will be unable to enter any countries which support the campaign, is seriously worrying many sportsmen

But Sanroc and the anti-apartheid movements helping to compile the blacklists, deny that they are blackmailing international sport

In response to comment at yesterday's press conference that the campaign would damage black sport and fragment games like cricket along racial lines Mr Terry answered that, to the contrary, they aimed to prevent damage to international sport.

THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

A		C		B	
F	M	F	M	F	
4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15	
0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13	
0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16	
0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52	
1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72	
13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19	
0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24	
282	3270	2588	2858	1951	

3. DAIRIES

3.1 INKOMO DAIRY

The dairy in Inkomo is exceptional in that it was started thr
initiative, and from very small beginnings, with much less ou
capital and management involved than in other Dairy Schemes i

It was started in 1974, when a special dairy camp was allocat
up members. At that time, the cows were milked at the house
idea it had been to start the dairy and who is the main driv
it. Members make use of communal facilities, the returns t
are from the milk from their own cows. They began by sell
cafés but the demand was very limited. When they had bui
enough supply, they began to sell to bigger shops in Idoloph
1977 they got a contract to supply one of the two hospitals
milk was all transported in N.M.'s van).

They built the dairy building from local-cut stone which wa
from ruined houses and a spring in the mountains was boxed
down to the dairy so that running water could be supplied.
is meant to pay R136.60c total, although only ten have paic
three have paid in full. The total amount paid by all
together is R879.50c.

The project is in a sense the showpiece of Umhlaba, visito
government officials who visit Umhlaba are always taken on
Because it is always cited as a "community project", the g
various other organisations have helped it substantially.
ment did all the surveying and planning for the building
roof, and door and window frames. Furthermore, they s
workers to do all the work in boxing and piping the water
tributed four men, paid by the Department of Agriculture,
in building the dairy for the whole of the year that it t
cooler was paid for by the Anglican church and another organisation has
promised to buy the hammer mill which N.M. wants for grinding feed.

If one considers these inputs and the R879 paid by the members, it is obvious that the costs per job created are miniscule compared with the R7 000 per job which Norman Reynolds estimates for the government dairy project at



UN sanctions won't scare SA, says Pik

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria yesterday he expected radical elements in the United Nations to succeed with a sanctions proposal against South Africa

Mr Botha was reacting to developments in the UN which had, among other things, led to a refusal to allow the ruling internal political party in South West Africa, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, to address the Security Council

He added that South Africa had no fear of sanctions and would not be intimidated.

"I expect that they will proceed to table a resolution in an effort to have mandatory sanctions imposed on South Africa," Mr Botha said "But I also expect that such a resolution will be blocked by one or more veto votes

"The radical elements in the UN will, after that, most probably turn to the General Assembly to have the sanctions resolution adopted there I expect them to be successful.

"But they will not succeed in intimidating South Africa or in making us deviate from our course that fairness towards everybody in South West Africa should prevail without intimidation from outside," he said

It was more important to the South African Government that mutual trust and co-operation among the people of Southern Africa should be engendered, rather than to attempt to achieve short-term popularity

"South Africa does not fear sanctions and there have recently been encouraging indications from some of our neighbouring states that they also feel sanctions will be detrimental to all the countries of South-ern Africa," Mr Botha said

The South African delegation at the UN had orders to put the South African point of view fully in the Security Council, he said

"There are still countries which insist that the democratic parties of South West Africa be treated equally and be heard That is progress," Mr Botha said.

The United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick, made a firm statement in the Security Council that the council could prove its impartiality only by equal treatment of all parties concerned

It was encouraging that not only the United States, Britain and France had voted for DTA participation in the debate, but also Ireland, Spain and Japan.

The decision by the Security Council not to allow the DTA to speak was, nevertheless, an emotional provocation of the democratic parties in South West Africa, Mr Botha said — Sapa

South Africa had, however, not closed the door to further negotiations with countries which were genuinely interested in a fair solution in South West Africa in which the democratic political parties of the territory were given equal treatment.

"In spite of the atmosphere of confrontation created by the decision of the Security Council there is, in my opinion, still a positive side

(News by C Crous 514 Barclays Bank Bldg Church Square Pretoria)

N.M. bottles the milk produced in excess of the hospitals 12 gallon quota and sells it in cafés in Idolophu. They said that even before the July break, she had refused to bottle their excess milk and they could not do this themselves at Inkomo because the iron-on lids came off during the journey. They saw this as another example of jealousy.

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2. cont.....

(1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.

(2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.

(3) Calculate the <u>average</u> annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.

(4) Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. Plot this schedule on the same paper as the demand curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).

(5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.

(6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

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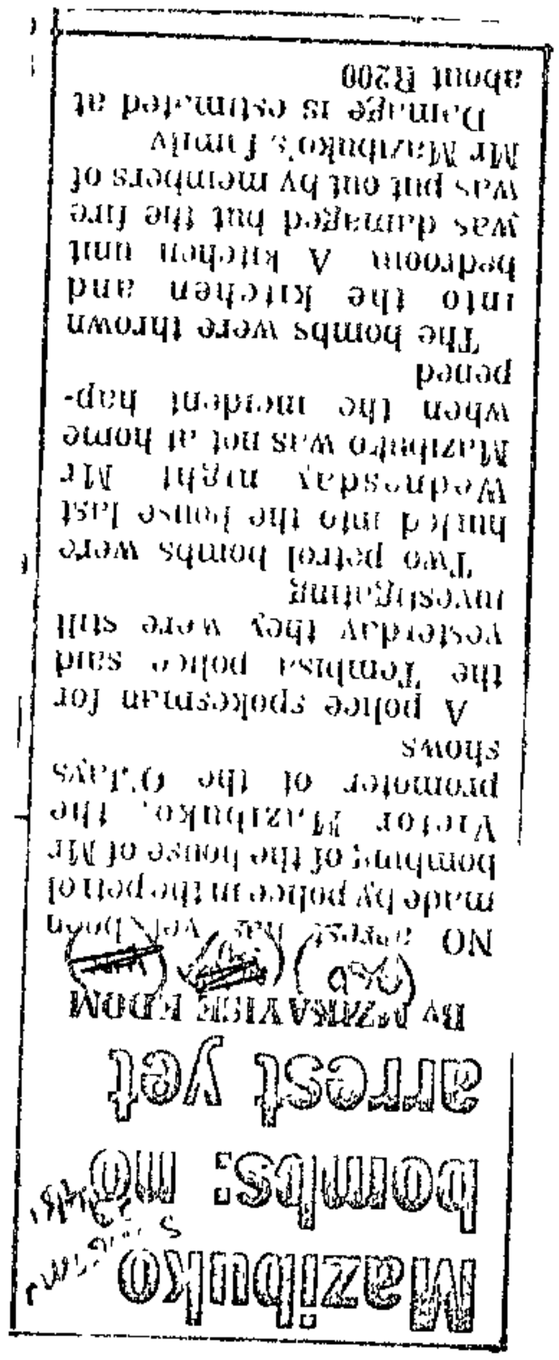


Mazibuko bombs: more arrest yet

BY MZAMO VILLE EDOM

NO [illegible] Mr Vork Doda made by police in the pol of bombing of the house of Mr Victor Mazibuko, the promoter of the Oldays shows

A police spokesman for the Tembisa police said yesterday they were still investigating

Two petrol bombs were hurled into the house last Wednesday night Mr Mazibuko was not at home when the incident happened

The bombs were thrown into the kitchen and bedroom A kitchen unit was damaged but the fire was put out by members of Mr Mazibuko's family

Damage is estimated at about R200

Western Five urge African states to drop sanctions call

Back to UN on SWA



Dr Chester Crocker . . . tabled plan.

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Western "contact" group has ruled out the staging of a Lancaster House type of constitutional conference for SWA/Namibia — and has reverted to the United Nations plan for a settlement.

This emerged at the conclusion of the two days of talks in London at which America's envoy on African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, tabled his plan for a pre-independence constitution.

While no firm decisions were taken by the senior officials of the five countries — Britain, Canada, France, Germany and the United States — it was confirmed that unanimity had been reached on the reaffirmation of UN Resolution 435, which calls for a ceasefire and the election of a constituent assembly.

Dr Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State-designate for African Affairs, flew back to Washington last night to report to President Reagan on his two-week African mission and the views of the other four countries involved in seeking a solution to the SWA/Namibian deadlock.

The contents of the two days of talks in the American Embassy in London have been kept a closely guarded secret and the communique at the conclusion made "deliberately vague."

But sources confirmed that the representatives of the five had reached the conclusion that there should be no further plans at this stage to hold a Lancaster House-type constitutional conference.

The next stage after Dr Crocker's report-back to Washington will be a meeting by the Western contact group's foreign ministers in Rome on May 4 and 5

The five foreign ministers will be in Rome for a NATO council meeting, but will break from the NATO duties to "put flesh and bones" on what had been discussed by the officials at the London meeting this week.

It is a clear indication that the five are determined to keep the momentum going in the wake of Dr Crocker's visit, and to demonstrate to critics of the West the priority attached to a settlement in SWA/Namibia.

In their joint statement after the meeting yesterday the five countries said they had agreed it was of the utmost importance to bring SWA/Namibia to independence at the earliest possible date, and they reiterated their commitment to an internationally acceptable settlement.

The statement said. "In that context they also agreed that Security Council Resolution 435 continues to provide a solid basis for a transition to independence in Namibia

"They considered possibilities for strengthening the existing plan, and agreed that expeditious progress toward a settlement would be enhanced by measures aimed at giving greater confidence to all of the parties on the future of an independent Namibia."

Official sources agreed this could be interpreted as an effort to "equalise" the status of the various parties involved.

This would mean an elimination of the UN's recognition of Swapo as the sole authentic representative of the people of SWA/Namibia and an upgrading of the internal parties.

In New York, the United States and Britain pleaded with African states to drop a demand for sanctions against South Africa and instead concentrate on a negotiated settlement for SWA/Namibia.

But at the same time the Soviet Union urged "all friends of Africa" in the United Nations Security Council to vote for mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo.

British delegate Hamilton Whyte said sanctions sought by the Africa bloc at the United Nations would not bring a settlement any closer.

This view was echoed by the US Ambassador to the UN, Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick, who said: "Sanctions do not solve problems and declarations do not secure independence"

African states are requesting the council to endorse a UN General Assembly resolution calling for sanctions against South Africa because of its failure to give up control of SWA/Namibia.

Mr Whyte reported on the London meeting and then said "We appeal to all those concerned (with SWA/Namibia) to resist the temptation now to abandon the possibility of negotiation.

"We do this because we are totally convinced that going down the road of sanctions will not bring closer the independence of Namibia on an internationally recognised basis."

Mr Whyte said, despite the frustrations, the Africa bloc and its supporters should not "pull up the drawbridge and settle down for a long siege. Let us instead affirm our determination to make negotiations succeed"

Mrs Kirkpatrick said the United States had the interests of the people of SWA/Namibia at heart in trying to find a solution to the problem.

"We have no territorial objectives in Africa. We have no aspirations to station thousands of our troops on African soil," she said in an apparent reference to Russian and Cuban involvement in Africa

The Soviet delegate, M Oleg Troyanovsky, accuse the West of "backin down" on Resolution 43

"It is high time to pu an end to procrastinatio and delay. The Sovie Union will vote for san tions and we hope a friends of Africa will d likewise," he said.

Another country t pour cold water on th American initiative wa Nigeria. Resolution 435 re mained valid in all as pects, said Nigeria's Minis ter of State for Foreig Affairs, Mr Ali Baba.

Mr Baba also appeare to hint at possible eco nomic reprisals by hi nation, a major oil expor ter to the United State and other countries,

America, Britain an possibly France will us their power of veto in th council if sanctions ar voted on.

African delegates – among them many foreig ministers who had com to New York especiall for the debate — wer completing draft resolu tions covering a com prehensive range of sanc tions and how to im plement them.

The Africa delegate were assessing the Londo talks and first respons appeared to be unenthu siastic.

Earlier in the day the were warned by Swapo' delegate, Mr Peter Mueshi gange, that the Londo meeting was a "counte move" to buy Soutl Africa time.

integration can be analyzed in terms of the collective goals set and pursued in the different sectors of a society, in terms of the relations between these goals, and in terms of opposition to them

Power refers to the capacity of some unit acting as an agent of the system to overcome the resistance of system members in setting, pursuing, and implementing collective goals (Lechman 1969 455, 456)

This definition implies the existence of effective sanctions. Since the scheme being developed here is conceived of within the four sectors of a

Social integration depends upon the effectiveness of cultural and social power, which, in turn, depends upon the scope of the two power bases. The first, control over societal values, and the second, control over the means of status attribution, are problematic in a plural society. It is to be expected, therefore, that little effective intentional sanction can be used, at a societal level, over members of a plural society. The most effective sanctions (and, consequently, the most effective power-wielding) in such a society will probably be situational, coercion and inducement.

Therefore, it is to be expected that goals set and pursued within the four

Problems of system integration can be analysed in terms of the power which is wielded in each of the four sectors, in possibly clashing collective goals set and pursued within these four sectors, and in the amount of control over the power-bases in these sectors.

New effort to isolate SA sport is planned

LONDON — Momentum is building for a new attack by anti-apartheid organisations on South Africa's international sports contacts.

The opening shot in the campaign was fired here yesterday when an anti-apartheid sports pressure group published a list of sportsmen and women whom it wants internationally blacklisted for playing in South Africa.

Names on the list ranged from members of the Austrian national freshwater angling team to US golfer Lee Trevino, Australia's world motor racing champion Alan Jones and Dickie Jeeps, the head of Britain's Government-funded Sports Council.

The list was published by the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), which in January issued a first batch of names of sportsmen it wants banned from the international sports arena. About 300 sportsmen and women from 20 countries are on the list.

DISCUSSIONS

Throughout this year sports contacts with South Africa will come up again and again in discussions by United Nations committees, African sports organisations and anti-apartheid groups.

Sanroc chairman, Sam Ramsamy, said in an interview the new burst of activity was caused by increasing South African attempts to get its sportsmen back into the international fold.

"We are building up to a new campaign against sports contacts with South Africa," Mr Ramsamy said.

The United Nations is expected to publish its own blacklist of sportsmen shortly before a UN-sponsored conference in Paris starting on May 20 to discuss international sanctions against South Africa.

The biennial conference of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa will also take up the issue later this year and lines are already being drawn by anti-apartheid groups for next year's Commonwealth Games in Brisbane.

Britain's Sports Council, set up by the Conservative Government in 1972, receives about R33-million a year to help sports organisations, and Sanroc's attack on Mr Jeeps could have wider diplomatic repercussions.

With political pressure building over South Africa's attitude to independence in Namibia and the new Reagan Administration's policy to Southern Africa, Western nations' links, including sporting, are certain to be carefully scrutinised by African countries.

Mr Ramsamy said Sanroc, now London-based but originally founded in South Africa in 1962, was mainly funded by British churches and it would not be content until there was complete multiracial sport in South Africa.

He believed that after nearly a decade in the wilderness South Africa was now involved in a major drive to try to re-enter world sport, "and we have to stop their momentum."

APATHETIC

For the moment, however, the new blacklist has had a generally apathetic reception in Britain.

Not one of the 43 British and Irish sports personalities added to the list has been reported as backing off.

Northamptonshire and Eastern Province cricket captain Geoff Cook said: "This will not stop me going to South Africa. I do not approve of apartheid, but I go simply as a professional cricketer."

Top jockey Willie Carson was another to shrug off the listing. He said: "I couldn't care less what they do in South Africa. I couldn't care less what they do in France. I'm just a professional doing his job." — Sapa-Reuter, The Star Bureau London.

Branded as a racist

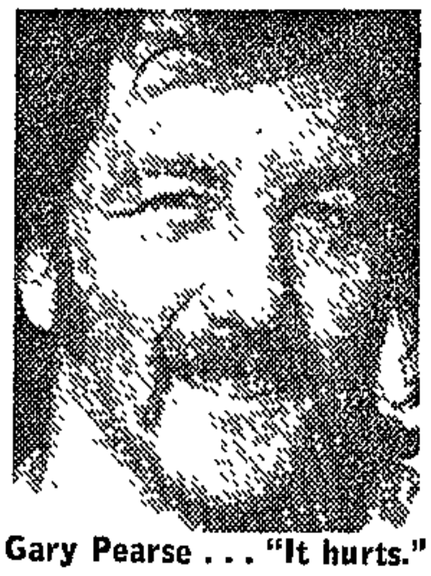
Own Correspondent

BRISBANE — Gary Pearse, hero of nine rugby internationals, would like to forget about Wednesday. He woke up to find himself branded a racist and blacklisted for playing the sport he loves on the football fields of South Africa.

He's not really angry — just disappointed that an anti-apartheid group in London decided he should join the growing number of world sportsmen "listed" for their sporting contacts with South Africa.

He can't understand it because during 18 months he spent in South Africa he did much to help black players — coaching teams and encouraging multiracial matches.

Gary, together with fellow rugby international Mark Loane, world motor racing champion Alan Jones and world waterski champion Robbie Woods



Gary Pearse . . . "It hurts."

were added to the blacklist on Wednesday.

The ban by the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc) means that the four Australians face instant arrest and deportation in more than 100 third world countries.

"Just who are these people who say I should be blackballed?" Gary asked.

"The Committee has no

credibility. But it hurts to wake up and find you have been branded a racist," he said.

Gary echoed the Committee's most outspoken critic, the British Sports Council chairman, Dickie Jeeps, who was accused of encouraging sporting contact with South Africa. He said the Committee was petty and counter-productive because it would do nothing to accelerate progress towards multiracial sport.

In London it is reported that British professional sportsmen who lose money because of being placed on the United Nations blacklist are unlikely to get compensation through legal action.

"Organisations like Sanroc, which compiles the blacklist, and the United Nations, which issues it, are almost certain to escape any court action," a legal expert said yester-

exchange of goods and services; in other words, they seek economic power. Though other sanctions types are also used, those in the centre tend in this case to apply coercion (or the threat of coercion). It is political power that is critical in the handling of centre-periphery relations.

These problems concerning social order are interdependent. The gravity

UN move to avert sanctions storm

280 Star 28/4/78

By Michael Littlejohns

NEW YORK — African members of the Security Council have promised to submit today or tomorrow their long-awaited formal resolutions calling for full-scale economic sanctions against South Africa.

US Vice-President, George Bush and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim met yesterday to seek ways of avoiding a Security Council confrontation on the issue.

Afterwards Dr Waldheim told newsmen: "There was special emphasis on southern Africa, and we discussed Namibia."

The United States, Britain and France are considered certain to veto the sanctions proposals if they are pressed to a vote.

The Council has been meeting since last Tuesday on the question of independence for SWA/Namibia.

Mr Olara Otunnu of Uganda, chairman of the African group, said yesterday the sponsors would insist that their proposals be put to a vote. Vetoes would be followed by an emergency session of the General Assembly, he said.

Yesterday's announcement that the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, will visit Washington on May 14 intensified African suspicions about Western intentions.

Black states at the UN have brushed aside Western attempts to avoid a Security Council confrontation over sanctions.

Foreign Ministers of the US, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany are to meet in Rome next week to review possibilities for progress. They say the plan should be strengthened to protect minority rights.

African delegates have rejected any rewriting of the 1978 Council resolution that endorsed the plan.

Canada and West Germany appealed to the Security Council yesterday not to invoke sanctions and declaring their continued support for the UN plan for SWA/Namibia independence. — Sapa-Reuter.

Police probe bombing

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

POLICE investigations are still continuing in connection with the petrol bombing of the house of Mr Victor Mazibuko, the promoter of the O'Jay's tour.

A spokesman for the Tembisa police said yesterday that no arrest has yet been made.

Two petrol bombs were hurled into the house of Mr Mazibuko in Tembisa two weeks ago.

The fire was put out by members of Mr Mazibuko's family. A third petrol bomb which did not explode was found in one of the bedrooms.

Damage is estimated at about R200.

UN heading for a sanctions clash

(280) RDM 28/4/81

NEW YORK

BLACK states at the United Nations yesterday brushed aside Western attempts to avoid a Security Council confrontation over sanctions against South Africa, declaring they had heard nothing during the past week that altered their determination to force a vote.

"We will table our resolutions, there will be a vote this week," the Ugandan Ambassador, Mr Olara Otunnu, current chairman of the 50-nation African group, told a Press conference.

"The London communique issued by the Western Five last week was curious and disappointing. It represents a regression by the five since the Geneva Conference. Nothing in the communique, or anything that has happened since, has affected our plans in the Security Council."

As Mr Ottunu spoke, Canada and West Germany were appealing to the council not to invoke sanctions and declaring their continued support for a negotiated settlement in SWA on the basis of the UN plan for its independence.

The Canadian representative, Mr Michel Dupuy, told the council: "Sanctions would probably put an end to United Nations efforts and indefinitely delay progress towards SWA's independence."

West Germany's Deputy Ambassador, Mr A Jelonek warned [illegible] have on Southern Africa "The imposition of sanctions at this point would escalate confrontation and would lead to a deterioration in the negotiating climate without bringing us closer to the aim we jointly pursue," he said.

"It would indeed be South Africa's neighbours who would bear the brunt of these sanctions. Southern Africa would be turned into an area of instability from which international conflicts of unforeseeable dimensions could emanate."

Both representatives attempted to re-assure the African group that the Western Five did not intend dismantling the UN plan.

"We have returned to this table in the council chamber today to state explicitly and unequivocally that we shall continue to abide by the terms of Resolution 435 (the plan)," said Mr Jelonik.

"The meeting of the Western Five in London a few days ago led to agreement among the participants that endeavours to secure a settlement are to remain solidly based on Resolution 435. The Five are about the prepare further steps towards progress on the way to independence for Namibia"

Mr Dupuy said the Canadian Government remained fully committed to a negotiated settlement in accordance with the principles of the UN plan "But progress will only be made if the transitional progress is fair and acceptable to all Namibians," he added. "Therefore Canada is involved in discussions to strengthen the plan."

He appealed for "Carefully considered judgements" from all the parties involved, and urged: "The way must be left open for an internationally-acceptable settlement."

Since the debate opened and the president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Peter Kalangula, was refused permission to speak, South Africa has ruled out the UN as an impartial supervisor of elections in SWA.

The South African Government is now looking to the West to produce a new formula to overcome the partiality problem — an operation that would mean major changes to the UN plan which the African group is not prepared to countenance. — Sapa.

(283 Sunday 29/4/85)

The Citizen

GENERAL manager of the Alexandra Development Foundation, Mr Arthur Magerman, said he regrets having funded the O'Jays stay at a Johannesburg hotel last week.

Soon after news of the doomed O'Jays tour, Mr Magerman said: "I regret having got into all this. I thought the tour would be saved."

Mr Magerman and Rev Sam Buti of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, guaranteed the O'Jays stay at a Johannesburg hotel. They now fear the money might have been wasted. Mr Magerman said he and Rev Buti, who is one of the directors in the development foundation, paid out R4 500 for the O'Jays at the hotel.

Mr Magerman added "The money is certainly not out of public funds, I can assure you. We have hardly spent a cent of the Alexandra residents money on the O'Jays."

Rev Buti and Mr Magerman got into the O'Jays controversy last week at a Johannesburg hotel when the duo stepped in and offered to pay the hotel to guarantee the stay of the American trio who had threatened to fly out. Rev Buti denied having funded the O'Jays stay at the hotel.

Speaking to SOWETAN, Mr Magerman said the Alexandra Development Foundation, which is a fund-raising committee for the Alexandra Liaison Committee, paid the hotel to guarantee the stay of the American group because they wanted the O'Jays to come and perform in Alexandra. The Alexandra show was aimed at raising funds for the liaison committee and the development foundation.

Mr Magerman said they had hoped to arrange new sponsors to take over the O'Jays tour since promoter Victor Mazibuko, was in financial difficulties.

He said. "The remaining shows depended on a liquor company which later told us it couldn't sponsor the tour as we have approached them in short notice. But they have indicated they would pay us back the R4 500 which we put into the hotel for the O'Jays while we were still negotiating to get sponsors."

And Mr Magerman added: "It was all a futile exercise. I regret to having got into this O'Jays thing. I only wanted to help Victor Mazibuko out of financial problems. I didn't know Victor initially had whites backing the show. I thought it was a case of blacks performing for blacks ... that's why I went to help.

"I think I acted sentimentally by trying to assist Victor Mazibuko — but in view of the political situation I think I acted hastily and had not properly thought it out."

Mr Magerman said it is sad that the O'Jays finally had to leave.

* * * * * * * * *

(5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.

(6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

SOWETAN Reporters

THE O'Jay's tour has folded - the group is due to leave the country tonight.

Leader of the group, Eddie Levert, and black promoter, Victor Mazibuko revealed in interviews yesterday that the O'Jays were booked on the 7 pm flight from Jan Smuts Airport.

"It's not a matter of quitting, it's a matter of going home. We have business there," Levert said.

And this morning Stu Ric, tour manager of the group, is due in the Rand Supreme Court in the continuation of a civil action brought against him by a white businessman connected with the tour.

Already he has his passport impounded after an application by the businessman.

But this court action may not be the end of his problems, his future with the group may be shaky. The tour, arranged by him, has now ended in disarray despite his insistence that it continue after his initial confrontations with Azapo's George Wauchope.

This new twist in the controversy comes after another attempt by white promoters with two black promoters up front yesterday scrambling to take over the show. This is now a third party coming in after first the Alexandra Development Fund who stepped in last Friday guaranteeing the O'Jays stay at the President Hotel until today.

Mr Mazibuko said the black promoter who was trying to take over the show yesterday had made a "ludicrous" R3 000 offer to him. "The man was insulting me. He is out of his mind. Imagine after losing so much your own black brother makes such an offer? And it is visible that whites are behind the move.

"I told them it's either R20 000 cash or 15 percent, or nothing. I have been ripped off and have learned the hard way. I am not prepared to accept any offer from this black promoter, not when I have lost R35 000 which I poured into the show and my credibility," he said.

Victor said the show scheduled for Lynneville stadium, Witbank, on Saturday did not take place because the people who promised to save the show last week didn't keep their promise.

"On Saturday evening we had a three hour meeting with the people who promised to save the show. We didn't come to a conclusion but they promised to contact me at 8 pm and that was the last I heard of them," he added.

Why a cultural boycott

Mdali, a black cultural organisation, has backed the cultural boycott by the Azanian Peoples Organisation. In this article VUSI NKUMANE and ZAKES MOFOKENG, both executive members of the organisations, state why overseas artists should not be brought to the country.

WE MUST first note that overseas artists were the first to call for a cultural boycott of South Africa, their reasons being that as long as there is apartheid and oppression of the black people in this country, they would not come to perform here.

By apartheid and oppression we do not mean that the black people in this country are struggling to be allowed to sit side by side with whites for the duration of a concert and then to go out and face the usual abnormal society.

Not only artists, but writers and sportsmen, took a similar stand. We know Arthur Ashe said he would like to throw a bomb in South Africa — but instead threw a tennis ball.

Overseas exposure

In 1972, the white theatre managements formed an amorphous group called the South African Theatre Organisation. Here they used some of our well-known personalities in the arts to try and counter the cultural boycotts against South Africa.

Their reasons were that we can only advance when we are exposed to unbiased literature by overseas writers. But alas, their strategy failed.

The writers continued with the boycott, as was recently evidenced by Nozakhe Shange, a black American author who withdrew her rights for Market Theatre to produce her works.

Briefly, we're trying to illustrate that what is happening today is not new, nor is it because of the whims of a few hotheaded individuals.

The impact of this cultural boycott was so much that the white theatres had to start taking some of their productions to black areas to convince the world that they were not part of the system. But the boycott has continued until today.

Hurt our pride

There was a time when we were proud that Ray Charles and Isaac Hayes would never come here, because we believed that "liberatory fund" to cut the strings attached by imperialists and neo-colonists to foreign funds.

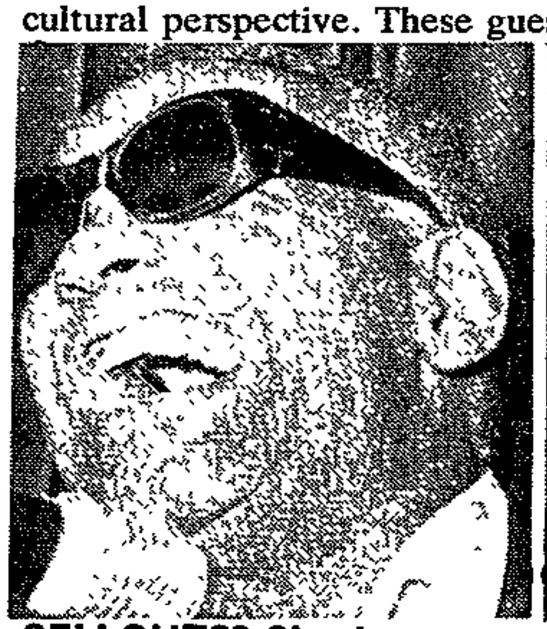
● To make sure that showbiz did not develop capatalistic tendencies, we had to commit black promoters, local black artists and guest artists of the values and norms of an African cultural perspective. These guests artists had to convince us that they were with us in the struggle for black self determination — and not for dollars only.

Failing to satisfy these conditions — which we would have explained long before the expected artist came — would lead to a boycott of their shows. And we felt this could only become effective after organising our people satisfactorily.

In addition, we would recommend to our artists and black consciousness leaders in exile that a "white list" be drawn up of all the artists who would defy our calls.

We can't call it a black list, for according to our constitution black signifies positive and good. Rather it should be associated with the colour of those who deliberately and statutorily performed evil deeds.

In short, by calling for this boycott we are calling for unity, because until we are united we are never going to know who is genuine black, who is polka-dotted, or who is charcoal grey. Unity shall solve all our problems.



SELLOUTS? Charles



. . . Ashe



. . . Jackson



. . . Hayes

they were with us in the struggle.

But one by one they are proving us wrong. They have hurt our pride to the jubilation of our oppressor.

And they must know that when Arrie Paulus says we are monkeys he includes them as well, because they cannot get away from the fact that they are our descendants.

So then, when Mdali in its capacity as a cultural organisation called for a total cultural boycott of South Africa early last year, it was merely a renewal of the long existing boycott. This was done as a result of the interview between Zakes Mofokeng, secretary-general of Mdali and Millie Jackson concerning her performance in South Africa.

'Here for dollars'

Her startling statement was that she was "here for dollars and not politics." As well, she hurled insults on American blacks as being lazy and with criminal tendencies.

This interview was based on Mdali's stand against foreign artists performing in the so-called multiracial shows which did not reflect the true social setup of South Africa.

Hence Mdali advocated performances by such artists to be only in the ghettoes, leaving the option on the interested white fans to inconveniently come to our ghettoes, and contradict their own system of apartheid.

Mdali then set an example by assisting Carisma productions of Lesotho in bringing Jimmy Witherspoon to perform only in the ghettoes. We found only four whites out of thousands of so-called "white liberal sympathisers" came.

Before Mdali called for this total cultural boycott, its stand was that foreign artists would be welcomed as long as they come here for the benefit of the blacks, and not for the benefit of the whites or any single individual.

We then realised that white people were using black people as fronts in bringing these artists; and they all claimed to be coming here for blacks.

It was very difficult to keep track of who were fronts and who were genuine blacks. So we relinquished that policy because we did not want to be seen as selfish; or that we wanted to be the only people who could bring in foreign artists. We, therefore, found no alternative but to call for a total boycott.

29/8/81

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Conditions set

Furthermore, our experience with Jimmy Witherspoon led to a discovery of how little our local artists got compared to what these guest artists get — on the average about 10 per cent of what he demanded.

This was contrary to our black artists manifesto and our conscience had to fight against it. As a result we had to formulate conditions to be met before these artists could be welcomed, so that both our local artists and our communities should benefit. In the interim, we had to call this total boycott.

But before these conditions could be negotiated from a position of strength, we declared 1981 a "year of organisation for the dispossessed," so as to be in a better position to effect any campaign effectively. Hence in this year, we committed ourselves to this declaration.

The conditions were:

- Performance fees to local supporting artists proportional to the time performed by each group, irrespective of the name of the guest group.
- Much as the white government taxes the guest artist, the entire project must be geared at benefiting the black nation more than anybody else.
- Black promoters to prove beyond reasonable doubt that they are not fronts for white promoters — the latter being totally rejected in showbiz for all black audiences.
- These black promotors to cumpulsory donate a certain percentage of the takings to the black masses as shall be stipulated by a cultural organisation of our calibre and orientation. Sad subscription fees or taxes were to be thrown into a

system in which the Africans are forced to work for the Whites at bare subsistence wages, deprived of all basic rights to assert their interests freely and legally, and subject to some of the most draconian and tyrannical labour controls ever developed in modern history. The enormous power and prosperity of the Whites in South Africa is based on this systematic exploitation of African labour.

The strong persistence over time of this discriminatory labour structure testifies to the collaboration of the different White interest groups in perpetuating it. Capitalist business, far from being incompatible with the system, secures high profits through very cheap, unorganised and rightless labour; White nationalists and White workers obtain prosperity and the material strengthening of White supremacy.

In fact, far from undermining White supremacy, economic development is constantly reinforcing it. Its power structure is continually strengthened by its own material output. In a circular process, the African workers produce the wealth and power which enable the Whites to go on strengthening this structure of production which goes on producing the power which goes on strengthening the structure and so on. It is precisely the function of actual apartheid to render this process as effective as possible.

Concluding critique of the conventional wisdom

In attempting to shed more light on the relations between economic development, apartheid policies and White supremacy in South Africa, this analysis has simultaneously been developing a critique of the prevailing theory on this subject. It is proposed now to conclude this critique in a more unified and theoretical form, on the basis of the empirical analysis of the preceding sections.

It may be useful to set out briefly the essential tenets of the prevailing thesis, which are that:

1) the relations between economic development and the system of White supremacy are essentially conflicting and contradictory;

2) this is an expression both of the liberalising and integrative nature of the capitalist economy and/or of industrialisation, and of the rigidly ideological and segregative nature of apartheid policies and the system of White supremacy;

3) this conflict is apparent in the spheres of non-Whites geographical and occupational mobility, where developments are taking place which contradict apartheid and which are demonstrating its absurdity and impracticability;

4) the advantage in this conflict tends to lie with the forces of the market economy and industrial development, which tend towards integrated and rational functioning, because South Africa is seen as being incapable of tolerating for long the serious dysfunctions and inefficiencies that stem from the incompatibility of the imperatives of economic expansion and White supremacy. Over time, the already evident contradiction between these two imperatives will increase, at the expense of apartheid and White supremacy.

The great bulk of writing and comment on this issue, from academic work to

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Sanctions vote on cards

Star 28/4/81

The Star Bureau and Sapa-AP

Although sanctions against South Africa will be vetoed at the United Nations by at least two Western powers, their doing so will raise a storm of protest from the African states sponsoring the move.

NEW YORK — The Africa bloc at the United Nations is going ahead with its demand for comprehensive sanctions to be imposed against South Africa despite a last-ditch attempt last night by the president of the Security Council to head off a vote on the issue.

After long, drawn-out consultations that ended late last night the Security Council agreed to meet again this evening to vote on sanctions.

The sanctions move will be blocked by the United States, Britain and possibly France — who have the power of veto in the council — and such action is certain to raise a storm of protest among African states.

An emphatic Mr Olara Otunnu, Ugandan Ambassador to the UN and leader of the African group, said that the sanctions vote was going ahead as planned despite appeals by the Western countries, and then by council president Noel Dorr of Ireland, to the African countries to think again.

Britain and the US have argued that a sanctions vote at this time will antagonise South Africa and will not bring a settlement in SWA/Namibia closer.

The Latin American members of the Security Council joined the African members yesterday in co-sponsoring the resolution to adopt sanctions.

Mexico and Panama were listed with Uganda, Niger and Tunisia as sponsors of a resolution whereby the council would determine South Africa's "continued illegal occupation of Namibia" was a breach of international peace and an act of aggression, and decide on those grounds to impose economic and political sanctions and oil and arms embargoes on it.

A reported statement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that a Nationalist Government would never hand SWA/Namibia to Swapo brought immediate criticism from black African representatives.

"It makes clear why South Africa is reluctant to implement Resolution 435 — th real reason is spelt out in that remark," said Mr Otunnu.

"The South Africans are aware from their own intelligence that Swapo would win free and fair elections — and they are dead set against this."

Ireland has produced a resolution aimed at postponing to the end of May a threatened showdown between Africa and the West over whether to impose sanctions.

Ireland holds the presidency of the council.

The Irish proposal would have the council demand that South Africa "co-operate in the expeditious implementation" of a 1978 council resolution "to enable Namibia to attain independence in 1981." It would also ask the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to keep working towards that end and request him to report to the council not later than May 31.

The following passage offers a good specific example of this interpretation. After commenting on the widening gap between White and non-White wages, a recent research paper goes on to say:

significance. It is hoped that this study may contribute to the development of a useful alternative framework for the continuing analysis of these various aspects of White supremacy in South Africa.

13. Quoted in the *Financial Mail*, 19 July 19
14. This Act provides that government per
development (zoning of new industrial
and expansion of a factory – including
claimed areas. In January 1968 all the m
were declared proclaimed under this Ac
Industrial Development of

The period will cover, as well as the Springboks tour, a visit by the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh after these royal personages have attended the opening of the Conference of Commonwealth Heads of State in Melbourne in September — an occasion which promises to be lively indeed if, beforehand, the Springboks have toured.

s of industrial
rial townships
force) in pro-
except Natal's

Johannesburg,

held "in favour matters" in the *Reports of the Director-General on the Application of the Policy of 'Apartheid' of the Republic of South Africa*, Geneva 1965–9.

12. For details of the contents of these and other relevant measures, see I.L.O. *Programme* and *Reports*. The government is seeking to extend its powers over African labour in the 'White' areas through the present Bantu Laws Amendment Bill, which would give the government more sweeping control over the employment and residential rights of Africans. See, e.g., speech of Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, *House of Assembly Debates*, 18 June 1969.

Tempers flare in NZ over rugby tour

The right of municipalities to withhold facilities from the Springboks is a new issue fanning the flames of the rugby tour controversy in New Zealand, reports Terry McLean in Auckland.

Legal eagles are studying statutes and municipal authorities, including several city mayors, are preparing to take to bombproof shelters in recent developments of the Springbok tour controversy.

Lawyers are concerned at the legality of a ruling by the race relations conciliator, Hiwi Tauroa, a Maori who wanted to become coach of the All Blacks despite his opposition to the tour, barring municipalities from withholding services from the touring Springboks.

These local authorities and, in several cases their mayors in particular, believe Tauroa's interpretation of the 1971 act to be wrong in law.

Wellington's mayor, Michael Fowler, bluntly says he will not lead any move for his council to withdraw its recent resolutions to deny municipal facilities to the Boks.

But the mayor of Lower Hutt, Wellington's near-neighbour by a distance of about 16 kilometres, scoffs.

"Mayors come and mayors go," John Kennedy-Good told a national television audience this week.

"Councillors come and councillors go, too. But the facilities they administer during their terms of office are not theirs. These belong to the public. In my view, it is improper for elected officials to believe they have the right to deny facilities to visiting sportsmen.

"As mayor of Lower Hutt, I have entertained Chinese and Russian sporting teams. I abhor the ideologies of those countries. But I do not see that it is either my function or my right to deny public facilities to sportsmen, whatever their country of origin, and most certainly I would not act against the Springboks."

In opposition to Kennedy-Good, Auckland's mayor Colin Kay, a champion athlete in his day, intends to recommend that his council express its firm opposition to the tour.

Kay has already lost one round of his anti-tour crusade — his council would not support his earlier motion that Auckland facilities be denied the team. But he is confident of a majority in a motion he will put to his council today.

The Auckland Star editorially thinks it "extraordinary" that the race relations act should be used to help racism.

"The act was passed in 1971," says the Star. "It was part of New Zealand's support for the Convention on Racial Discrimination adopted by the General Assembly in 1965 and put into force four years later

"New Zealand and the other signatories made plain their opposition to apartheid. Many will see Tauroa's interpretation of the act as serving the cause of apartheid.

A senior lecturer in law at Auckland University, Dr Bill Hodge, said no individual could bring an action in the New Zealand courts based on the Gleneagles Agreement, nor could any person be treated as a criminal because he had violated some clause of the agreement.

But a labour member of parliament who is a Queen's Counsel, Frank O'Flynn, terms Tauroa's ruling as "pathetic" and another Maori, Mrs Whetu Tirikatene-Sullivan, who was Minister for Tourism in the last Labour Government, contends that Tauroa has "again shown himself incapable of fulfilling his role and should resign immediately."

More significantly than these legal discussions, the police have acknowledged that leave for their officers has been "restricted" for six months from June 21, a month before the Springboks are due to

15. Various cost of living studies, cited by
Race Relations News, Johannesburg, M
16. Horrell 1968b:35; *Financial Mail*, 18 A
per month.
17. See also J. F. Potgieter, 'Incidence of
and Coloured Populations in South Afi
18. E.g. section 21 of the General Law A
terms, including the putting out of acti
cilities, or encouragement to do so, wit
and liability for the death penalty for a
any strike by African workers which, *i*
putting out of action the supply and dis
or the postal, telegraph and telephone
property of any person or of the State. See ILO *Programme*, 35–6. At the beginning of 1969, nearly 1 000 Africans were detained in prison under the General Law Amendment Act, the Suppression of Communism Act, and the Terrorism Act. *House of Assembly Debates*, 30 May 1969, col. 6948.
24. United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), *Allegations regarding the Infringement of Trade Union Rights in the Republic of South Africa*, UN Document E/4459, Geneva, 1968, 87.
25. United Nations, ECOSOC, *A Study of Apartheid and Racial Discrimination in Southern Africa*, UN Document E/CN.4/949, Geneva 1967, 119; M. Horrell, 'The Non-White Workers in South Africa,' *Race Relations News*, September 1969, 2; TUCSA, *Labour Research in South Africa*, 12–13.
26. South African Bureau of Statistics, *South African Statistics 1968*, Pretoria, 1968, H–58.
27. *Race Relations News*, May 1969, 1.
28. Ibid. For more information on the comsation, see ILO *Programme* and *Reports*, and the ECOSOC report, *Allegations regarding Infringements of Trade Union Rights*, 1968.
29. United Nations, ECOSOC, *Study of Apartheid*, 149.
30. Horrell, 1968a 51–2. South African government statistics in general, and on education for example, must be treated with caution, for they are sometimes deliberately misleading. Thus for instance a recent survey compares relative school attendance in South Africa with

Cultural links between SA and Holland severed

RDM 1/5/81

By BRENDAN BOYLE

THE HAGUE — The cultural accord between South Africa and the Netherlands has been terminated in the Dutch Parliament as a gesture of political opposition to South African Government policy

The accord, which provided for co-operation in a variety of cultural, educational and scientific fields, had been suspended since 1977, when parliament shelved the agreement in protest at the death of Mr Steve Biko

The termination was opposed by the Liberal Party, which is the junior partner in Prime Minister Dries van Agt's Centre-Right coalition government

Two small Reformed Church parties, the one-man DS'70 party, and two members of the dominant Christian Democratic Party voted with the 28 liberals against termination

The Foreign Minister, Dr C van der Klaauw, said the treaty was an agreement only with the white population of South Africa

"We want contact with all South Africans," he said

The Liberal Party speakers rejected termination as a meaningless and inappropriate gesture

The party spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr F Bolkestein, said the Netherlands should conduct a critical dialogue with the South African Government, but only through the proper diplomatic channels

Mr A Verburgh, of the Rightwing Reformed Political Union, pleaded for continuation of the accord, but said South Africa's Afrikaans-speaking coloured population should be included

During the same debate, parliament adopted a motion with only four Reformed Party votes against, to condemn the recent confiscation of Bishop Desmond Tutu's passport

Barnard plea to UN is accepted

RDM 1/5/81

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN – The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has accepted an appeal from Professor Chris Barnard to intervene in proposed anti-South African sanctions to protect medical and humanitarian services

In a cabled reply to Prof Barnard's appeal, Dr Waldheim said he had taken "careful note" of his concern over the possible humanitarian consequences which could result from application of sanctions against the Republic of South Africa

"Arrangements have been made for your request to be dealt with in accordance with established procedures for communications of this nature, thus ensuring that representatives of the Security Council will have an opportunity of acquainting themselves with its contents," the cable read

In his appeal to Dr Waldheim last week, Prof Barnard said he had treated more than 500 black children from foreign African countries in the past 10 years and that even though there was a heavy demand on South African hospitals, they continued to admit patients at subsidised rates from African countries where there were no comparable facilities

NEW BID FOR TOTAL SANCTIONS

Argus 2/5/81

280



SIR Anthony Parsons of Britain votes against this week's black African bloc resolution, calling for sanctions

Weekend Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — African states are to press their demands for total trade, cultural and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa.

An African bloc spokesman, Mr Olara Otunnu of Uganda, said a special emergency session of the Security Council would be called

African delegates at the UN met yesterday to consider the veto by the United States Britain and France which blocked a move in the Security Council on Thursday's move to have comprehensive sanctions, including an oil embargo, imposed against South Africa.

African diplomatic sources said no decision was taken on when to refer the sanctions issue back to the General Assembly, but they emphasised this action would be taken in 'due course'

DELAY

However, Sapa-AP reported that Ambassador Abdul Koroma of Sierra Leone, which now has the presidency of the Organisation of African Unity, said the bloc had agreed to wait for the OAU foreign ministers to take a position on the timing of the special session at their meeting scheduled for June 15 in Nairobi.

Observers at UN pointed out yesterday that a special session of the Assembly would not bring sanctions closer but it would provide a valuable platform for African states to attack South Africa for its failure to adhere to UN resolutions on South West Africa.

Weekend Argus Bureau

Black states bid for special UN session

RDM 2/5/81 (280) 2nd

NEW YORK. — African states, angered by this week's Western vetoes in the UN Security Council, moved yesterday to carry their demands for sanctions against South Africa to an emergency session of the General Assembly

And the US is telling black African nations it might drop out of efforts to settle the issue of independence for SWA if they insist on supporting a UN initiative to impose sanctions against South Africa

But the African states have decided to request the UN special session after failing to win approval for resolutions which would have imposed sweeping embargoes, including a ban on oil shipments, intended to punish South Africa for failing to grant independence to SWA on UN terms

Mr Olara Otunnu of Uganda, their chairman, termed the 12 negative votes of the United States, Britain and France a monumental rebuff that served to strengthen South Africa, "the occupying power" in SWA.

Mr Otunnu told a Press conference yesterday the African members would meet immediately on the timing of their request for a General Assembly session

The vetoes, which the Western permanent members hoped to avoid by persuading Uganda, Niger and Tunisia not to press their resolutions to a vote, came as a climax to 10 days of debate following the breakdown of UN efforts to arrange a date with South Africa for implementing a SWA nationhood plan

The plan calls for UN supervised elections in SWA

Meanwhile, the five-nation western contact group on South West African is expected to hold top-level talks in Rome this weekend to work out new proposals to break the current deadlock over the SWA independence issue

The Foreign Ministers of the five — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, are due to gather in Rome for a two-day North Atlantic Treaty Organisation meeting starting on Monday

British officials said the five Foreign Ministers would probably meet on Sunday to discuss SWA.

Western officials have stressed that the five acknowledge black Africa's wish to see progress towards a solution.

But the black Africans were told that the US believed the sanctions were "dead in the water", a senior State Department official said yesterday

He denied that US opposition to the sanctions represented a tilt towards South Africa.

"We have no intention of choosing or being forced to choose between black Africa and South Africa."

And he said the US was retaining the option of disengaging altogether if chances for progress did not improve

South Africa's UN ambassador, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, described the Security Council vote as "yet another indication of the degree to which the UN has become detached from reality"

Mr Eksteen watched the vote from the side of the council chamber and said afterwards: "If the supporters of this line of action against South Africa were really interested in solving problems, they would have accepted, as a start, the right of the DTA — one of the contestants in any election in SWA — to put its case.

"Instead, those favouring resolutions chose to promote confrontation and a line of action which they know in any case has no chance of success."

The South African ambassador said he assumed the supporters of "these extreme proposals" would have no objection if South Africa were to publish full statistics and information concerning their own extensive commercial and other relationships with South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

US group cancels tour 'under pressure'

By Peter Feldman

Top American vocal group Gladys Knight and the Pips has cancelled its Sun City engagement at the last minute because of political pressure.

A Sun City spokesman said today that Gladys Knight was "unhappy" about the pressure being put on her and her group in America and had decided to withdraw. They were due to open on Friday.

Mr Peter Bacon, in charge of entertainment at Sun City, flew to America in an attempt to salvage the tour. He had instructions to engage another star should Gladys Knight withdraw.

He signed up Helen Reddy, well known to South African TV audiences.

She will be flying to Sun City next week after completing a TV special in Hawaii.

Details of her programme will be announced within 24 hours.

Ticket holders for the Gladys Knight show can go to Computicket for refunds.

Another group expels SA

Own Correspondent

South Africa has been expelled from another international organisation because of apartheid.

The African Literature Association in America last week adopted a resolution at its annual general meeting in California, to fall into line with recent United Nations resolutions.

This was confirmed by Mr Mike Chapman, a lecturer in the English department at the University of South Africa, who presented a paper at the conference in Pretoria.

Mr Chapman said he and other South Africans were permitted to present their papers, but exiled countrymen living in the US lobbied to get the UN resolutions, cutting sporting, economic and cultural ties with the country, implemented.

BUSINESS

Last-ditch bid to halt possible North Sea deal by Oppenheimer

From The Guardian

LONDON – Labour MP Mr Robert Hughes and representatives of the Anti-Apartheid Movement were today meeting Sir David Steel, chairman of British Petroleum, in a last-ditch bid to persuade BP not to sell part of its North Sea oil interests to the South African Oppenheimer empire.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement has already held meetings with ministers from the Department of Energy and the Foreign Office and regarded today's discussions with Sir David as the "final effort" to stop the deal going through.

BP agreed last year to the possible sale of North Sea interests during the complex R722-million (£413-million) acquisition of the mining-finance house Selection Trust.

To win control of Seltrust, BP has to persuade Charter Consolidated, the UK arm of the Oppenheimer empire, to sell its crucial 25 percent stake but, in return BP agreed to discuss the possible sale of some unspecified North Sea interests.

It has never been clear just what assets it was prepared to sell but BP's managing director, Mr Robin Adam, admitted last year that the deal might involve either developed or undeveloped fields.

Charter has indicated that it would be prepared to spend about R175-million (100-million pounds) buying into the North Sea but there was speculation at the time that the company's participation might be limited to a shareholder's role, rather than an executive one, in order to minimise the political row.

BP, no stranger to controversy over racialism in southern Africa, having been involved in the Rhodesian oil-sanctions scandal, had its oil assets

In Nigeria nationalised over apartheid and had its name placed on the list of British companies paying starvation wages to black workers in South Africa.

BP to work North Sea oil even after SA deal

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The chairman of British Petroleum, Sir David Steel, has assured the Anti-apartheid Movement (AAM) that BP would continue operating the North Sea oil field even after the sale of part of its oil interests there to the Oppenheimer business empire in South Africa.

The assurance was given during a meeting between an AAM delegation and Sir David at BP's London headquarters.

The delegation, led by Mr Robert Hughes, Labour MP, asked for the meeting in an attempt to persuade BP not to go ahead with the sale of the North Sea oil interests to Charter Consolidated, the British arm of Anglo-American.

In a joint statement after the meeting Sir David said he would give the AAM's opposition to the sale his "serious consideration," but made no promises.

It said BP took the British Government's guidelines seriously and there would be no question of these being broken if the sale went ahead.

The statement said that "in the event of future arrangements involving North Sea Oil and South Africa, BP would inform the British Government of its intentions."

It was explained that BP's normal practice to continue as its own operator would apply.

BP agreed last year to the possible sale of North Sea interests during the complex R744-million acquisition of mining finance house Selection Trust.

To win control of Selection Trust, BP has to persuade Charter Consolidated to sell its crucial 25 percent stake. But in return BP agreed to discuss the possible sale of some unspecified North Sea interests.

Lonrho loses oil battle

From the Financial Times

LONDON — Lonrho has lost the final round of its marathon legal battle with Shell and BP over alleged Rhodesian sanctions-busting by the two oil companies.

After hearing two days of argument by Mr Jonathan Parker, QC, for Lonrho, the House of Lords yesterday dismissed the company's appeal without calling on counsel for Shell and BP. Lord Diplock said the law lords would give their reasons for dismissing the appeal at a later date.

Lonrho had appealed against a ruling of the Commercial Court, upheld by the Court of Appeal, that there was no legal basis for its multimillion-rand damages claim.

The hearings resulted from a decision at private arbitration last year that preliminary questions of law should be decided before the arbitrators dealt with the facts of the case.

Lonrho has sanctions-busting court action against 27 other oil companies, including South African subsidiaries of Shell and BP.

CULTURAL BOYCOTTS (280)
FM. 8/5/81

Awaiting Ol' Blue Eyes

Unlike calls for economic sanctions, sports and cultural boycotts — aimed at Pretoria by anti-apartheid groups here and abroad — have had some teeth This year's SAB tennis tourney had fewer international participants because of the sport "blacklist," and an intended tour of British soccer players to SA was called off despite warnings by the Union of European Football Associations that "punitive" action will be taken against member countries who refuse to admit blacklisted players.

On the cultural side, the boycotters have had far less success — partly because of black SA reaction The popular black American singing trio, the O'Jays, went ahead with a scheduled tour of SA despite strong opposition from the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and possible blacklisting by militant black American groups Over 40 000 enthusiasts packed the Orlando Stadium in Soweto, and in Pretoria another 10 000 applauded the group

The Quibell Brothers, who for 10 years have imported predominantly black artists, appear undaunted by the boycott campaign "The boycott call has been going on for some time now," a spokesman tells the *FM*. "Record sales in SA of foreign artists are big, which indicates that they have massive support here And artists would like to play for their audiences"

The arrival of Frank Sinatra at Sun City in July will present the blacklist exercise with its biggest challenge to date Not only will Sinatra be "defying" the boycott; he will be performing in Bophuthatswana, an "independent" homeland with no international recognition. Hazel Feldman, of Showtime International, tells the *FM* "I do not know whether any pressure or boycott will have any effect. Sinatra is one of the biggest stars and surely he makes up his own mind" That, presumably, will not prevent Azapo from trying to block his appearances

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The anti-apartheid campaigners face a dilemma. Some changes have come as a result of pressures and threats in the sporting and cultural fields, but they regard these as "cosmetic" and assert that unless fundamental and more meaningful changes are set in motion, they will continue to exert all forms of pressure At the same time, there is the apparent lack of participation of the black masses in the isolation exercise Obviously any entertainment helps to enliven the greyness of apartheid-ridden lives

Threat to sell

From The Guardian

LONDON — The new Labour vice-chairman of the Greater London Council, Mr Charlie Rossi, has promised that the GLC will take steps to sell its 370 000 shares in Rio-Tinto Zinc as a protest over the company's activities in the Third World. He made his pledge yesterday at a one-day "tribunal" on RTZ.

SOWETAN TUTORIALS:

Sinatra man: what boycott?

BY KAIZER NGWENYA

MICKEY RUDIN, Frank Sinatra's manager and lawyer, says he knows of no call for boycotts of overseas artists but that he is aware of the pressure exerted to stop black American entertainers visiting South Africa.

At a weekend Press conference at Sun City, Rudin was asked whether Frank Sinatra was aware of the boycott of overseas artists and he said.

The reason why Frank wants to perform at Sun City is because the audiences are integrated.

"He would come here as a singer and not as a politician I know that black American artists are discouraged from coming here, but that is very unfortunate because they must see for themselves the set-up in this country.

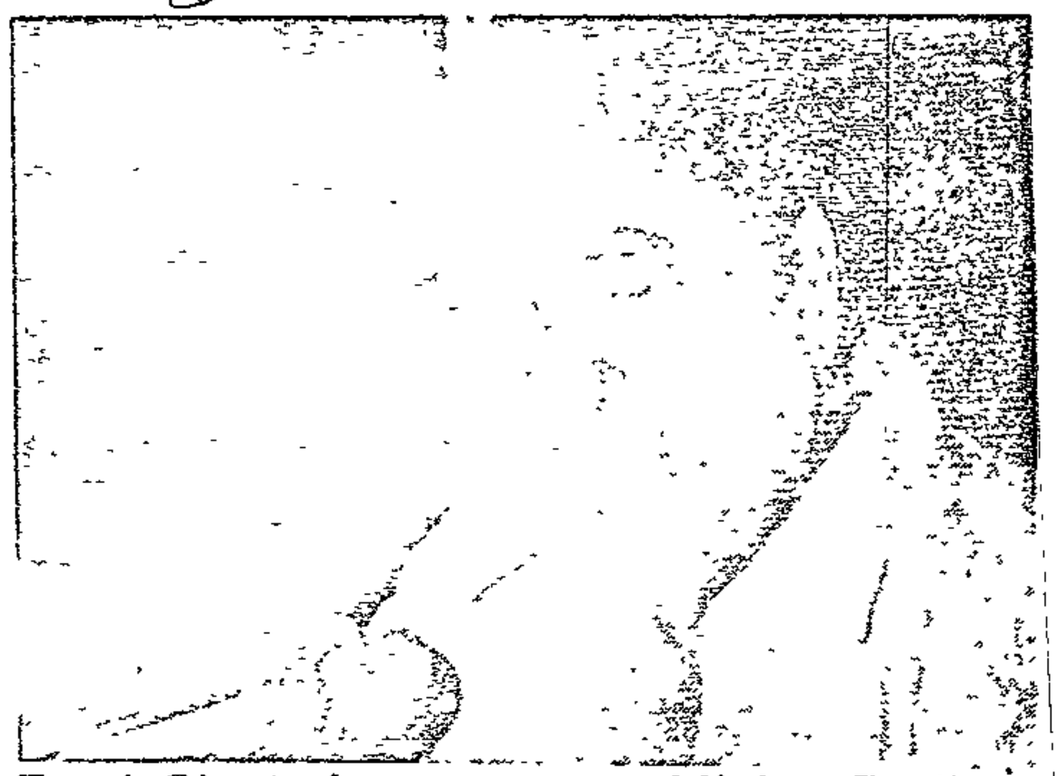
"I am more than pleased to seal the deal with hotel magnate Sol Kerzner and I don't want to get involved in any controversy of whether this country (Bophuthatswana) is independent or not. I have met President [illegible] Mangope and I like what he is doing here. What I have seen here is a very encouraging result of independence," said Mr Rudin.

Mr Rudin said Sinatra would bring a 21-piece orchestra from New York for his Sun City concerts opening on July 24. Tickets for the shows will cost from R15 to R75.

Southern Suns managing director Sol Kerzner refused to disclose the fee for Frank Sinatra's concert tour.

"I am very confident that people will come to the concerts despite the high ticket prices. I must say that the contract with Frank Sinatra is pretty complex. I have been trying to sign him since last year June.

"Over the months I kept in touch with his manager and press agent Lee Solters who are here at Sun City to see things for themselves," said Mr Kerzner.



Frank Sinatra's manager . . . Mickey Rudin.

Mr Kerzner confirmed that Gladys Knight and the Pips cancelled their Sun City concert tour because of pressure from US political organisations.

"I am optimistic that in future top entertainers and sportsmen will visit Sun City to see things for themselves," he said.

"Some performers who have played here were impressed by the way people from different walks of life mixed freely."

Mr Kerzner added: "Frank Sinatra is going to open our new entertainment centre. He will give one performance each evening and I am optimistic that I will gain from the concerts."

Sanctions against SA could 'whiplash'

11/5/81

STAR

The Star Bureau

280

NEW YORK — Post-election South Africa was in a strong position to exact a heavy price from sanctions-happy African neighbours, an official of the Association of Chambers of Commerce told potential American investors.

South Africa also had major economic and racial challenges to meet in the workplace but would meet them in its own way and in its own time, Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of the ACC said in an interview before his return to Johannesburg at the weekend.

In a deliberately low-key visit, Mr Parsons met various business groups, including bankers, stockbrokers and multinational corporations in New York to update them on the economic scenario since the general election.

After presenting the country's most favourable statistics, he said that if economic ties were cut with South Africa through mandatory United Nations sanctions, the country could retaliate with what would amount to a "pinprick" for it, but a "whiplash" for black neighbours.

INVESTORS

He made it clear that although welcome, foreign investors could not indicate the rate of change or type of change that would take place.

Playing his visit coolly, he said in a brief interview that he was not able to name the American organisations he had met "for obvious reasons."

Civil Rights groups and anti-apartheid lobbyists have in recent years brought increasing pressure to bear on banks, private companies and big corporations with investments of any kind in South Africa.

Singling out the main economic and business factors he revealed that:

● Over the three-year period 1980 to 1982 the South African economy was likely to have a growth-rate average of five percent (1980-eight percent, 1981 estimate of five percent and 1982 estimate of three percent). An average growth rate of five percent for the decade was possible.

● The yield on foreign investment in the past five years had been: 1975 10,8 percent, 1976 17,5 percent, 1977 11,6 percent, 1978 13,9 percent, 1979 16,4 percent and 1980 an estimated 20 percent, to which had to be added the present 30 percent financial rand discount to make 26 percent.

● More interest was currently being shown in South Africa by German bankers and they may be joined by "less visible" American institutions, all of whom would "like to exploit South Africa's borrowing potential."

● South Africa's more immediate problem was inflation, currently running at 16 percent and not expected to be much below 15 percent for 1981.

● The country was likely to undergo reform of the monetary system in the next 12 months. The eventual development of a Eurorand was a distinct possibility.

SENSITIVE

Mr Parsons said that the field of labour relations was entering a sensitive and innovative phase. Tension and conflict were bound to arise from time to time. This was part of an adaptation by employers and workers to a changing situation.

Maintaining racial harmoney at the workplace would be a major challenge in the 1980s, but here too, South Africa would have to tackle the problem in its own way.

A church divided on rugby

The remarkable spectacle of a layman verbally laying into a bishop over the Springbok team points up the deep division in the Catholic Church in New Zealand over the proposed rugby tour. Terry McLean reports from Auckland.

Unity can scarcely be reckoned the strength of the Catholic Church in relation to the Springbok tour.

Two notable Catholics, one religious, the other lay, have engaged in controversy over a grant by the Catholic Commission for Evangelisation, Justice and Development of 1 000 dollars to the anti-apartheid organisation known as Hart.

The Board of Governors of St Patrick's College in Wellington is at odds with the Marist-St Patrick's rugby club in the city over the use of college facilities for Springbok and other teams at training.

The strong Marist Rugby Club in Auckland has thrown out a recommendation that it pronounce against the tour. In other areas, it is evident Catholics are divided and while it would be impossible to establish the strength of the supporters and opponents of the tour within the Church, it is clear clergy and laity are not in unity.

Warriors leading the controversy over the grant to Hart are Brian Ashby, Catholic Bishop of Christchurch, and John Kennedy, editor of a Catholic weekly magazine, The Tablet.

The two met head-on as far back as last September when Bishop Ashby called the tour "unthinkable and unjustified, not only in terms of human solidarity and Christian principles of justice, but also for the common good of New Zealand."

The bishop topped off this stinging remark by announcing that he would campaign against the playing of rugby in Catholic schools and would resign his office as patron of the Christchurch Marist rugby club.

Kennedy wasn't in the least impressed by the Bishop's high office. The Ashby statement, he said, was "presumptuous, ill-judged and unwarranted." Further, he delivered a powerful left hook to the jaw by saying: "I am a catholic parent and I, not the bishop, will decide what sport my boys play."

In February, another Catholic paper, Zealandia, announced the grant to Hart.

Unhappily for Ashby adherents, the announcement coincided with bitter reactions to the behaviour of Hart supporters at the World Veteran Games in Christchurch where obstacles were placed in the paths of runners and geriatric competitors leaped fences to climb into the demos.

Said the bishop: "Hart was used because black Africans are using non-collaboration in sport as a political weapon and as a political strategy for freeing themselves from apartheid.

"If you want to make anything of the Gleneagles Agreement, then you've got to do something such as Hart is doing, otherwise you are not in business."

Boomed Kennedy: "The grant is a crashing and colossal error of judgment.

"The commission which made the grant to Hart has become a kind of in-group. It has lost touch with the people in the Church and is even ignored by some of the bishops."

The two men are still at it, hammer and tongs — and the spectacle of a layman laying into a bishop within the Kiwi Catholic Church really is remarkable.

As for the St Patrick's College Board, which has refused playing-field rights to the Springboks and even the Wellington representative team, it, too, has encountered many criticisms.

The Marist-St Patrick's Club, Wellington's strongest last year and now co-leader with Petone in the league competition, cannot reach a consensus pro- or anti- the tour.

Neither, it seems, can the Catholic Church as a whole.

RDM 12/5/81 (280)

Sanctions threats: Horwood warns West on SA resources

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

MINISTER of Finance Owen Horwood said in Johannesburg yesterday it was in the interests of South Africa's "naturual allies" actively to oppose the political harassment to which this country was subjected in certain international forums.

Mr Horwood, opening a conference on Southern African metals and minerals, said these countries should understand that economic sanctions were not the only way to disrupt their access to South African mineral resources — the mere threat of such sanctions, to a significant extent, had a similar effect.

This community of interest was underlined by focusing on the consequences of a disruption of South African mineral supplies to industrialised countries.

Mr Horwood said such a disruption would cause a major setback to the attainment of South African development objectives but, for the industrialised countries, it would mean major cuts in production and major increases in costs and prices.

It followed — from an economic point of view — that it would make as little sense for Western countries to support attempts to cut off their mineral imports from South Africa on political grounds as it would for South Africa to engage in Opec-like activities by using its minerals as a political weapon.

"The interests of both Western industralised countries and South Africa would best be served by seeking vigorously to improve the access of those countries to our rich and varied mineral resources," the Minister said.

He added that one consequence of international political harassment and regular threats of economic sanctions had been a strong South African drive towards self-sufficiency in critical areas — with Sasol as the best example.

Sasol's success had provided South Africa with much peace of mind about the country's ability to withstand foreign economic pressure.

Other countries had been harmed by this self-sufficiency, he said.

Those Western countries which had to rely on mineral imports to keep their economies going were hurt because South African resources, which could have been used by them, had to be used in other directions.

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Sanction threats harm SA's mining image

RDM 12/5/81

280

By JOHN MULCAHY
Mining Editor

ANY threat, however veiled, that supplies of minerals from South Africa could be summarily interrupted by means of an embargo can only assist in undermining the confidence many of the mining industry's customers have built up in this country's reliability as a minerals supplier.

Mr Bill Lawrence, president of the Chamber of Mines, told a metals and minerals conference in Johannesburg yesterday that there might have been a tendency in SA recently to adopt a slightly heavy-handed approach in emphasising the undoubted importance of SA's mineral resources to the West, the connotation being that these could be used as political weapons

He said an embargo threat could also serve to encourage importing countries to look for ways of reducing their dependence on South Africa by seeking other sources of supply

Other options open to customers would be to introduce design changes to reduce critical minerals consumption, recycling, substitution, stockpiling and the elimination of non-essential uses

Although these options would be difficult and costly to achieve, if the need arose it would be done

"The substantial reduction in world energy consumption now becoming apparent is a case in point, illustrating the ability of the economic system to adapt to pressures placed on the price and availability of raw materials"

Mr Lawrence said it was a situation which should not be seriously contemplated The mining industry would never be a willing party to a practice which led to the disruption of supplies to its customers

"I can hardly imagine the South African Government adopting a line — except in the most extreme circumstances — that would endanger the good relationships and reputation the country's most important industry has painstakingly established in the mineral markets"

Embargoes were notoriously ineffective and self-defeating and a minerals embargo imposed by SA could be as harmful to it as to the countries it might be aimed at

The SA mining industry had every intention of strengthening its position in the minerals markets in the years ahead, and given the abundance of mineral reserves and a dynamic mining industry it had the ability to achieve these aims, said Mr Lawrence

"By all estimates the 1980s will stand out as a decade of particularly dramatic growth for the minerals industry, dwarfing all that has gone before A capital spending programme in excess of R12 000-million is envisaged for the industry in the first five years alone"

Opening the conference, the Minister of Finance, Mr Horwood, said the lessons learnt from politically contrived oil shortages were quickly projected to analyses of the world supply and demand situation in respect of other minerals

Various studies of resource availabilities in the future, such as those published by the Club of Rome, had drawn the attention to, and perhaps overdramatised, the world's limited natural resources

Dire predictions were made about the so-called "limits to growth" which would be reached when the natural resources on which modern economies depended were depleted

He said it was now recognised that these predictions did not adequately take into account the technological possibilities of substitution of different resources, and of economising in the use of scarce resources

South Africa had a vital interest in maintaining and expanding its role as a major supplier of minerals to the industrialised countries — and this was complemented by the interest that industrialised countries had in retaining their access to SA's minerals resources.

Mr Horwood said one of the consequences of the regular threats of economic threats of sanctions against South Africa was a strong drive in this country towards greater self-sufficiency in critical areas

There were, however, significant costs attached to the self-sufficiency drive, among these the direction to some extent of available capital and manpower resources away from areas in which SA had a clear competitive advantage, such as the production of minerals for export

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To ... Southern Africa.

Americans seize mystery arms cargo said to be bound for SA

Staff Reporters and Sapa

A mysterious cargo of arms, said to be destined for South Africa, has been seized by United States customs officials in Houston, Texas.

While first reports said the consignment, seized on an Austrian-registered Boeing 707 jetliner, was for this country, the nature of the cargo makes it unlikely that it was ordered by the South African Defence Force.

The Boeing was said to be carrying 2 200 military weapons, mainly M-16 automatic rifles, magazine clips, 0,38 calibre handguns and 0,357-calibre pistols.

The weapons were manufactured by Colt, and bought in Connecticut with a letter of credit issued by a European bank.

A South African Defence Force spokesman would not comment on the allegation that the arms were destined for South Africa He said it was not Defence Force policy to comment on the acquisition or sale of weapons.

It would appear, however, that the SADF would not need the weapons on the jet because South Africa manufactures its own rifles.

It has also been speculated that the arms could have been destined for Unita forces who are fighting a bush war against the MPLA in Angola.

Other possibilities are that the weapons could have been bought by Lesotho or Botswana. Unlike South Africa, they have no arms boycott against them.

Another possibility is that the arms were for the IRA in Ireland and the people involved put out a red herring that the weapons were destined for South Africa.

Six people were arrested when the weapons were seized. Two men from England and the four-member Austrian flight crew were taken into custody and will be charged today with violations of the US Neutrality Act.

American customs authorities said the men carried a false US State Department licence permitting the exports of munitions of war.

Six men in court on 'arms for SA' charge

By Sheryl Raine,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — United States Customs officials have claimed in a Houston court that R1-million worth of military weapons seized this week was "almost certainly destined for South Africa."

At the same time an undercover agent said in an affidavit before the court he was shown an Armaments Corporation (Armscor) purchase order for the weapons.

Owners of a seized aircraft said two more flights were scheduled to fly arms to South Africa from Houston and South Korea.

Prosecutor Mr Mike Brown in asking the court to impose R4,15-million bail on two of the six men arrested on Tuesday night said:

"They were working for the South African Government. That Government will put up a cash bond and they will disappear. The South African Government will, in effect, ransom them."

The six men appeared in court yesterday charged with breaking the United States Neutrality Act

The United States Customs Department alleged that three former RAF pilots and three Austrians "wilfully, willingly and unlawfully combined, conspired and agreed together with each other and with other persons unknown, to take in excess of 1 100 fully automatic rifles, 100 military grenade launchers and approximately 240 hand guns out of the United States to the Republic of South Africa without obtaining a US Department of State export licence for the firearms."

Since an arms embargo was imposed on South Africa in 1977 it is illegal to export arms to the country. The six men were identified as Mr Peter Towers (51), Mr John Parks (43) and Mr George Bellamy (57), all of Britain, and Mr Peter Lenitz (23), Mr Heinz Polleni (36) and Mr Manfred Stoss (41), all of Austria.

Bail for Mr Parks and Mr Towers was set at R1,25-million each, for Mr Bellamy at R415 000 and for the other three at R83 000 each. A bail reduction hearing was set for next week.

The six accused apparently filed a flight plan for their Austrian-owned Boeing 707 to the Cape Verde Islands and the Sudan but intended to change course for South Africa while over the Atlantic Ocean.

The events leading up to the seizure began on April 22, customs officials said, when Mr Towers contacted an American arms dealer to order a large number of firearms. Mr Towers told the dealer he was in possession of a certificate from a would-be recipient in the Sudan. The certificate would en-

To Page 3, Col 3

Woods joins anti-tour campaign

5/5/81
Star
280

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Former South African newspaper editor Mr Donald Woods has accepted an invitation by a New Zealand "Stop the rugby tour" protest group to give a series of lectures on South Africa.

He leaves London later this month for New Zealand where he will be asked to add weight to the campaign to halt the Springbok rugby tour.

He has accepted the invitation after being assured that he would not be cast as a member of the far Left. But he is expected to mount an attack on token progress towards integrated sport in south Africa and give his views on why the tour should not take place.

Mr Woods, the self-exiled former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch and author of books on South Africa, will give a series of radio and television interviews and Press conferences organised by MOST, "Mobilisation to Stop the Tour."

● For more news of the tour see Page 8.

Blacklist means nothing to Irish tourists

STAR 16/5/73 280

By Michael Shafto

Mr Paddy Madigan, manager of the Irish rugby team in South Africa, today shrugged off the special United Nations committee which has named him and other international sports administrators as "prime targets" on a new sporting blacklist.

Speaking on behalf of himself and the Irish Rugby Union president, Mr Bobby Ganley, also with the team in Pretoria, who is another administrator on the list, Mr Madigan said he was not unduly perturbed by the action.

PLAY

"We are here to play rugby football," said a patently exasperated Irish team manager. "That has been my comment on any talk about these so-called blacklists, and the same applies to this latest action."

Mr Madigan has pointedly avoided discussion of all political issues on this tour, and made it clear he intends to continue to do so.

Also named in what Sapa-Reuter cabling from New York calls the first official list of athletes and sports figures alleged to have participated in radically segregated sports contacts with South Africa, is the former Irish and Lions hooker Ronnie Dawson, vice-president of the IRFU.

Other prominent rugby personalities named in the list include Domingo Beriacutua, president of the Argentine Rugby Union, Ces Blazey, chairman of the New Zealand Rugby Union, and Ron Don, a member of the NZUR executive.

LIST

Dickie Jeeps, chairman of the British Sports Council and a British Lion in South Africa in 1955, is another prominent personality included in the list. So is Cliff Jones, president of the Welsh Rugby Union.

Two names dropped from the original list drawn up by the SA Non-Racial Olympic committee are former Lions captain Willie John McBride and the coach of last year's Lions, Syd Millar.

Other top sports personalities who have fallen foul of the UN Special Committee are Mr Walter Hadlee of the New Zealand Cricket Council Board of Control and international boxing promoter Bob Arum of the United States.



DICKIE JEEPS

'Apartheid gold' boycott begins

SOWETAN Correspondent

LONDON — South African Finance Minister Owen Horwood is the target of a new campaign against "Apartheid Gold" being launched here by the women's committee of the Anti-Apartheid Movement

Members of the committee are organising a demonstration against Mr Horwood outside the Guildhall in London tomorrow morning He is due there to address an international conference on gold organised by the Government Research Corporation of Washington and Consolidated Goldfields

The campaign is in support of an international policy of sanctions against South African gold part of the wider struggle for comprehensive sanctions against the Republic

The women's aim, first of all, is to "expose the hypocrisy and contradictions between the marketing of gold as a symbol of romantic love and eternity, while the real circumstances of gold production in South Africa means poverty, slave labour and the destruction of relationships brought about by the migrant labour system"

A campaign such as the British one has already taken root in the United States, says the Anti-Apartheid Movement

"A number of American television networks and several newspapers have banned advertisements for the sale of the Krugerrand, and a number of banks in Chicago and elsewhere in the US have even stopped selling it

"Church organisations and stockholders have been mobilised to bring about the termination of over-the-counter sales of the coin, and banks have been picketed in Canada"

The AAM now plans to work to enlarge this campaign in Britain and join with other organisations for the mobilisation of mass support in all countries for

- A UN-sponsored appeal to all governments to freeze the import and use of South African gold, and to impose restrictions on their nationals, including the banks, on their trade in such gold
- A general public boycott of the Krugerrand
- International support for the efforts of the Frontline African states to stop the recruitment and transport of their labour to South African gold mines, and their struggles to counter "South Africa's ambitions to continue exploiting the rich labour resources and economies of the sub-continent in the service of apartheid"

The AAM says, "The price of gold today fluctuates around 500 dollars an ounce What the price is in terms of the human wretchedness of South Africa's black population is the issue on which the AAM plan to focus world attention, through its campaign against apartheid gold

"Banks and other bullion dealers who handle this gold are principal international purveyors of the poverty, and toil and the degradation of South Africa's people, caught up in the dehumanising net of the migrant labour system These purveyors will be boycotted

"A successful boycott of apartheid gold will, in these terms, constitute a major step towards liberation and freedom for the people of South Africa and Namibia"

UN blacklist lauded by Nigeria's Clark

NEW YORK – The publication by the United Nations of a sports blacklist of 250 athletes and officials in 22 countries was described yesterday by the Nigerian ambassador to the UN, Mr B Akporode Clark, as "one of the most important developments in the current activity against apartheid."

Mr Clark said athletes who appeared on the list would be unwelcome in African countries and that the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa had urged other countries to deny entry to sportsmen and women whose names appear on the list.

"In the past," said Mr Clark, who is chairman of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, "there has been a lot of lip-service paid to opponents of apartheid. They said they opposed it, but still continued their sports with South Africa and South Africans."

"This list will serve as a momentary mechanism to make sure these people are blacklisted in other nations that oppose apartheid."

Mr Clark said the committee planned to update the list regularly.

Names of sportsmen who undertook not to engage in further sports contacts with South Africa would be deleted from future lists, he added.

"The whole thing is not to blacklist people, but to get them to respect the commitments they have as sportsmen."

Named on the list were such prominent professionals as Gary Player, Guillermo Vilas, the Argentine tennis player, Lestor Piggott, the British jockey, and Carlos Reutemann, the Argentine grand prix driver.

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Background

How sanctions would hit others

Argus 20/5/81

280

Sanctions against South Africa would 'ripple like an earthquake' through the economies of many countries of Southern Africa, writes BRENDAN NICHOLSON of Argus Africa News Service.

WHEN Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and President Reagan's Africa specialist, Dr Chester Crocker, sat down in the garden of State House, Lusaka, recently to discuss South Africa and apartheid, they washed down their lunch with good Cape wine.

The host did not exactly advertise the presence of the two cardboard casks from which it was poured. They were stowed discreetly behind a lacy tablecloth.

Treated, in fact, in the same embarrassed fashion as much of the R1 102-million worth of South African goods that officially found their way to an estimated 43 black African countries last year.

That record figure does not include sales to Lesotho, Botswana or Swaziland which are, with South Africa, members of the Southern African Customs Union.

Kaunda

President Kaunda's wine is just one small item on the list of goods for which black Africa will have to look elsewhere if the economic sanctions it is fighting so hard to have imposed on South Africa through the United Nations are ever enforced.

That list is so extensive that the effects of sanctions would ripple like an earthquake through the economies of a number of countries.

Worst affected would be South Africa's immediate neighbours.

Lesotho, surrounded by South African territory, receives 90 percent of its imports from the Republic and is particularly dependent on South Africa for nearly all of its food and energy requirements. Seventy percent of the Maseru Government's revenue livelihood in South Africa, most of them in the mines.

Power

Swaziland receives 90 percent of its imports and 45 percent of its electric power from South Africa and 62 percent of King Sobhuza's Government revenue comes from the customs union.

Forty percent of the Botswana Government's revenue comes from the customs union and 20 000 Batswana are employed in South Africa.

All three of these countries are almost totally dependent on South Africa

remitted wages of 40 000 Mozambican miners for 70 percent of its foreign exchange.

About 90 percent of Zimbabwe's imports and about 25 percent of its exports are at present routed through South Africa.

Most of Zambia's foreign trade likewise passes through South Africa and about 30 percent of its imports are bought from South Africa — right down, incidentally, to the red carpet along which Queen Elizabeth II walked when she arrived in Lusaka to open the last Commonwealth Conference.

Through most of the Rhodesian war a sizeable proportion of Zaire's copper exports wound their way south to the port of East London and they continue to do so by the trainload.

For Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Zaire the only alternative to routing trade through South Africa is to use over-burdened and often inefficient railways and inadequate roads linked with ports in Mozambique and Tanzania that are hard pressed to handle the traffic already flowing through them.

The Tazara railway linking Zambia with Dar es Salaam is in a state of chronic disorder that makes it unable to carry all of Zambia's foreign trade, let alone that of Zimbabwe, Botswana

lies so much in South Africa's favour (exports R1 102-million / imports R2 644-million) that it is causing concern to some South African trade officials.

Miss Sally Gallagher, area manager for Africa for the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto), points out that such a one-way flow of money isn't healthy for all concerned because of the payment problems created.

One of the most graphic examples is Malawi which, in 1978, imported goods worth about R110-million from South Africa while exporting less than R7-million worth of produce in exchange.

Miss Gallagher, who makes frequent promotional forays into Africa, said there was a growing tendency in these countries to separate business from politics.

With their economies in shaky state many black governments were forced to look for the best deal they could get. It was becoming increasingly clear to them that South Africa was a source of good quality products, designed in Africa for use in Africa and close enough to provide fast service with low transport costs, she said.

Black officials in many countries stress privately that they do not want to see violent change in South Africa because of the inevitable repercussions for them. However, they say, they have morally no choice but to try to force change in the Republic by peaceful means.

Through the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council, efforts are being made to reduce the dependency on South Africa of the region's states. These long-range plans cannot possibly be implemented in time and on a scale sufficient significantly to soften the impact of anti-South African sanctions, however.

Always at the heart of the African bloc's deliberations will be the dilemma of how to impose damaging sanctions against South Africa without doing even greater damage to the economies of other states in Africa.

20/5/81/280

Diplomatic and economic sources say that in the unlikely event of full sanctions being imposed against South Africa in the immediate future the effects on these countries would be disastrous. They say that the scale of the international economic 'rescue' operation that would have to be mounted would be so great as to make it nearly impossible. The effect on other nearby countries would be nearly as bad.

Nineteen percent of Mozambique's imports come from South Africa and President Machel's Government relies on the of Maputo, Beira and Nacala and the railway lines serving them would need their present capacity enormously expanded before they could handle much of the traffic now going through South Africa. And the Benguela railway through Angola is kept virtually inoperative by Unita's guerrilla attacks.

Swaziland has a rail outlet to Maputo as well as to Richards Bay but Lesotho's foreign trade has no practical way to go except through South Africa.

Overall, the balance of trade with black Africa

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Argus 20/5/81

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20/5/81

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Overall, the balance of trade with black Africa

RDM 21/5/81

Mitterrand man: I back SA arms ban

PARIS — The secretary-general of the the French Socialist Party told an anti- apartheid conference in Paris yesterday that he favoured a total arms embargo on South Africa

Mr Lionel Jospin told the conference, which is charged with working out an economic boycott of South Africa, he would seek backing for the embargo from the French President-elect, Mr Francois Mitterrand, who assumes power today

Billed as history's largest conference on apartheid and held under the joint auspices of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity, the conference opened yesterday without the support of the United States and Britain

France has not yet announced whether it will send representatives to the conference, but that could change after Mr Mitterrand takes office today

Mr Jospin, who is a leading spokesman for Mr Mitterrand, told the week-long conference he would also seek Mr Mitterrand's backing for an independent Namibia

Mr Jospin said the French Socialist policy called for a halt to all trade with South West Africa until it received independence

France should also reduce South African imports, halt investments in the country and increase aid to the Front-line states, Mr Jospin said

France, the world's third largest arms supplier has continued to sell military equipment to South Africa despite an arms emargo honoured by most other nations

The US, Britain and France outraged anti-apartheid forces last month when their representatives to the UN Security Council vetoed a demand for trade sanctions against South Africa

The demand had been made by African nations after South Africa had rejected a Western-developed plan on independence for SWA

More than 80 nations have sent representatives to the conference, which is being held at the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) headquarters in Paris

The American and British governments are boycotting the conference They have said more negotiations are needed with South Africa before economic sanctions are imposed

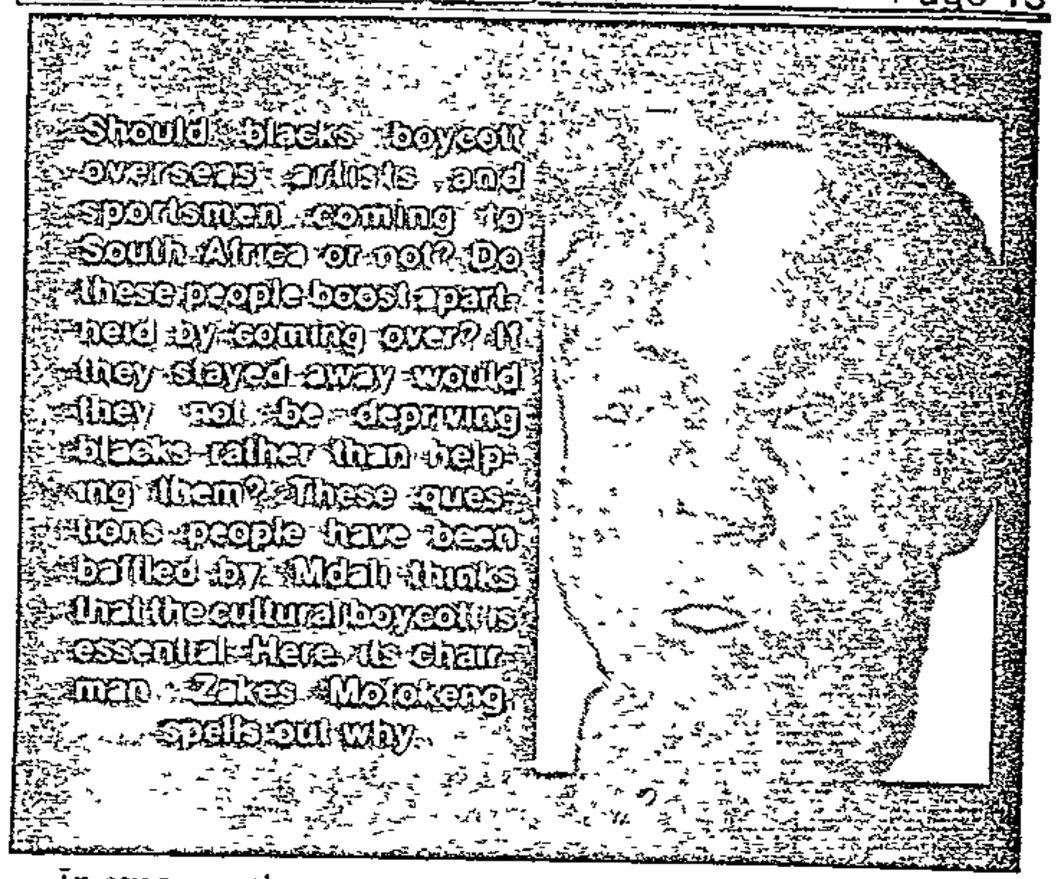
The Nigerian Vice President, Mr Alex Ekwueme, criticised the triple-veto in the Security Council, which he said made a 'travesty" of the UN charter and showed a hypocritical nature

"When we speak of the evils of apartheid, we are assured of the sympathy of the Western countries," he said

"But when we call for sanctions to end the shame of Western civilisation which apartheid South Africa represents, suddenly the glitter of gold in the form of high dividends becomes a more convincing consideration than the lives, the liberty and the well-being of Africans"

"We are no longer willing to permit the cheap exchange of African blood for South Africa's gold and diamonds" Mr Ekwueme said — Sapa-AP

A case for the cultural boycott



PEOPLE can only get organised when they fully understand issues affecting their lives. Therefore, as this is the "Year of organisation of the dispossessed" we find it imperative to explain every issue and event in detail.

From our observation as a cultural organisation it seems that the Americans want to make South Africa their 53rd state, through the cultural flood that America is unleashing on South Africa The black people in South Africa want liberation and to remain Africans, and view life from the African perspective.

Mdali came up with what we call a cultural interpretation of history, whereby we maintain that the main conflict in South Africa was cultural, that is, it was a clash of the western culture with African culture.

When the Europeans arrived here in 1652 they had a different concept of land ownership According to the African culture land cannot be owned by anybody nor can it be sold to anybody The chiefs were there to grant the people the right to use the land, and once one was granted this right, one automatically became the chief's vassal, that is, he would then adopt the chief's culture.

So this means that when the Africans granted the Europeans the right to use the land, they were expected to subscribe to the African way of living and become the chief's vassals, but the Europeans misunderstood They fenced the land and claimed it as theirs, and they did not become the Chief's vassals, nor did they subscribe to the Chief's culture.

It was also one of the African cultural traits that when a stranger arrives, he must be given food and shelter and he must be made comfortable. Because the Africans were humanistic in approach and not racists, they accepted the Europeans despite the fact that they were white, and had long unruly hair, and spoke a strange language and they came from the sea. The Africans saw members of humanity and they welcomed them.

On the other hand the Europeans were not humanistic orientated. They were racists. In the African they saw an inferior race, a barbaric race. In the African culture they saw heathenism, and they fought hard to protect their European culture.

In reference to "Jan van Riebeek's Journal" published in the "Zuid-Afrikaansch Tydschrift", Rev John Philip says Jan van Riebeeck " . . could not help gazing with a curious eye on the herds of bullocks ranging over the pastures and hinting a regret that such fine animals should remain in possession of heathens."

We must also note that the main cause of the Great Trek was cultural The Afrikaners left the Cape because they resented being equals with the indigeneous people of Africa Apartheid was already in operation.

All these events led to wars and the final dispossession and oppression of the Africans. Whilst these wars were being fought militarily or physically, another war was being fought — the war of deculturisation of the Africans.

This briefly illustrates how culture played a role in the dispossession of our land. Where do we stand today?

We have called for a total cultural boycott of South Africa. Foreign artists have broken their stand that they would not come here as long as Blacks were oppressed and there was apartheid. I want to specifically refer to our brothers in America, seeing that this is their home and I believe that they would like to see it in order

We must also note that these black Americans have adopted the American culture, because it was important that they should see life from the American perspective so that they should not create a conflict in America.

How did this Americanisation take place?

With the African slaves in America it was easy.

They were given American names, they were made to speak the American language, they ate American food, they worshipped the American way and the most important fact was that they walked and lived on the American soil All that was left was for them to change colour. Some like Millie Jackson are not happy that they have been unable to change colour, hence the use of skin lighteners.

In short, they found themselves so wholly immersed in Americanism that they could not avoid deculturisation. Even the African music they took with them to America has been adulterated and it is now recognised as American.

And now because America wants to make South Africa its 53rd state, they have opened the flood gates of their culture to wash us of our Africanism.

In studying this case we must be aware that East and West want South Africa, and they employ similar tactics to get us Both are trying to force the "class" concept down our throats because it is the only way in which they can come into our midst and neutralise our power and make us loose our identity

Capitalists create classes The other group forces us to regard ourselves as members of these classes, with the hope and belief that one day they will phase out all these classes and we shall live in a classless society The capitalist on the other hand is dangling the upper class like a carrot that no black dispossessed man can ever reach for

The capitalists are now establishing these various classes amongst the black people Today the five star hotels are opened to blacks, some expensive restaurants too.

In the process we are being deculturised. We dance like the Americans, we sing like the Americans, we dress like the Americans and we are even learning to speak like the Americans, what with all our radio announcers of the so-called black stations trying so hard to speak like the Americans. And the President of America is trying to make friends with the South African Prime Minister

So then in viewing the cultural boycott of South Africa one must look at all aspects of life There are questions one must ask. Why have foreign artists changed their stand against South Africa now that we need their support so much? We know that Americans are very patriotic, everything they do is for America. When they come here they do it for America They are American agents working towards an American take-over of our country.

So we call upon all people to support this boycott not only of foreign artists, but all other foreigners, politicians and

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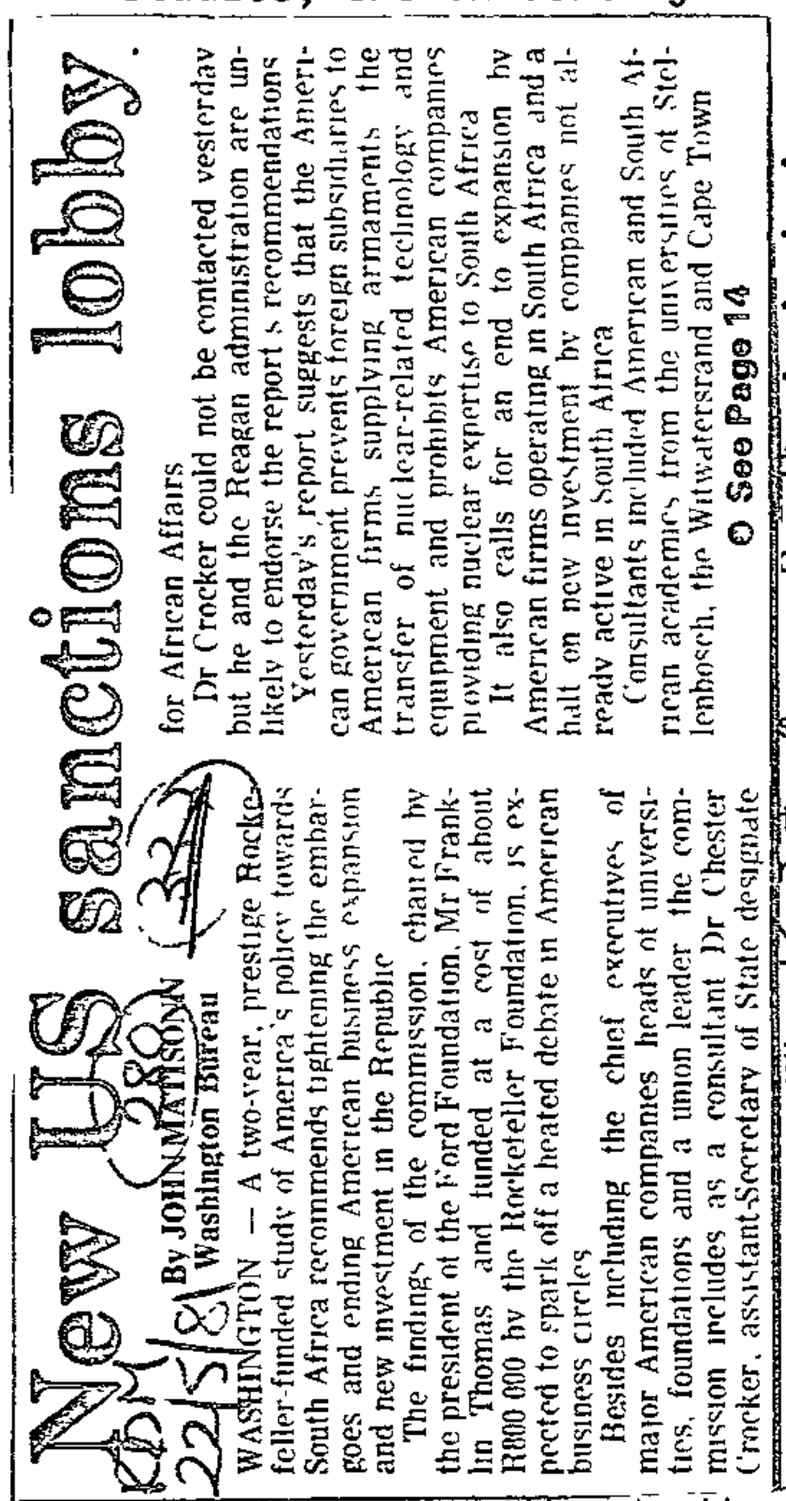

New US sanctions lobby

By JOHN MATTSON
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A two-year, prestige Rockefeller-funded study of America's policy towards South Africa recommends tightening the embargoes and ending American business expansion and new investment in the Republic.

The findings of the commission, chaired by the president of the Ford Foundation, Mr Franklin Thomas and funded at a cost of about R800 000 by the Rockefeller Foundation, is expected to spark off a heated debate in American business circles.

Besides including the chief executives of major American companies heads of universities, foundations and a union leader the commission includes as a consultant Dr Chester Crocker, assistant-Secretary of State designate for African Affairs.

Dr Crocker could not be contacted yesterday but he and the Reagan administration are unlikely to endorse the report's recommendations.

Yesterday's report suggests that the American government prevents foreign subsidiaries to American firms supplying armaments the transfer of nuclear-related technology and equipment and prohibits American companies providing nuclear expertise to South Africa.

It also calls for an end to expansion by American firms operating in South Africa and a halt on new investment by companies not already active in South Africa.

Consultants included American and South African academics from the universities of Stellenbosch, the Witwatersrand and Cape Town.

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Shell stand on oil ban

RDM 22/5/81

280

Own Correspondent

THE HAGUE — The international head of Shell, Mr Dirk de Bruyn, said in the Hague today that his company would honour a Dutch oil embargo against South Africa if it should be introduced

At the Shell General Meeting in the Hague, Mr De Bruyn rejected criticism from a number of anti-South African organisations and the Dutch Labour Party

In response to questions from Labour Party chairman Mr Max van den Berg, he admitted that Shell had broken the United Nations oil embargo against Mr Ian Smith's regime in Rhodesia, but added that this was under extreme pressure from the South African Government

Mr De Bruyn was head of Shell's Africa division at the time, and was, therefore, directly responsible for this sanctions busting activity

He went on to say that if the Labour Party should come to power in next week's General Election and should introduce its promised oil embargo against South Africa, his company would abide by the decision.

He did not say whether he would consider this possible Dutch embargo to be binding on Shell subsidiaries outside the Netherlands

Mr De Bruyn rejected demands from Pax Christia, the Southern Africa committee and the Kairos group that Shell withdraw completely from South Africa

He said it would be impossible to withdraw and added that South Africa had adequate technical knowledge to carry on without Shell's help

He said the Western failure to pressure South Africa into abandoning apartheid was a political failure and was not something that his company should be blamed for

Shell would honour political decisions backed by law, he said, but could not be expected to make good political failures

Africa cannot afford total SA boycott — UN report

S. Times 24/5/81 (280)

STRONG vested interests within and outside South Africa would never allow the imposition of total sanctions, says a revealing report before the joint United Nations-Organisation of African Unity conference on sanctions in Paris.

'COSTS ARE ENORMOUS — WARNING

By BRUCE STEPHENSON
Paris

"The imposition of total sanctions would imply a complete boycott or embargo on the country by the world community. But the cost would be incalculable in human terms to some states while other states inside and outside Africa could find the cost to be economically prohibitive."

The 13-page report on the effect on Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique of sanctions imposed against South Africa compiled by the UN Economic Commission for Africa shows how the economies of Botswana-Lesotho-Swaziland countries are almost inextricably intertwined with that of the Republic.

"In the post-independence era, it is a political embarrassment to BLS countries."

According to available information, 90 percent of their imports come from or via South Africa including 50 percent of their food.

But should the BLS countries ban imports of South African goods "there is a distinct possibility that South Africa might stop importing their exports", the commission says.

One area in which South Africa's neighbours are heavily dependent on the South African market is labour.

Recent estimates show that 500 000 migrant labourers from neighbouring states go to South Africa each year. Lesotho alone accounts for about 200 000 and Botswana for over 60 000.

"The labour question is not only thorny but two-edged," it concedes. In the case of Swaziland, no less than a quarter of the kingdom's gross national product is derived from remittances paid to Mbabane and half that of Lesotho's.

The creation of enough jobs within those countries to absorb those migrant labourers was the only way out.

"What all this means is that these countries must start work at once to reduce their reliance on the South African labour market by generating more work at home, or where possible as the lesser of two evils, by diverting their labour elsewhere. While this is easier said than done, a beginning must nevertheless be made now," it urges.

24/8/81
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In the case of skilled labour, South Africa had the upper hand because Botswana, Swaziland and South West Africa, were heavily dependent on South African public servants, judicial personnel, military advisers, industrialists, entrepreneurs and other skilled staff to manage their public and private enterprises.

As in the case of unskilled labour, there was always the possibility of such labour being expelled by one party or withdrawn by the other.

Together with their membership of the South African Customs Union, the BLS countries could not separate their monetary and fiscal policies from that of the Republic. The Swaziland emalangeni and the Lesotho maloti were each backed 100 percent by the rand and, with the Botswana pula, were legal tender only within their countries.

In seeking ways to forestall the blow if South Africa should decide to retaliate, the commission recommended that the BLS countries renegotiate the customs union agreement on two points.

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These were the agreements which required the BLS countries to give South Africa "most-favoured nation" treatment in trade matters and secondly, gave South Africa the sole right to determine the common external tariff on imports into the customs union area.

Other areas where they were heavily or completely dependent on South Africa included transport and communications, energy, mining and manufacturing.

"To reduce their vulnerability and increase their capacity to withstand the adverse impact of sanctions, it is essential for Zimbabwe and the BLS countries to increase their national control of the mining, manufacturing, wholesale and retail sectors.

"They can do this not only by acquiring ownership interest in the companies concerned, an expensive matter for which outside financial assistance will be required, but also by placing their own nationals in key managerial positions," the commission recommends.

'5 years to destroy apartheid'

280

STAR 28/5/81

The election of a new French President injected a note of hope into a Paris conference of opponents of apartheid. JOHN BAGGALEY reports on the latest sanctions moves against South Africa.

PARIS — Five years to destroy apartheid in South Africa.

This was the suggested "realisable" timetable which emerged yesterday at the close of a 124-government UN / OAU - sponsored conference on sanctions against the pariah of the modern world.

As a first step, oil supplies must be ended, and the oil-producing countries present at this week-long session have pledged to consider setting up a mechanism, including a monitoring agency, to ensure that their oil embargo is effectively and scrupulously respected."

The suggested programme of sanctions includes an embargo on military and nuclear co-operation with Pretoria, suppression of investments in that country, an end to buying "apartheid gold" and other South African minerals, a ban on sports and cultural links and an end to the transfer of essential technology.

CHANGE

South Africa has heard much of it before. But the change of French President and Government during conference week added an additional significance to this meeting of 750 delegates, including 32 ministers.

France was beaten with the same stick wielded against Britain and the United States for using its Security Council veto against sanctions over SWA/-Namibia.

The main achievement of this South Africa."

The conference, he added, "has also served to dispel the myth that sanctions will hurt more the poor people of South Africa and the independent African states in southern Africa."

COMMENT

Despite this last comment, the final declaration recognises in fact that sanctions against South Africa "will involve adjustments and sacrifices by other states, as well as hardships for the oppressed people of South Africa."

It calls on "the international community" to devise ways of helping southern Africa's independent states withstand the effect on them of sanctions against South Africa, "rather than use their presumed plight as a pretext to avoid applying swift and effective sanctions against South Africa."

The conference came up with an appeal to Mr Mitterrand "to promise not to use the veto to protect apartheid in South Africa, and to cease to supply all forms of military equipment including spare parts and components, and to stop the manufacture under licence in South Africa of military aircraft and other military equipment."

VETO

Observers believe there is little chance of Paris acting on these in an effective fashion. Perhaps the French veto will go, but Washington and London will maintain theirs. France will not immediately end the supply of nuclear reac-

28/5/81

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have been the way in which the options have been so clearly stated, and suggestions for joint or individual action detailed.

The 15-page "Paris Declaration" expressed a clear view that South Africa is more vulnerable to sanctions than the rest of the world is to the loss of its exports.

And for the conference chairman Salim A Salim, Tanzanian Foreign Minister, the conference has shown "it is becoming increasingly untenable for certain countries and multinational companies to have the best of both worlds: friendship and good relations with Africa and collaboration with apartheid in any way cancer existing contracts.

Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has strongly repeated several times in the past week that France's word is its bond. His Government however will not allow some similar contracts with "certain countries" in future, but will honour previous ones.

Observers suggest this rules France out of any plans to extend South Africa's nuclear Koeberg plant but not from completing it. It also raises the question of how long the agreement has to run for South Africa to manufacture Mirage jets under licence from France, for a renewal would seem unlikely.

Sanctions: search for an alternative

Total economic sanctions against South Africa could not be carried out effectively, according to a paper prepared by experts of Germany's Social Democratic Party. Wellington Long reports.

BONN — A think tank for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party has rejected total economic sanctions against South Africa on practical grounds but has proposed a number of other ways, including selective embargoes, to bring pressure on the Republic.

The proposals are contained in a "position paper" prepared for the Friedrich Ebert Foundation by a group of experts following two international symposiums on the subject organised by the foundation.

The Freidrich Ebert Foundation, named after the Social Democrat who was elected the first President of the German Republic in 1919, is financed by the Social Democratic Party. The foundation acts both as a think tank for that party as well as a channel for aid to associated political groups in other areas. The foundation is particularly active in Latin America and Africa.

The "position paper" declares that "the apartheid system represents a significant violation of human rights and political morals . . . The Federal Republic of Germany is directly involved in a conflict situation — if it fails to stand up for social equality, it automatically supports apartheid."

Discussing possible Western reactions, the "position paper" declares that "total" economic sanctions or a blockade of South Africa appear only theoretically to be suitable. In practise, there are important arguments against it . . . it clearly could not be carried out effectively."

Instead, the experts list these possible exonomic measures:

- Stricter controls to ensure compliance by West German investors with the European Community's code of conduct.
- A selective embargo of the export of specific highly sophisticated technology and support of a boycott by all West German oil companies.
- Domestic labour union pressure on holding companies to enforce their recognition of black labour unions in South Africa and direct union support of black unions in South Africa.
- Accelerated exploration in Africa for alternative sources of such raw materials as manganese, chrome and platinum.

Possible political steps against South Africa include:

- Cancellation of any treaty with South Africa that fails to treat all its citizens equally.
- A firm rejection of any military co-operation between Nato and South Africa and a strict observation of the UN Security Council's mandatory arms embargo.
- Introduction of a visa requirement for all visitors from South Africa.
- Deliberate "interaction" with opposition parties and leaders of the black opposition and the establishment of relations with liberation movements and exiled Africans who fulfil the functions of an opposition that is banned in South Africa, although "this would not mean the recognition of the legitimacy of any claim . . . to be a counter-government or the approval of a strategy of armed conflict to end apartheid."

Fedhasa to press for open hotels

CT 30/5/81

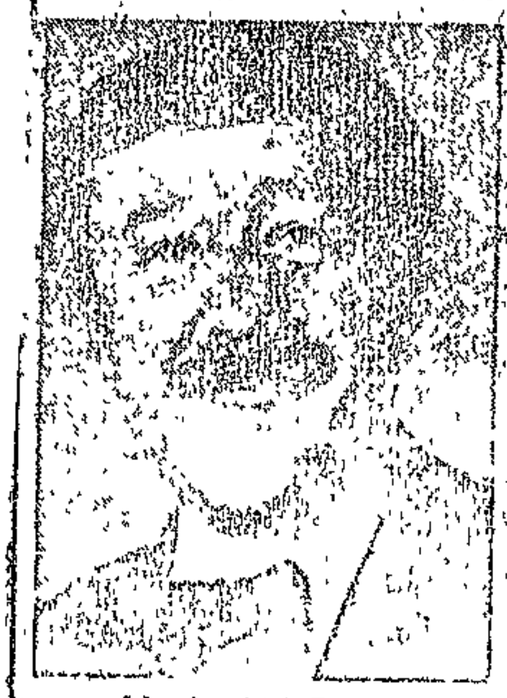
230 28/5/81

Staff Reporter

THE HOTEL industry is to ask the government to open South Africa's hotels to all races

This was stated in Cape Town yesterday by Mr Arnold Brock, the recently re-elected president of the Federated Hotel Associations of Southern Africa (Fedhasa).

The industry would soon approach the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, with this request Mr Brock said, adding that it would be



Mr Arnold Brock

part of a "total plan to be presented to Dr De Villiers by the hotel industry

Fedhasa not only represents hotels, but liquor outlets as well

Mr Brock said he honed Fedhasa would be able to see new regulations with regard to whom hoteliers could decide to serve in respect of accommodation, bars, restaurants and entertainment.

While legislation soon to be implemented allowed for hoteliers to serve people at their own discretion, there had been talk of regulations. "Sometimes the regulations are more onerous than the law itself," he said

Asked if there should be a freeze placed on supermarket liquor sales until the proposed liquor body had given the government its recommendations, Mr Brock said there would be plenty of time before the next liquor board hearings early next year and that a freeze would not be neccessary

He made the hotels call at an informal press conference at which he outlined the aims of Fedhasa for the next year. Another of the aims was trying to move one-star and two-star country hotels away from their dependence on liquor sales

To this end, Mr Brock will be travelling to England next month to study the situation there and will report on his findings at a one-star and two-star hotel conference due to be held in August.

Dealing with the setting up of the two bodies, Mr Brock said there was a need for a government mandate to be given to interested parties With regard to liquor, he said that once a policy had been laid down, the Liquor Act could be looked at to see if it needed to be scrapped.

The mandate should be taken on the grounds of "national interest". Once the government had decided on this, the parties could draw up parameters through discussion

He said the hotel industry was happy that liquor and tourism now fell under the same minister, Dr Dawie de Villiers.

The minister would be able to deal with both studies. "We are in the best position now to do something."

Speaking about the body that would deal with the hotel industry and tourism, he said it would be neccessary for everybody to be involved, including teachers dealing with school holidays, and representatives of industry.

He raised the question of the possibility of staggering school holidays and the annual factory holiday to alleviate problems found in internal tourism. Large "valley periods" in accommodation appeared between between peak tourist periods.

"Everyone must be party to a national tourist plan," he said.

He said the parameters should come about through a process of consultation and agreement, and not by enforcement Many studies had already been done and the parameters could be established before the next parliamentary session.

Speaking in general about hotel accommodation in South Africa, Mr Brock said that while about 600 new rooms were constructed last year, a number of hotels had stopped functioning.

SA arms deal 'fixed in London'

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LONDON — Two Britons arrested a fortnight ago in Houston, Texas, with a planeload of small arms allegedly bound for South Africa, were involved in a successful arms deal set up in London last year.

This was for 100 000 M460 grenade shells which were airfreighted from South Korea to South Africa using an end-user's certificate from Botswana to get around the UN arms embargo.

CONTACT

Details have been confirmed in London by several people involved in organising the deal. Meanwhile, in Houston, Peter Towers (51) and John Parks (43) are still being held charged with violating arms control and conspiracy laws.

The London deal began when the two men contacted an arms dealer in Norway with proposals to buy the 40 mm shells. These can be used with a grenade-launcher fitted to an M16 rifle — 636 of which were found in the aircraft in Houston.

The dealer, who wants to remain anonymous, said: "The men came to me through the back door." He passed them on to Mr Leonard Hammond, a Chelsea arms merchant, who also says that he refused to help.

Mr Hammond said: "I did begin negotiations with them for a deal involving Thailand

"But when I saw their contract I consulted my solicitor and I threw it out. I wanted nothing to do with them."

Parks and Towers then went back to the Norwich contact who helped to set up introductions which ended with the contract being placed with a Korean explosives company in Seoul.

A central figure in the chain was a South Korean businessman Mr S J Lee, who runs an import export company in north London.

Mr Lee said his role was to put the two men in touch with an old university friend, Mr J B Kwon, then manager of the Golden Bell Trading Company, a Korean export outfit with offices in London.

DOCUMENT

"I didn't know they (the shells) were going to South Africa," Mr Lee said. There is no evidence that Mr Kwon knew either.

According to the Norwich dealer, one of the two men flew out to Korea to arrange the airfreight to South Africa.

It is not clear how the Botswana document was obtained. — The Guardian.

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farmers have already expressed concern over the possible impact of the giant new factory established by Rainbow Chickens in Worcester, apparently involving an investment of over R10 million.

VII The Nature of the Fluctuations: The Seasonal Demand for Labour on Fruit Farms

We are now ready to turn to the central focus of this paper - the seasonal nature of farming and its implications for employment. Before considering in detail the seasonal requirements for each of the areas surveyed, a number of general observations (some of them theoretical) are in order. As will be seen, labour is required seasonally not only for harvesting the crop but also for a number of vital pre-(and post-) harvest operations. While in our discussion below we have almost certainly not considered all of these seasonal activities, it would appear that we have included all those labour requirements of which are sufficiently large to warrant detailed investigation.

The theoretical underpinnings of our discussion of the demand for

'SA can weather boycott threat'

THE Minister of Finance, Professor Owen Horwood, says that with some adaptations and adjustments South Africa would be able to weather any threat of sanctions.

Speaking on the Springbok Radio programme "Top Level", he said that, because of its strength, the Republic would be able to withstand the disadvantages of sanctions or boycotts better than most other countries in the world.

He said, however, that self-sufficiency was not an aim to strive for in itself, because of the high costs of such an exercise.

Prof Horwood predicted that the eighties would be as good a decade as the sixties, which represented a period of exceptional economic development and achievement.

Prof Horwood said the country would find there was such a thing as a business cycle — it could not go on growing at 8% as it did last year. This year would be a good year, but then the business cycle would intrude, and activity would run down to some extent on the current high growth rate. Nevertheless, by the mid-eighties the economy would be very strong once again.

Another speaker on the programme — the economist of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr Arthur Hammond Tooke — said there was no doubt that one of the most critical challenges facing SA's industry was that of training and job advancement. Increased training and job advancement were imperative if industry was to expand in the future.

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BACKGROUND

Profits from apartheid

Sophisticated computers are used in the pass system that controls us. Components for these computers are reported to have been supplied by a British firm, under contract to the Control Data Corp in the US - in direct contravention of an embargo agreed to by the United States. And that is only one of dozens of instances of the embargo being broken, as CHERYL RAINE reports.

NEW YORK — Three years ago, the United States agreed to an embargo on the sale of arms, equipment, computers and other sophisticated technology to the South African police and military.

Despite efforts to monitor the supply of such goods to South Africa, the South African Police and military possess modern American equipment, goods which on the one hand, are a source of embarrassment to the US and, on the other hand, a source of profit to American free enterprise.

The trade embargo as a means of pressurising South Africa towards abandoning its internationally serious pursuit of politics is increasingly being called a farce, a big stick without a handle.

Although still capable of drawing the world's attention to apartheid and of costing South African tax payers dearly for forbidden goods, trade restrictions are difficult to enforce.

Lately, however, there have been embarrassing suggestions that some of the United States watchdogs are not being as conscientious as they should be about monitoring the southward flow of embargoed items.

An article in the New York Post recently issued a challenge to the commerce department to investigate nine alleged violations of the trade embargo.

[illegible] dollars worth of US computers and other electronic equipment reached South Africa despite the embargo.

Multi-national corporations, protective of their profits, are said to get around the US commerce department's watchful eyes by using loopholes in the law.

One such company is General Motors. It complies with the commerce department's policies, but despite some shareholders' concern regarding the ethical and social implications of GM's continued sales in South Africa, does not believe it should go beyond the commerce department's stipulations.

Furthermore the State Department has indicated that sales by a US subsidiary of a non-US original commodities and technical data to the South African police and military are not affected by US law and that the United States has not made it a policy objective to stop such commodities and technical data from reaching the South African military and police.

There is also a contradiction between South African law and the US embargo.

The South African Government has the authority to require any company operating in the country to supply it with any product it manufactures.

Faced with this contradiction, American firms appear to have made their decision in favour of South African law — and profits.

Any effort to build a theoretical construction about the incidence and aetiology of problem drinking in the Coloured community shall have to utilize insights and concepts from the different academical disciplines involved in alcohol-related research.

On a societal level, as has been demonstrated, certain fac-

rest of the population of Cape Town, creates strong feelings of inferiority, insignificance and uselessness. This is especially true for adult males in a society where self-esteem and status within the family and greater community depends to a large extent on material and vocational success.

The situation of the Coloured male is very similar to the

Dutch cut culture link

THE HAGUE — The Dutch Parliament yesterday gave final approval to a measure breaking off a 30-year-old cultural treaty with South Africa — because of the Republic's apartheid policy.

The First Chamber of Parliament voted 40—29 in favour of the government's proposal The Second Chamber has already adopted the Bill..

The Dutch Government effectively froze all cultural relations with South Africa in the late 1970s, because of what it considered repressive measures by Pretoria against opposition leaders fighting apartheid. — Sapa-AP.

Church closes its account over loan

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Riverside Church in Manhattan has become the first in the city to withdraw its operating account from Citibank because of a loan the bank made to South Africa.

The withdrawal, worth over R5-million, is one of about half a dozen that have followed the 1980 loan by Citibank to the South African Government for housing and educational facilities for blacks.

An official of the church — a huge, impressive building overlooking the Hudson River — said the withdrawal followed several years of examination of Citibank policy and activity with South Africa.

Members of the church board urged Citibank to adopt a policy of not lending to South Africa because loans "supported, directly or indirectly, the goals of apartheid espoused by that Government", the official said.

Since 1976 several banks have severed South African links.

Riverside Church will continue to hold Citicorps stock in its portfolio so that it can participate in shareholders resolutions and proxy votes and thereby continue to oppose Citibank loans to South Africa.

After the Citibank loan to South Africa there was strong criticism from church and educational institutions in the United States. Harvard University withdrew R45-million in Citibank securities and about 30 religious institutions with portfolios totalling about R1 000-million pledged to buy nothing from Citibank again.

Church boycotts bank

4/6/81

Argus

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Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — The Riverside Church has become the first in New York to withdraw its account from Citibank because of a loan the bank made to South Africa last year.

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An official of the church said the withdrawal followed several years of examination of Citibank policy and activity with South Africa.

projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0 - 4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardized mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population the choice of the standard

These show considerable variation. A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and the Transkei among Xhosa speaking Blacks[12]. An increase

London plans SA goods boycott

LONDON — The Greater London Council, now under Labour Party control, is to boycott South African commodities purchased by the GLC while it was dominated by Conservatives

The GLC's Labour leader, Mr Ken Livingstone, said yesterday a special committee would meet within two weeks to examine purchasing policy and establish the value and type of South African products bought by the council

The Labour Party wrested control of the vast GLC from the Conservatives earlier this year

Mr Livingstone charged that during four years of Tory domination the council policy was to buy goods from South Africa

"We are now going to totally boycott South African products," he said at a Press conference

"We are serving notice that while racial policies continue in South Africa, and South Africa continues to occupy Namibia, we will buy nothing from them"

Mr Livingstone said he had no idea of the value of goods bought from South Africa He thought the categories involved were foodstuffs, building materials and some raw materials

In future no South African firm would be invited to tender, and where possible existing contracts would be broken

The Press conference at which Mr Livingstone disclosed the move was organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, which gathered Labour Party officials and representatives of Swapo and the banned African National Congress

The AAM called for sanctions against South Africa and claimed the Government had no intention of allowing free elections in South West Africa

Western governments, and the United States in particular, were denounced for attempting to move away from the United Nations proposals for the territory's independence

An AAM spokesman, Mr Chris Child, said the movement was stepping up its campaign to gain trade union support for action against South Africa, and forecast that when Britain's Trades Union Congress meets in September, it would strongly advocate sanctions

The Swapo representative, Mr Peter Manning, charged at the conference "The only reason the five Western governments are backing South Africa is that they now see Swapo would win any election that was remotely free and fair"

Mr Child said "We expect other local authorities in Britain to follow the lead taken by the GLC and we detect a new spirit of support among the trade unions

"We are on the verge of a breakthrough in achieving trade union support for sanctions"

The Labour Party's deputy foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Denzil Davies, said the recent British veto in the UN Security Council against sanctions had been a "dreadful mistake"

"We still demand sanctions It is the only language they (South Africans) understand," he said — Sapa

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Africa, we have devoted very inadequate time and attention to the development of a strategy of our own that is in line with the needs of local cultural and value systems. We accepted the unfortunate view that what is good for Europe and America, is good enough for us in Africa. This approach, of course, led to an energetic expansion of our services while we struggled in a heroic fashion to bring these services in line with norms and standards as we knew them from travelling abroad. This approach may be - even if only partly - recommendable and applicable when it comes to those on the Westernised end of the scale in the dichotomy of acculturation, but what does it offer to those who by circumstance or deliberation find themselves at the other end of the scale?

Acceptance of the medical model in mental health services leads us inadvertently to accept a body-mind dichotomy. This dichotomy is already apparent in the meaning of the word disease. The medical doctor's domain is the body, while the mental health team is expected to see to the 'mind problems' of people. This fragmentation is even carried further into the mental health field, where the psychiatrist, the social worker and the pastoral counsellor, all attend to certain needs of the same patient, while they still struggle to find each other so as to be able to work together as an integrated team.

Another innate question-mark in our present system is that the medical model carries with it a rigorous tradition of subjection to proven scientific method. This leads to a negative attitude towards lay workers and especially towards traditional healers, who try to move into the area which medical science claims as its monopoly. Of course, we know of the limitation and the disregard of the traditional medicine systems for the scientific methods and research with its unrelenting

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disciplinary codes which it imposes on the art of healing. However we have to admit that when it comes to health promotion, traditional systems have a lot to offer - under the right guidance and subject to the establishment of dialogue. When it comes to psychiatry and especially to psychotherapy, traditional practitioners are the only ones that can reach that large section of our population where exclusively Westernised insight, have access and therefore very little to of

For the traditional Black man, and t for people in transition, body, soul, ancestral shadows form a coherent, int fact which also finds clear expression ment of the traditional practitioners. gives answers to misfortunes, formulat why things happened, not in fragmented things came to pass, as formuled in ou health care system (Hammond-Tooke, 197 approach is unacceptable to most of ou and even, for reasons already explaine local white patients.

I have stressed that the essence of medicine is the power that the doctor counteract misfortune. If we view our system with this approach in mind, we medical doctor, when consulted for a p commands a lot of power (van den Berg, 1970). When the patient approaches the psychiatrist with his complaint, we have less to offer medically and almost nothing to offer psychotherapeutically to the traditional patient. Taking this into account, we can predict that to the traditional patient the non-medical members of the mental health team must appear as a group of impotent and powerless workers.

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UK man in court over alleged arms deal

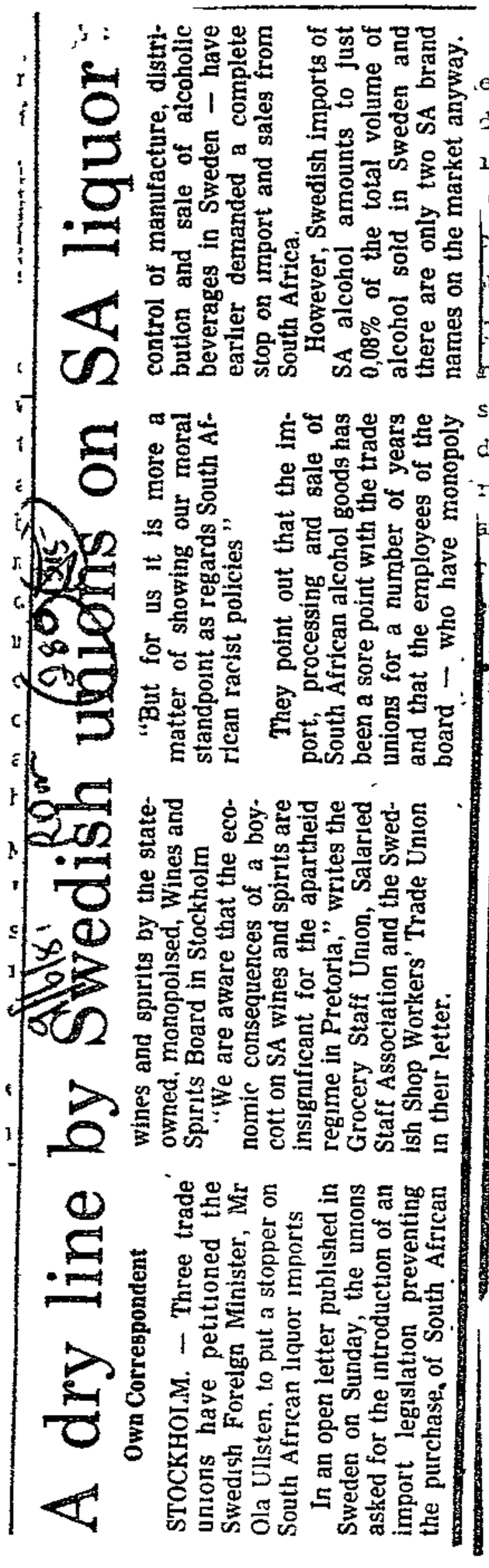
8/6/81 STAR 280

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Leonard Douglas Hammond (65), a registered arms dealer of Dartford, Kent, has been remanded at Guildhall Magistrate's Court on two charges under the Export of Goods Control Order.

One charge related to an alleged attempt to export 1 000 FN rifles to southern Africa and the other to an alleged attempt to export field gun parts to Cyprus.

Mr Hammond, proprietor of L D Hammond Engineering, of Powder Mill Lane, Dartford, is expected to appear in court again on Friday.



A dry line by Swedish unions on SA liquor

Own Correspondent

STOCKHOLM. — Three trade unions have petitioned the Swedish Foreign Minister, Mr Ola Ullsten, to put a stopper on South African liquor imports.

In an open letter published in Sweden on Sunday, the unions asked for the introduction of an import legislation preventing the purchase of South African wines and spirits by the state-owned, monopolised, Wines and Spirits Board in Stockholm.

"We are aware that the economic consequences of a boycott on SA wines and spirits are insignificant for the apartheid regime in Pretoria," writes the Grocery Staff Union, Salaried Staff Association and the Swedish Shop Workers' Trade Union in their letter.

"But for us it is more a matter of showing our moral standpoint as regards South African racist policies."

They point out that the import, processing and sale of South African alcohol goods has been a sore point with the trade unions for a number of years and that the employees of the board — who have monopoly control of manufacture, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages in Sweden — have earlier demanded a complete stop on import and sales from South Africa.

However, Swedish imports of SA alcohol amounts to just 0,08% of the total volume of alcohol sold in Sweden and there are only two SA brand names on the market anyway.

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and quality of the available labour supply[13]. Other benefits flowing from the provision of health care accrue to particular individuals, who have consumed the care, in the form of general improvements in the quality of their lives. Such benefits may accrue specifically, such as the increased welfare that results from the successful treatment of disease, or from the increased income resulting from a man being fit to return to work or indirectly as is the case when the provision of a particular health facility improves the state of health of the community, as people know that the facility is now available to them should they need it. Even more difficult to identify are the benefits that flow from public disease eradication programmes as, quite apart from the present direct benefits that flow from such projects, the fact that the incidence of disease will be reduced in the future is a major source of benefits generated by these types of programmes. Such future benefits are extremely difficult to identify let alone evaluate.

How does one successfully identify and quantify the present value of the sum of the future net benefits that will accrue to a community from a programme of spraying to eradicate malaria? The benefits will depend very substantially upon the conditions that will prevail in the future. They will differ significantly, dependant upon whether or not the future holds a high level of unemployment in store[14]. The evaluation will

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(13) Lengthening life spans will increase both the quantity and quality of the potential labour force in an area, as experience and learning are positively related to age levels. Improving the average level of health in a community will have the same general impact notwithstanding the substantial amount of inconclusive research that has been undertaken into the relationship between schistosomiasis infection levels and labour productivity. See for example Burton A. Weisbrod and Thomas W. Helminiak, 'Parasitic Diseases and Agricultural Labour Productivity', Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 25, No. 3, April 1977, pp 505-522 and Robert E. Baldwin and Burton a Weisbrod, 'Disease and Labour Productivity', Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 22, No. 3, April 1974, pp. 414-435.

(14) See for example the conflicting results of the research undertaken reported in James E. Meade, 'Population Explosion, the Standard of Living and Conflict', Economic Journal, June 1967, p. 245 and R. Barlow, The Effects of Malaria Eradication, American Economic Review, May 1967, pp 130-148.

It is the 50 per cent increase which concerns the following calculations. On average, wages for blacks in 1921 were 2.21s. per shift.(240) This means that their average monthly cash earnings were approximately £2.16.0. for a 26 shift month. During the same period the lowest average wage for an underground white miner was £30.(241) This means that the ratio of white to black underground earnings was approximately 10,7 ; 1. Africans received an average compensation of approximately £47.16.8, while whites received a minimum of £270.

By 1973 Africans employed underground and Whites received cash earnings of approximately R32 and R330 per month respectively.(242) At the same time their awards for simple tuberculosis compensation were R600 and R5 000 respectively. This means that the ratio of white to black underground cash earnings was approximately 10,3 : 1 while the ratio of white to black compensation payments was approximately 8,3 : 1. Thus while the ratio of white to black cash earnings was lower in 1973 than in 1921, the ratio of white to black compensation payments increased.

Since 1973 there has been a marked decrease in the ratio of white to black average earnings on the mines. For all mineworkers on gold mines (underground and surface) the ratio of white to black cash earnings fell from 16,8 : 1 in 1973 to 7,8 : 1 in 1977. This is shown in the following table I.

Table I

Average Annual Wages and Salaries on Gold Mines

Year	White	Non-white (99 % are black)	Ratio White : Black
1973	5 724	341	16,8 : 1
1974	6 762	545	12,4 : 1
1975	7 607	906	8,4 : 1
1976	8 449	1 072	7,9 : 1
1977	9 319	1 197	7,8 : 1 (243)

The following table II indicates the rise of wages for African novices:

Table II

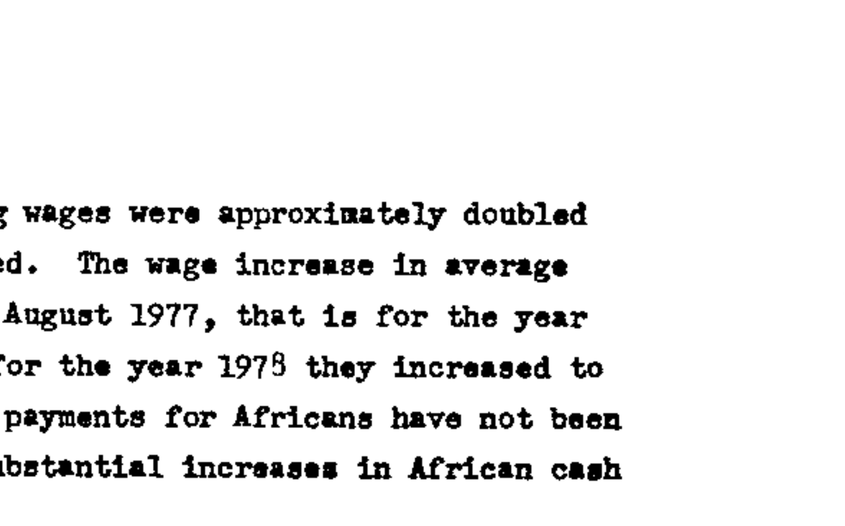
Starting Monthly Cash Wages (African novices)

Effective Date	Underground	Surface
June 1971	10,92	8,84
1972	13,00	9,88
1973	-	-
1974	-	-
June 1975	57,20	36,40
June 1976	65,00	40,30
Aug 1977	68,90	42,90
July 1978	76,70	50,70 (244)

Between 1971 and 1976 white mining wages were approximately doubled while those for Africans quadrupled. The wage increase in average African earnings per month before August 1977, that is for the year 1976 to 1977, was R102,40, whilst for the year 1978 they increased to R115.(245) But compensation payments for Africans have not been readjusted in proportion to the substantial increases in African cash wages.(246)

However, it should be borne in mind that since 1973, Africans have worked for shorter average periods. This has induced management to encourage Africans to return more frequently and to engage in mining on a full-time basis.(247)

Recently it has been suggested that mining does not increase the risk of tuberculosis. It is claimed by some authorities that tuberculosis is not a mining disease at all, and that the industry is being forced 'to pay for its past sins' (which have) 'long since ceased to be the case.'(248) This is attributed partly to the strict protective procedures adopted by the mines in the examination and vaccination of patients. Others, however, maintain that there may be good reason for retaining tuberculosis as a compensatable disease on the mines. [illegible] argument hinges on the fact that stress - an important factor [illegible] cause of tuberculosis.(249) If st[illegible] of tuberculosis, mines may play an [illegible] for its production. Because th[illegible] silicosis is a dangerous lung cond[illegible] below shows) until it is conclusiv[illegible] of this highly infectious disease [illegible] continuation of compensation for t[illegible] addition, the Medical Bureau for O[illegible] 1973-1974 report that tuberculosis, [illegible] mine medical officers to control it, 'continues to be a predominant reason for certification, for which a solution does not yet appear to be in sight'.(249a)



Star 19/6/81 Sanctions: US silent

Own Correspondent

GENEVA — The United States Government has abstained from voting on a call by the annual conference of the International Labour Organisation for mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

A declaration calling for sanctions was approved by the plenary session of the conference,

The principle on which less compensation is awarded for black silicotics may be because of the belief that their intermittent service renders them less liable to contract the disease than full-time white miners. However, this theory has not been proved or disproved.(250) Experiments undertaken with animals have also shown that short but concentrated periods of high dust exposure may cause the disease to develop far sooner in such cases than others, who have had average amounts of dust exposure, the total of which is the same as the former, but over a very lengthy period of time. As Africans today are subjected to these short periods of

The reason N.M. gives is that they were not paying her enough. This is obviously true, they paid R14 a month whereas it would have cost at least R30. They say, however, that had she asked for more, they would have paid and she admits that she never did ask for more.

The timing of the July 1977 break seems significant in relation to the ...me and yet the marketing ...ons. In early 1977, N.M. ...ota. Later in the year, ...arted to feed their cows ...ly had increased substantially. ...oduced by the three people ...: more than 12 and a half ...All the milk produced by the ...a. (Note that three members produce ...so who normally contributed only ...eople who have the better cows ...lf. For people with one or ...only enough for home consumption. ...k production would only have ...e dairy members built up their ..., but in the winter it dropped and there is no way that people with so few and such poor cows as the majority of dairy members will be able to substantially increase their winter production .



Cancelling plans for protesters

BALTIMORE — Some Baltimore blacks were pleased that their protests against South African racial policies had led the Baxter Theatre troupe of Cape Town to cancel eight scheduled performances of Samuel Beckett's "Waiting for Godot".

Mr Anthony Robinson, co-chairman of the Baltimore Coalition in Support of the Liberation of South Africa, said they appreciated the racially integrated theatre group's decision to withdraw from the Baltimore International Theatre festival

He said the coalition was "proud" that its protests against apartheid and against the kind of official contact with South Africa that the troupe's visit represented, had been not-

ed by the troupe's members

But a troupe spokesman described their reasoning differently and some other Baltimoreans criticised the protesters for missing the point of the Baxter's reaction

The troupe manager, Mr John Slemon, said the actors were concerned that their action would be misinterpreted in South Africa, where it could seem they were ignoring the feelings of the black population of Baltimore.

He said the group felt like "innocents caught up in a wrangle here."

A Baltimore city councillor, Mr Clarence du Burns, called the protesters "just a few loud-mouths", but said their protest had given the city "a black eye". — Sapa-AP.

From N.M.'s point of view, the very small benefit the co-op members provide towards reaching the quota in winter is cancelled out by the problems of having to sell the extra milk in summer. (At the moment, a friend of N.M.'s, also a director of the Umhlaba Trading Company, makes up the quota in winter).

Before the co-operative was established, no individual was producing enough to secure a stable market. It seems that the co-operative has been useful to N.M. in slowly building up production so that first a village market could be established, then a town market and now a definite marketing contract.

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It has ceased to be useful to her however, because most members have too few resources to expand production further or even keep it stable all year round. The main advantage of participation in a co-op for someone like N.M. is the access to resources allocated by the government (or other external agency) on the grounds that "the project benefits the community". I have mentioned all the external resources given by the government and at the moment very few people apart from N.M.'s trio are using these resources and even when the co-op was working, the richer members obviously gained much more from the resources than the poorer.

An interesting development is taking place in Inkomo since I did my research. The government has offered to help already existing dairy co-ops in pastoral areas to buy good cows on a hire purchase basis. The scheme brings the dairy under much closer scrutiny with officials visiting all members to assess whether they can afford the cows. When the members first heard of it, they said that it would force N.M. to transport their milk again. Sure enough, after the first offer was confirmed, N.M. called a meeting and said she would transport the milk again but that all members must finish paying the R135.60 first. N.M. has ordered 20 cows under the scheme, the next highest figure is 10.

The internal organisation of Inkomo dairy works in such a way that people with more cows benefit relative to those with less. Costs are always per person, i.e. all members pay an equal amount towards the building, salaries, transport, fodder, plots etc. Thus, a person with ten cows pays the same overheads as someone with one cow, even though the ten cows take ten times as much labour, eat ten times the amount of green fodder and ten times the amount of milk has to be transported.

The story of the dairy fits into a pattern occurring in other areas of the underdeveloped world. Edward Brett (5) says that the communal strategy has worked best in some of the least developed areas of Tanzania. "In such areas we may assume that the differentials between rich and poor peasants may not be so great (though this too should be subjected to closer examination), and, more important, that the benefits of the richer elements to be obtained from being incorporated in the programme may outweigh the losses stemming from communalisation of production." He goes on, however, to cite the problems of establishing an efficient project in such under-developed regions and writes "... there is a danger that these elements in the less-

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OAU sanctions plan

Star 20/6/81 (280)

The Star's African News Service

NAIROBI — How the Organisation of African Unity and other countries plan to enforce oil sanctions against South Africa were revealed at the OAU Foreign Ministers' Conference in Nairobi yesterday when a lengthy document was approved.

The first move in the sanctions plan will be to send a special commission to Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Malawi — all of which rely on South Africa for oil supplies — to study the impact of sanctions on their economies.

The commission will also report on how oil can be stockpiled in these countries to eliminate their dependency on South Africa, and investigate alternative oil routes.

It will make recommendations on providing assistance to these states.

For the second stage, the OAU has decided to set up an enforcement commission which will be a watchdog against embargo breakers, and recommend penalties for violations.

Opec states will be asked to require countries which sell oil not to permit it to go directly or indirectly to South Africa — or SWA/Namibia while it is "under South African occupation" and to demand end-user certificates to be sent back to Opec countries.

All states, inside and outside Africa will be asked to prohibit their tankers calling at South African or Namibian ports, and to take action against violators.

INDUSTRY				
Laundry, Cleaning & Dyeing (Cape).				
Leather (National I.C.)				
Millinery (National I.C.)				
Tobacco Tvl.				
Cotton Textile				
Worsted Textile	At discretion of management committee, an initial fee may be paid by fund.	On recommendation of the committee. 25% of cost of artificial dentures.	Fund may arrange for testing of eyes. Fund pays: 50% of cost of lenses and R5 towards cost of frames.	Excludes obstetrics, surgery.

Bok tour will be a disaster: Muldoon

280 km
20/4/81

20/4/81
280

20/4/81

280

LONDON. — The proposed Springbok tour of New Zealand was described as "a disaster" by the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, yesterday — but he repeated his promise that he would do nothing to stop the visit.

Mr Muldoon also predicted that black African threats over the tour would be counter-productive.

"We won't interfere with individual liberties — we're not going to do that" he said. "But I think this tour is a disaster and I think nobody is going to get any good out of it — not South Africa, or rugby football, or anybody else."

Mr Muldoon was speaking shortly after meeting the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington. He said public opinion in New Zealand was principally opposed to the tour because of the disruption it would cause.

"That's been my view for a long time. It seems very clear that a majority of New Zealanders would say it's simply not worth it," he said.

"But on the other hand some of the activities of the Commonwealth countries, particularly black African countries, are going to have the opposite effect (to that intended). Our people deeply resent these statements, these threats, that are coming from some countries. Those tactics are counter-productive."

He laughed off threats by third world Commonwealth members to move the meeting of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers, planned for Auckland in September, to another venue, saying: "I'd be sorry if it happened but I wouldn't lose any sleep about it. What's another meeting when it's all said and done."

"What some of the critics find difficult to understand is that in New Zealand and, indeed, in Britain, the government will not take away from sportsmen the right of the final decision to decide where they go or who they invite to our country," Mr Muldoon said.

"They will contine to have it while my government is in office."

Mr Muldoon's critics in and outside the Commonwealth claim he is not doing enough to discourage the tour within the limits laid down by the 1977 Gleneagles agreement.

But Mr Muldoon pointed out that New Zealand was a party to the drawing up of the agreement and had stated then that it would not go so far as to refuse visas to South African sporting teams.

"We will not do it. We said in 1977 we would not do that."

Asked whether the tour constitutes a violation of the Gleneagles agreement, Mr Muldoon replied: "Oh yes, it certainly does. The agreement is being violated by the New Zealand Rugby Union, but they would claim that they were not parties to the agreement anyway. It is certainly not being violated by my government."

On Thursday the New Zealand Parliament called on the New Zealand Rugby Union to reconsider its invitation to the Springboks, but yesterday the union's chairman, Mr Ces Blazey, said this would not change the situation.

"In asking the union to reconsider the invitation it doesn't seem to me to change what the government has been saying for a very long time," said Mr Blazey. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

Sanctions buster in mystery deal

(280) S. Times 21/6/81

By NEIL HOOPER

aircraft was surrounded by troops armed with machine-guns. We were then told that the forces defending the airport had been ordered to shoot down our aircraft, but for some reason the order had not been carried out."

Then about a week after his arrival, Israeli aircraft bombed Iraq's nuclear reactor at Tamuz, about 20km from the Baghdad hotel where Mr Stoffberg was staying.

"It happened on Sunday May 31. About 3 o'clock that afternoon the air-raid sirens in the city went off Soon afterwards I saw four Phantom F16 bombers coming in very low over the city.

"The Iraqi anti-aircraft batteries opened up but didn't manage to hit any of the aircraft. Seconds later there were three resounding explosions from the nuclear-reactor area.

"People working on the reactor, to whom I later spoke, said that four bombs had been dropped, one by each aircraft, but only three had exploded. However they completely destroyed the reactor and killed civilians working on the site.

"When the bombs exploded, the people in the hotel dropped to the floor, thinking it was an air raid on the city — the country has been at war with Iran for some time," he said.

Discovered

According to a statement by the Iraqi Revolution Command Council in the June 9 issue of the English language newspaper, the Baghdad Observer, which Mr Stoffberg brought back to South Africa, the May 31 attack was not the first made by Israel on the reactor.

The Command Council said in the statement: "The first attempt we discovered was on September 27 1980. We issued a statement then referring to two air raids on the city of Baghdad. But we did not mention the Zionist enemy by name for military, political and moral reasons."

Mr Stoffberg said that shortly after he arrived he started a series of talks with senior officials of the Iraqi Government.

"What really impressed me is that they did not seem to be interested in politics. Although anti-South African propaganda appeared regularly in the local media, I was very impressed about the way I was received.

"As far as business is concerned they assess you before agreeing to any contract, and as far as they are concerned your personal honour is at stake to ensure that your side of the deal is concluded.

"What surprised me too, was that members of the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organisation) sat in on some of the meetings, and afterwards were interested to talk to me about South Africa. They seemed surprised to find out how biased their own media is about our country," he said.

Mr Stoffberg said that after several meetings the multi-million transaction was concluded in a way which could not embarrass either the Iraqi or South African governments.

After the transaction had been concluded, Mr Stoffberg was initiated to an unusual Iraqi method of ensuring that he took the deal seriously — he was held incommunicado for 10 days.

"I took this to be the Arab way of getting the message across that the business transaction was extremely serious.

Intelligence

"For 10 days I was not allowed out of the hotel. Everywhere I went in the hotel I was followed by an intelligence guard, while police cars were parked prominently in front of the hotel and at the back.

"During these 10 days I was not allowed to send any telex messages. I was allowed to make two overseas telephone calls each day — after giving 24 hours notice of the number and the name of the person to whom I wished to speak."

If this was some form of test, Mr Stoffberg apparently passed it with flying colours — when he left the country on an Iraqi Airways ticket provided by the Government, he was told he would always be welcome to return.

"After I had been held incommunicado I couldn't have received better treatment anywhere — I felt like a VIP," he says.

Mr Stoffberg says he is very impressed with the Iraqi people and the obvious improvements that are being made in the country since it became independent under a military constitution.

"Baghdad is a very progressive city where a lot of constructio work is going on. New hotels ar conference centres are being buil and a French firm is modernisi the road and railway networks the city at a cost of millions rands

"Most Iraqis live in houses wi all mod-cons and there are ve few blocks of flats. An interesti innovation in the country is th every male under the age of who marries receives a gover ment grant of 7 000 Iraqi dina (about R8 300) — but they a allowed only one wife."



Sanctions buster Dirk Stoffberg passed Iraqi scrutiny

21/6/81

280

INTERNATIONAL sanctions buster Dirk Stoffberg claims he has sealed a multi-million rand deal with the Iraqi Government.

Mr Stoffberg, of Johannesburg, is one of the few people travelling on South African passports who has been allowed to visit the country during the past 10 years.

Mr Stoffberg also organises exports and imports with countries that detest South Africa. To do this he often uses "overseas" labels and third countries.

Yesterday, only days after returning from a four-week visit to Iraq, Mr Stoffberg confirmed the massive deal, but asked the Sunday Times not to reveal details of the contract which he showed this newspaper.

Stressed

Mr Stoffberg stressed he had negotiated the deal as a private individual and had no South African political or government contacts in the transaction.

He is delighted with his success, but parts of his visit, which had the advance blessing of the Iraqi Government and the approval of President Saddam Hussein, were nerve-racking.

"I flew to Iraq from Europe in a chartered private six-seater aircraft. Unfortunately the pilot did not know Baghdad airport, and landed at a nearby military airport," Mr Stoffberg said.

"As soon as we were down the

Not a good ad for SAA

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

SOUTH African Airways has refused to pay R148 for an advertisement that a United Nations body published in bold defiance of the UN's anti-apartheid establishment

The SAA ad, featuring a smiling beauty, appears in the current membership directory of the UN Correspondents Association — despite a heated protest from anti-apartheid committee chairman Bakporode Clark

The association's executive committee, made up of journalists from all the world's political blocs, met privately to consider the Clark challenge

Rebuff

It voted a crushing rebuff — declining even to discuss the issue with him

SAA's pitch was duly inserted in the heart of the 1981 directory, assuring the unique readership of global diplomats and international organisation executives that "in South Africa, your welcome is as warm as the sunshine"

But now the association has received a brusque letter from SAA's advertising agents refusing to pay for the hard-won spot

It had not been properly ordered and the text material was not up to date, they claimed

"However, should you wish to approach us in good time before next year's edition, we would be happy to consider advertising again," agency vice-president Derek Hewitt wrote

"It is extraordinary and distressing, particularly after what we did for them," said association president David Horowitz, of the World Union Press Mr Horowitz also writes for the Jewish Press in South Africa

Another Unca executive described the SAA stance as "nuts".

Azapo up in arms against British stars

By CHARLES MOGALE

THE Azanian People's Organisation yesterday expressed outrage at the visiting British soccer team for violating the "isolate South African campaign."

Meanwhile Mr Kaizer Motaung, Chiefs' managing director who will manage the South African team to play the Britons, said he was not aware of calls by black consciousness organisations condemning the tour.

In a statement released by Azapo yesterday, the Britons were accused of leaving their country through the back-door for fear of reprisals

"They have blatantly violated our isolation campaign, and we shall approach Fifa, the international soccer body, to take necessary steps against these defaulters," the statement said

The British players arrived in the country at the weekend They are scheduled to play three games against the NPSL Transvaal Squad, Kaizer Chiefs and Orlando Pirates this week

Reports from London claim that the players face the wrath of the English Football Association and Fifa if they take part in any type of competitive game in South Africa, which is not a member of Fifa.

Commenting on the tour yesterday, the secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said it would have been better if the British players had not come

But now that they have come, I think black teams should not play against them We should persuade our black people not to go and watch their games," Bishop Tutu said.

He conceded that a large part of the population was soccer-mad, which would result in problems conscientising them

"When there is a soccer match going, it can fill the stadium with about 30 000 people," he said

Although people were left to watch "so-called multi-racial games," Bishop Tutu said, abnormal sport could not be had in an abnormal society

After several unsuccessful attempts to speak to Mr Motaung, we finally got hold of him

He declined to comment on his involvement in the reception of the Britons, and said he was not aware of calls against welcoming the Britons

"I am actually attending a meeting to discuss the whole thing in a moment Apparently these guys are billed to play us (Chiefs) too, and I can't comment now unless you wait until tomorrow," Mr Motaung said

Several attempts to get Mr George Thabe, chairman of the Football Council of South Africa, to comment, failed

At his place of work he was said to be at the NPSL offices When we phoned the NPSL we were told he was on lunch Later we were told he had never come to the NPSL and finally we were told that he had gone "home already".

Mugabe: We can't afford embargo



SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe could not participate in any international sanctions against South Africa because of its economic dependence on its white-ruled neighbour, Mr Robert Mugabe said yesterday

However, Zimbabwe would not stand in the way of the imposition of sanctions, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister said in an interview in Salisbury

He also claimed that South Africa was "itching for war"

Mr Mugabe was speaking on the eve of his departure for the Organisation of African Unity summit in Nairobi

There are expected to be calls at the meeting for sanctions aimed at forcing South Africa to yield on its terms for the independence of South West Africa and to modify its apartheid policy

Zimbabwe would seek firm stands on SWA and apartheid at the OAU summit, Mr Mugabe said

The organisation had to give maximum support to liberation forces in South Africa and also work out political and economic measures of a nature that can bring sense to South Africa"

"Any such pressures would be acceptable to Zimbabwe But we have said Zimbabwe itself is not in a position to participate in any sanctions that the international community proposes," he said

"But we will not stand in the way of their imposition even if they hurt us"

More than 90% of Zimbabwe's trade passes through South Africa

"Supposing the international community appealed to us to stop trading with South Africa — we can't stop using rail routes with South Africa We can't, you see, Mr Mugabe said

"This is the reality We send our goods to South Africa and South Africa sends some of its goods to us That is the type of sanctions we cannot participate in"

The Prime Minister said that while Zimbabwe was trying to lessen its reliance on South Africa, independence had not yet been achieved

By encouraging anti-government forces in Mozambique and Angola South Africa was trying to undermine its neighbours in order to prove its assertion that independence and democracy did not work in Africa, he said

"We are pledged to peace in this region and we seek no war with anybody We want to pursue policies of peaceful coexistence with our neighbours

"But South Africa is not searching for peace, it's actually itching for war"

He said South Africa was a "warmonger and its attitude alarmed him

"We do hope that South Africa will in due course learn the lesson (that) she can never win the war she is trying to wage against her neighbours, and the sooner she comes to terms with them the better," he said — Sapa-Reuter

See Page 4

Fifa warns 14 British players

By BRIAN ROSS-ADAMS

THE 14 British soccer players in South Africa face certain suspension if they go ahead with their planned four-match tour, Fifa, the governing body of world soccer, warned yesterday.

"The organisers of this tour know the position. What they are doing spells certain mischief, not only to the players but to the position of South African football in the world," Mr Rene Courte, a Fifa spokesman, said from Zurich yesterday.

He added: "The fact that the players may have been lured out to South Africa under the wrong premises makes no difference. It's their business if they have fallen into a trap. They should know what the position is."

"We have warned the four British associations. If these people play in South Africa, Fifa will demand strong disciplinary action.

"That means suspension for a certain period. It could be shorter or longer.

"The matter will not be left in the hands of the national associations. Fifa will insist on strong action against the players.

"What is being planned is absolutely against a Fifa congress decision which bans matches against a country which is not affiliated to Fifa. South Africa is expelled from Fifa, and so this applies

"The moment we get proof of the names of the players, and the matches they play, action will be taken."

Mr Courte said that South Africa's status in world soccer remained unchanged, despite developments in the game in recent years.

"Until apartheid is ended, I can see no hope for South Africa," he said.

In London, English FA secretary Mr Ted Croker yesterday warned the players that "irrespective of the South African situation, it is a serious matter for any player to play abroad without the permission of his home association".

And Arsenal manager Mr Terry Neill told Sapa that he had obtained written promises from two of his players that they would not play any games during their visit to South Africa.

And Norwich Football Club yesterday ordered Mick McGuire and Joe Royle not to play football — under any circumstances — while in South Africa.

English FA officials have expressed concern that the trip could harm relations between English clubs and black African countries.

In Johannesburg yesterday, Mr George Thabe, president of the Football Council of South Africa, said the FCSA had made "a close study" of the Fifa constitution. "We are not aware of any clause in it that the players may be infringing," Mr Thabe told Sapa.

"We have had this type of tour to South Africa before and no action was ever taken against visiting players on any constitutional basis."

Mr Thabe was emphatic in his declaration that "there are no changes in our plans — the tour goes on".

In London last night, Sanroc warned that the players faced "a future of sporting isolation."

Mr Sam Ramsammy, who heads the blacklist section of Sanroc, said Fifa and the Cairo-based African Football Association were being kept in the picture.

The British Football Association in London took a more cautious line. International Registration Officer Mr John Young said the FA could not do anything until it was notified of an offence by Fifa.

● See Back Page

15.

TABLE 4

THE COST OF MEDICINES

Uncontrollable factors:	Initial research and development
	Raw materials
	Manufacture
	Costs of registration with Medicines Control Council
	Preclinical trials
	Early clinical trials
Controllable factors:	Government subsidies
	Promotion and advertising
	State and Provincial coding and tenders
	Doctors' prescribing habits
	Patient consumption

(27)

Adult education projects would of necessity need to include leadership training and the encouragement of community participation in identifying needs and planning projects.

b) Community Betterment Schemes.

Once the community had been mobilised through adult education programmes and new confidence had been instilled into the people and their ability to make a positive contribution to community affairs; self help schemes aimed at combatting malnutrition could be considered.

Emphasis should be placed on the following:

i) Using whatever land is available to grow food. Vegetable gardening must be seen as a priority. Community education with regard to improved farming techniques must be intensified. Groups should be encouraged to form agricultural co-operatives for the purchase of seed, fertilizer etc. Properly organised markets should be established.

ii) The improvement and protection of water sources can best be effected by co-operative community action and this will only come about when the need for a safe protected water supply is thoroughly understood.

iii) The establishment of consumer co-operatives especially in the remoter areas not served by trading shops.

iv) Community awareness programmes pertaining to social problems such as alcoholism, illigitimacy and delinquency.

v) Health and nutrition education programmes.

vi) The establishment of "vigilante" committees to ensure that action is taken against persons or groups who endeavour to exploit rural communities. Attention could then be paid to shopkeepers who disregard price control regulations, civil servants who demand bribes, and school authorities who embezzle funds.

Many other projects are feasible but the essential ingredient of every one of them should be that they have been

c) Projects involving migrant workers.

planned and implemented by the people themselves.

Barnard waves still rock Swedish politics

Own Correspondent

STOCKHOLM — More than a month after he visted Scandinavia to promote his literary talents, Professor Chris Barnard is still causing waves in Swedish politics

A communist local councillor, Mr Erik Nilsson tabled a motion condemning Helsingborg General Hospital for "supporting the spread of racist propaganda for South Africa" by inviting Professor Barnard to lecture academics and students at their facility in southern Sweden

"Swedish foreign policy dictates that we must reject all sporting and cultural contacts with South Africa," county council chairman Mr Kjell-Aake Henstrand said in answering the motion from Mr Nilsson

"Although, as far as research exchange is concerned, I feel the question is more open to discussion Humanitarian questions can always be an exception to the general rule

"However, in Barnard's case, it is quite likely that he is the instrument of his regime, being used to travel around publicising them and their policies In that case I can agree that the Helsingborg lecture was quite unsuitable"

Professor Birger Aastedt, pioneer researcher into birth control methods and obstetrics at the University Hospital of Lund, southern Sweden, is angry over the county council's attitude to Professor Barnard

"If either of them ever find himself in need of a heart transplant I hope they will have the common decency, on personal principle, to decline the offer of a transplant

"Their statements in the council only go to show how terribly introverted and Quixotic local politicians are when it comes to enforcing their own blinkered opinions on the populace

"Instead of lading out uninformed criticism in retrospect on Professor Barnard's lecture they should add their support to the authorities for being so unimpeachable as to invite Professor Barnard to lecture on his research programmes and medical matters so we researchers in Sweden can perhaps gain from his impressive medical experiences

"Instead, they try to win popular support and Press attention by decrying any attempt to 'humanise' relations with South Africa

"It would be more honest if, here and now, they declared as a policy matter that they will refuse to accept such medical care as they may need in the future on the basis that that care was developed, as they say, under the auspices of a white racist regime with which they, personally, feel thay can have no part"

He said their stand on Prof Barnard's visit to Sweden was simply an illustration of their reprehensibilities which bore no relationship to the truth but were purely a commercialising of a widespread anti-South Africa feeling in Sweden — the result of a propaganda machine started by people who would, he said, still never be able to see any good in South Africa

mal husbandry, type of ... quire the necessary
ted to make the necessary savings and acquir
knowledge while in the urban area. Perhaps each year a
different project could be undertaken. Essentially this
would necessitate the organisation of adult education
groups in hostels etc.

YOU'VE GOT A CHEEK, MR MADIGAN!

MR PADDY MADIGAN, manager of the Irish rugby team which has just ended a seven-match tour of South Africa, said, on his return home, that there was no apartheid in South African rugby.

There are many who differ, among them the Editor of Cape Herald, TED DOMAN, who has addressed this letter to Mr Madigan.

DEAR Mr Madigan,

If you had not admitted to ignorance of 'improvements in the racial situation' in South Africa since you were last here, a year ago, one would have to tax you with having stretched the truth, or worse, in saying that there is no apartheid in rugby in South Africa.

You have already been taken to task in this newspaper for your after-test-match comments in Durban, but your statements on arrival in England were so horrifying that mention must again be made of them.

About the only intelligent thing you said on the matter was that one 'would need to live in the country to judge the change in the racial situation'.

So why then did you open your big mouth?

One swallow

We DO live here, and so we DO know what the situation is. We DO know that there is indeed apartheid in rugby here.

We know that Errol Tobias (who is not white) did play in the Springbok team against your Irish team, but in exactly the same way that one swallow does not a summer make, so does one black face in a South African team not prove that apartheid has gone, as you have said.

At this stage, we'll stick to rugby and say that, if indeed there was no apartheid in rugby, Errol Tobias might have played for South Africa a long time ago. He might well have entered top level rugby at the same age as his 'white' counterparts.

To take it further, the Springbok team might have had more black faces if there was no apartheid, and Tobias, in such circumstances, might not have achieved Springbok colours against competition from some of the many blacks you did not see.

And for your further information, even Mr Cuthbert Loriston, president of the South African Rugby Federation which now plays ball with Dr Danie Craven and company, will have to admit that more Africans and coloured players belong to his opposition bodies than to his own.

One knows that you were very busy managing your team, and your players were so busy training, so that you could not see much of South Africa's normally abnormal living. Do you know to what lengths white rugby had to go to get Tobias into a Springbok team?

If there is no apartheid in South African rugby can you (and Morné du Plessis, for he made the same point) explain why the Government recently announced that it was going to adjust a few laws like the Group Areas Act and the liquor laws *as far as they affect sport?*

Is it acceptable that, before a coloured or African player can play in one of Dr Craven's matches, he is legally required to have a permit issued by the Government?

Permit

Even the few coloured boys who attend white schools and who play rugby in the white school set-up do so under permit issued by the Government.

Of course, you don't live here, and you probably don't see why some people should be upset about requiring a permit.

In some places this is conveniently ignored — but the laws remain on the statute book.

As for your 'little problem in the schools', let me tell you that the Government has just today restated its policy that schooling for the different 'peoples' should be maintained on a separate basis; that Africans attend schools for Africans, coloureds attend coloured schools, and so on.

As bad

And another bit of information: the Government provides 10 times as much for the schooling of a white child as it does for an African child.

Ask Dan 'Cheeky' Watson, former Springbok trialist, whether there is apartheid in South African rugby. He has been arrested more than once for playing his rugby in an African area.

You are as bad as those South African sportsmen, administrators and writers who bleat about the great changes which have come about and ask 'why don't they allow us back into world sport?'

There are often claims that we meet the requirements set out in the Gleneagles Agreement.

To hell with the Gleneagles Agreement, we say. What is of importance is what happens here. What we agree on here.

White South Africa shouldn't be crying about how far they have come. They should be doing something about the long way yet to go.

The vote

In case you don't know, only whites can legally bring about the changes. Only they have the vote. Not the Errol Tobiases, for they must take their Springbok caps and wend their way back to their coloured areas.

You, Mr Madigan, had more rights while you travelled here than the majority of black South Africans. You were cossetted. You had to be treated with kid gloves.

Recently Dr Craven said that the likes of the Hassan Howas and Morgan Naidoos and those who support them made him sick.

He doesn't have the monopoly on getting sick, and your ignorant utterings are what make a lot of not-so-white South Africans sick.

TED DOMAN

Sacos unveils plans to stop rugby tour

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE nonracial SA Council on Sport has outlined plans to intensity its campaign for the cancellation of the Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand next month.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Transvaal Council of Sport in Lenasia this week, Sacos' new president, Mr Morgan Naidoo, attacked the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon

Mr Muldoon, while pretending to be opposed to the Springbok tour, did nothing to stop it, Mr Naidoo charged. "This kind of hypocrisy, we are quite used to."

Mr Naidoo, who recently succeeded Mr Hassan Howa as Sacos president, said plans to halt the rugby tour included calls to all Commonwealth countries to switch the venue of September's proposed Commonwealth Finance Minister's conference from New Zealand to another country

The countries would also be asked to bar New Zealand.

They would also be urged to bar New Zealand from next year's Commonwealth Prime Minister's conference in Australia, as well as from the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane, Australia.

Mr Naidoo said Sacos also planned to place advertisements in major New Zealand newspapers, giving its version of the South African rugby set-up.

He lashed out at the president of the white South African Rugby Board, Dr Danie Craven, and the board's two affiliates, the coloured SA Rugby Federation and the African SA Rugby Association (Sara), saying their claims concerning the rugby set-up were misleading.

Mr Naidoo asked how, if the rugby set-up was nonracial, the rugby federation and Sara were allowed three delegates each to the SARB, and the white provincial unions, two each.

He also wanted to know why each of the black unions had only one representative on Dr Craven's executive.

Sacos is confident its renewed campaign will have far-reaching consequences.

Sacos is a member of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, which is strongly opposed to links with South Africa.

OAU to try again on SA sanctions

RDM 29/6/85

236 280

NAIROBI — The Organisation of African Unity is to renew its bid to have United Nations sanctions imposed against South Africa for it policy on South West Africa

By the time the four-day annual summit of African heads of state ended in Nairobi yesterday, a series of anti South African resolutions were passed and the West was roundly condemned for its support of South Africa

The leaders also endorsed a resolution condemning sporting links with South Africa and denouncing the Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand next month

While the South African issue generated a feeling of unity, the questions of the Western Sahara and Chad produced some divisions, but not enough to shade the anti-South African mood of the summit

And all those friendly with South Africa — particularly the United States — came in for condemnation

Thus a resolution, aimed clearly at the US, denounced "the emerging unholy alliance between Pretoria and Washington characterised by baseless hostility against Angola and their collusion to intensify acts of destabilisation in that country"

The resolution went on to condemn "the overt and covert collusion" of the US, Britain, France, Canada, West Germany and other powers "with the South African racists"

Responding to the recent US, British and French vetoes of sanctions against South Africa in the UN Security Council because of the South African stance on SWA, the OAU announced it would seek an emergency debate in the UN General Assembly in September to try once again to push the sanctions through

The US was also lashed for its arms supplies to Israel, whose attack on Iraqi nuclear facilities two weeks ago was condemned by the OAU

On Chad, the summit passed a watered-down resolution calling for the gradual replacement of the Libyan forces by a Pan-African peace-keeping force in what was widely seen as a victory for Libya and Chad and a tactical defeat for Libya's opponents, especially Sudan, Egypt and Nigeria

In an effort to resolve the desert war over the Western Sahara, the summit set up a committee composed of Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tanzania

The committee will have full powers to implement the recommendations of the OAU's ad hoc committee on Western Sahara, which were that there should be an immediate ceasefire followed by a referendum in the disputed territory

A spokesman said the resolution on Western Sahara called on the UN, in cooperation with the OAU, to provide a peace-keeping force to supervise a referendum there

Although Libya has no diplomatic relations with 14 OAU members, a conference spokesman said Tripoli was selected as the host of next year's summit

On the dispute in the Horn of Africa, the summit ruled over Somalia's protests that the Ogaden belongs to Ethiopia

The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told a news conference at the summit that he was committed to a one-party state But, he said, more political education was needed in Zimbabwe on the merits of the system

And, he added "We are not in a position to legislate for one"

"I believe the multiparty system has a lot of nonsense with it," Mr Mugabe said "In parliament, people debate for the sake of debating" Sapa-AP and UPI

99

There is a beautiful shearing shed renowned through Umhlaba

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 in Idolophu which SAVS 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 Umhlaba. Since many Zenzele members from all areas had said that this was what they needed (and it is something which would fulfil an essential function could it work!) students brought raw materials and came to help build.

While local people did come and help to build, there was an initial difficulty in getting them involved, and hardly anyone came after the students had left. (N.M. organised that labourers be seconded from the department of agriculture to finish it off).

The issue here is: why should local Idolophu people support and build a market for people from outlying areas? At that stage we were involved mainly with Zenzele women, and most of the Idolophu members were professional people (e.g. teachers and nurses), so there was little likelihood that they would benefit from the marketing functions of the centre. People from the outlying areas did sometimes come in work parties, but many of them said they were too far away to benefit from the centre. They said the turnover of goods was so poor in Idolophu that it would benefit them more to sell their goods in their local village. Because of the way the centre was, and is, run this is true. There are other benefits besides marketing at the centre, for example use of machines, but as the outlying people rightly observed the Idolophu people monopolised these and made no effort to send them to the outlying clubs.

In Amathole location a woman, Mrs Violet Bonongo has been running a creche single-handed for 4 years. The children arrive at her tiny two-roomed house after breakfast, and go



Second Dan Cameron Bunyonyo working out with team captain Nico Bester in Cape Town yesterday.

5/7/81

(280)

Israel gives the chop to Transkeian

ISRAEL has stung a multiracial South African karate team which is due to go on an international tour next week.

When the 32-man team flies to Israel next Monday, on the first leg of its journey, Second Dan Cameron Bunyonyo, 48, will be left behind.

Cameron, only black selected for the tour, has been refused a visa by Israel because he has a Transkeian passport and Israel does not recognise Transkei.

Unless there is a last-minute change of heart, Cameron will leave South Africa a week later and meet up with the rest of the touring party in Switzerland and Britain.

Although these two countries don't recognise Transkei either, they are prepared to bend their visa rules for the mixed-race South African team.

A disappointed Cameron, who is in the Karate-Do A-team, attended his daily training session in Cape Town yesterday.

By MAUREEN BARNES

"I have really been looking forward to seeing Israel which I've heard so much about," he said.

Mrs Merelle Thomson, who has made all the team's travel arrangements, said the Israeli refusal had come as "a blow" to the club.

"What shocked us is the fact that Israel is supposed to be a friend of South Africa's.

"Cameron applied for his Transkeian passport in February, and when it arrived in April we immediately applied for the required visas.

"Switzerland promptly issued one, the British took a bit of time as they referred our application to London for approval — but we got it — and then we applied for the Israeli visa

"On Tuesday I got a call from a Mrs Ram at the Israeli consulate in Pretoria, saying that they could not give him a visa due to his passport being issued by Transkei

"She said that if he could get the South African authorities to give him travel documents, she would give him a visa.

"I got on to the Department of Internal Affairs and they were most helpful, but won't issue travel documents without the permission of the Transkei authorities.

"The Consul for Transkei in Cape Town, although sympathetic, has refused to agree to this.

"So now we are back to square one — with only a week before the team leaves," she said.

Mr A L Socikwa, Consul for Transkei in Cape Town, said:

"Our passports are good enough — it is Israel which is refusing to acknowledge them.

"It is unthinkable for Transkei to grant permission for South Africa to issue travel documents in order to make our passports 'acceptable'."

Haggai Fridman, 23, an Israeli student who is in Cape Town, and who will accompany the team on their tour, said he "couldn't understand" his government's attitude.

"Since I came here in February to train with the students, Cameron has become a good friend of mine, and I am very embarrassed that this has happened.

"The people in Israel are looking forward to the team's visit — they are all being hosted by Israeli families.

Sponsor

"It will be very sad if Cameron cannot go along," said Haggai.

Cameron is employed as a carpet layer with a Cape Town company, and his employers have sponsored his first tour overseas.

"I started karate about seven years ago and I really enjoy it," he said.

Mrs Thomson said: "Cameron is one of the most popular members of the team.

"We are still hoping that something can be done in time. Yesterday the Department of Internal Affairs called me to say they were still trying to get something worked out.

"They were very kind and have promised to do whatever they can to help him."

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

Bell-John Prize
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P C Key

The Committee of the Western Cape Chapter of Quantity Surveyors' Prize
For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

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URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

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PAPER 8/7/81

SA got French arms, says magazine

Own Correspondent

PARIS — France secretly resumed arms sales to South Africa last year despite its 1975 and 1978 embargoes, claims the weekly news magazine Le Point

The sensational charge was backed up by Socialist Party sources, but there was no government comment

According to the magazine on Monday, incoming Socialist Ministers studying files and dossiers of the outgoing government came across state documents proving that "French arms sales to South Africa were resumed one year ago"

There is no doubt the revelation will cause a storm in France for President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was at pains to tell African leaders on two occasions that France would not sell arms to Pretoria.

The first time was on an official visit to Zaire when he said France was embargoing all arms sales to South Africa, but would honour naval contracts already signed.

In 1978 he announced there would be no naval deliveries either, and this prevented a coastal destroyer — already paid for and commissioned by the South African Government — sailing to Cape Town

The Mitterrand Government is highly sensitive to the question of French arms to an apartheid regime, and it might well use the issue to attack Mr Giscard d'Estaing.

Last week the French Foreign Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, declared that France would not sell South Africa "a single shell, a single bullet".

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

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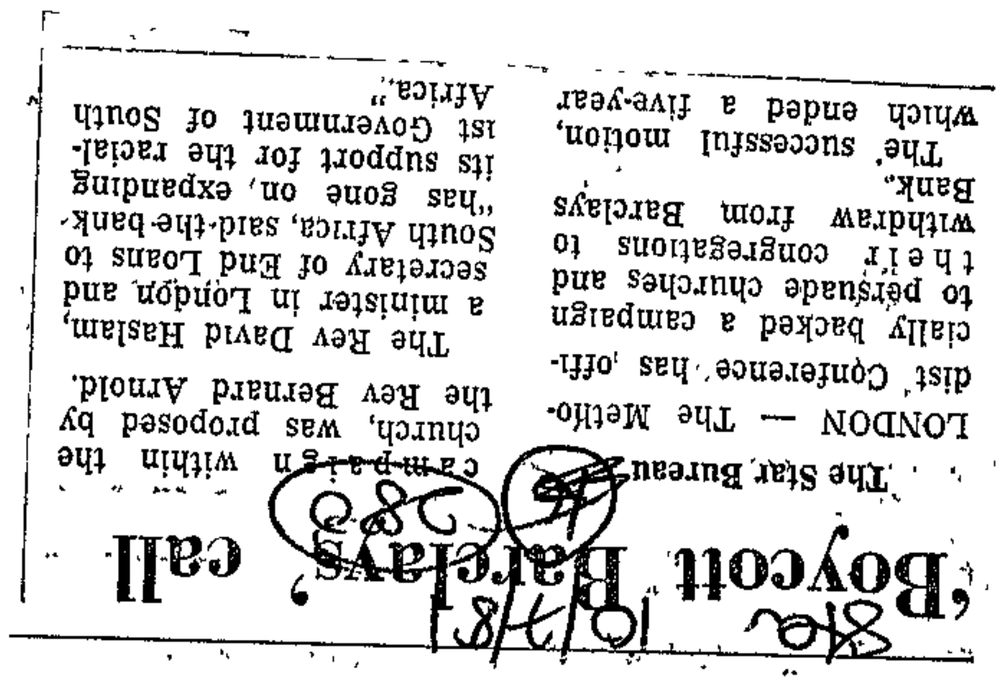

'Boycott Barclays' call

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Methodist Conference has officially backed a campaign to persuade churches and their congregations to withdraw from Barclays Bank.

The successful motion, which ended a five-year campaign within the church, was proposed by the Rev Bernard Arnold.

The Rev David Haslam, a minister in London and secretary of End Loans to South Africa, said the bank "has gone on expanding its support for the racialist Government of South Africa."

SOUTH AFRICA FACING EXPULSION FROM MEDICAL BODY



Tribune Reporter

SOUTH Africa is facing expulsion from yet another international forum — this time the International Federation of Medical Students Associations.

Three executive members of the organisation leave South Africa today after a brief fact-finding mission and will report on their findings to the federation's general assembly next month

Although the three — who include the president and the secretary-general — will report that they favour continued relations between the international body and the South African Medical Students Association (Samsa), they will also report strong black student opposition to the links.

South African membership has been discussed annually by the international federation's general assembly, and has been voted on for the last three years — and the voting figures among the organisation's 30 full members show increasing opposition to South Africa's membership.

However, because the federation's constitution demands a two-thirds majority to expel a member, South African membership remained.

This year, however, at the general assembly in Australia, South Africa faces the real possibility of expulsion. With the six African members and at least two European delegations — Greece and Denmark — certain to vote for expulsion, and the 10 Asian members apparently likely to side with them, there is a strong possibility of a two-thirds majority.

Gunther Schultzer, secretary-general of the federation, said that although the body concentrated on health care, not politics, "in South Africa there is a thin borderline between health problems and state policy, which obviously affects health care."

He spoke of the obvious difference between "good hospitals in white areas, only partially used because of staff shortages," and bad places, such as the Alexandra Clinic, where the black need was greater but the facilities fewer.

Despite this, he said, he felt that continued links would improve the situation in South Africa, rather than harm it.

"We will report on everything we saw and were told by the different groups, without making a formal recommendation", President Peter Mirefors said.

All that one can assess is the merit of the I.S.C.T.s as against the older, standard regimens.

Is any change necessary?

Apart from the fact that two new drugs are on the

Here again it must be emphasised that a comparison of drug, purchase price is a minor factor in the overall picture. (Tables 1 & 3).

For more expensive care the salaries and pension contributions of the staff employed, whether by a hospital or a clinic (Table I).

From this it follows that any regimen that cuts down the time and numbers of patients being handled is of inestimable value, but it is difficult to put a figure on this item (Table 2).

Sufficient is it to say that, to cate, patients are only under daily supervision of all therapy for 100 days, formerly 180. This means that the numbers being attended to, in any one month, for daily supervised therapy has dropped by one half, 50% (Table 2).

As a result of this, pctients can now receive, if necessary, supervised therapy in their homes or at work, and the relapse, re-treatment rate has fallen to the order of around 1%.

Radiographs need be far fewer and in one area they have dropped from 50 000 per annum to 23 000. This, alone, at a cost of, say, R1,00 per film pays for the Rifampicin of 337 patients, 42% of the annual need.

The Financial Status of Tb. patients

As indices could not be obtained from the Labour

Post Focus

SA has no part in arms export plans

Ev Post 27/7/81

By Gilbert Sidbon in Paris

IN A reversal of policy after weeks of soul-searching, France's new socialist Government has decided to launch a major arms export drive.

President Francois Mitterrand's administration wants to do more business with Arab states, France's chief clients for advanced weapons, and is also trying to win new orders for other countries, including China and India.

With exports of military aircraft, helicopters, warships and missiles worth an estimated R7,3-billion a year, France has 16% of the world market, exceeded only by the United States and the Soviet Union

The nation's arms industry employs more than 300 000 engineers and skilled workers, and France depends on exports to finance the research and development costs of new weapons for its own armed forces

In an effort to "moralise" its arms export policy, the new Government has said it will not sell French arms to fascist and racist states, among which it has named South Africa and Chile, where it says they could be used for internal repression

External Relations Minister Mr Claude Cheysson has also said arms will not be sold to countries at war.

But in a recent interview he said Iraq would receive French Mirage aircraft ordered three years ago and, to be "fair" to both Iraq and Iran — which have been at war for the past 10 months — the Government had authorised delivery to Iran of the last three of 12 missile-firing speedboats ordered by the late Shah and still held at the Cherbourg shipyards

Similarly, although the socialists criticised arms sales to the Buenos Aires government when they were in opposition, the Government recently permitted the delivery of the last two of five frigates ordered by Argentina

It also lifted an embargo on 10 missile-firing petrol boats ordered by Libya — but said it would sign no further arms contracts with Tripoli so long as Libyan troops remained in Chad, the strife-torn former French colony in Central Africa

Immediately after the socialists came to power, conflicting Government statements coupled with plans to nationalise the aircraft and missile-making industries resulted in a slowing down of arms deals

French bankers and industrialists, seeing foreigners cashing in on the Government's hesitation over future policy, expressed serious concern

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, moving to check the spreading uneasiness about this key sector of the national economy, told Parliament in a major policy speech that France's army industry must export to keep abreast of modern technology

Defence Minister Mr Charles Hernu has said repeatedly it would be "sheer folly" to stop exporting arms, though he says the Government would not have signed some of the contracts clinched by the Giscard D' Estaing administration

"France must go on exporting arms, otherwise we might as well give up our own modern defence system," he said

President Mittterrand and leading Cabinet Ministers have gone out of their way to reassure Arab countries that France will follow a friendly policy towards them, despite its well-publicised support for Israel.

The President personally assured Saudi Arabia's King Khalid during a recent visit to Paris that his Government would honour and extend all contracts

He has sent special emissaries to give similar assurances to Gulf leaders.

Mr Cheysson has also said the Government is prepared to replace Iraq's controversial French-built nuclear researdh reactor near Baghdad, destroyed by Israeli bombers last month

The first arms deal approved by the socialist administration since it took over two months ago was a R92-million contract signed with Egypt for Alpha jet trainer and tactical support aircraft

Negotiations are progressing well with New Delhi for the construction under licence in India of the Mirage 2000, France's latest combat aircraft, due to become operational with the French Air Force by 1984

Now SA medical students face world isolation

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

SOUTH Africa's membership of another world organisation is in the balance — this time the International Federation of Medical Students' Associations (IFMSA).

Yesterday three top IFMSA officials flew out of Johannesburg after a four-day fact-finding mission in expectation of a bid next month to oust the SA Medical Students' Association (SAMSA) from the federation

They are Mr Peter Mirefors, the federation's Swedish president, Mr Gunther Schultze, its Austrian secretary-general and Miss Kari Johannsen, who is in charge of IFMSA's foreign exchange programme

Their visit was prompted by a growing effort, led by students from Greece and Denmark, to expel SAMSA from the federation on the grounds that it does not fairly represent black students.

SAMSA's membership is likely to be the most controversial issue at the federation's congress in Australia next month, according to Mr Mirefors, with between six and 16 Eastern, Asian and African member countries likely to urge its expulsion

Although SAMSA theoretically represents black and white students at the universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, as well as the three Afrikaans medical schools, it has had only two active black members in the last three years — both Indians

Majority

The countries opposing South Africa's membership also argue that, although on paper SAMSA represents the majority of South Africa's medical students, it does not represent the potential black majority which would exist if education was equal

Four years ago a motion to expel SAMSA was defeated by a large majority — but last year the move was rejected by only four votes, according to Mr Mirefors

Now the federation's desire for "constructive engagement" and its reluctance to sever its only link with South Africa are disappearing, despite vain attempts to make contact with non-SAMSA black students

SRC

Before leaving for Zimbabwe, the trio held talks with the Wits Medical Students' Council and leaders of the Students' Representative Council and the Black Students Society (BSS)

The BSS chairman, Mr David Johnson, told them SAMSA would not be encouraged to change if it were permitted to remain a member

The mission also met the president of SAMSA, Mr Steve Grobler of the University of the Orange Free State, and visited Alexandra and Baragwanath, Coronation and Johannesburg hospitals

(Continued)

French trade Minister opposes South African boycott

RDM 31/7/81 Mail Correspondent 280

PARIS. — A powerful external trade Minister, Mr Michele Jobert, who ranks third in the French Government, is opposing moves to boycott business with South Africa.

Mr Jobert, a former Foreign Minister, is one of four Ministers of State in the 43-strong Cabinet.

He has just received an urgent memorandum from France's "French assurance company for foreign trade" trade body known as "Coface" warning that French firms have investments in South Africa totalling R2 800-million.

If the socialist Ministers win their way to boycott trade with South Africa, the money would have to be reimbursed to the relevant French firms.

The reimbursement would be the responsibility of Coface, founded about 15 years ago to bolster French exporters by guaranteeing that their bills would be paid in the event of default by a foreign company or government

Mr Jobert favours a policy of "business as usual" with controversial markets in South Africa, Chile, and Iraq.

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M P Morkel

MUSICIANS' BAN STAYS

Sawetan 3/8/87 280

LONDON — The British Musicians Union has overwhelmingly voted to continue its ban on members going to South Africa

The motion to rescind it was proposed by Donald Swann, the pianist, singer and composer, at the union's biennial conference in Warwick

Mr Swann said "I spoke out on behalf of the motion, asking, too, that the union should respect anyone wishing to go to South Africa for reasons of conscience

"But overwhelmingly the union decided not to change its policy"

Mr Swann admitted he was "disappointed", but the vote will not deter him from returning to South Africa next month. He hopes to present a show in Johannesburg and Cape Town featuring black and Afrikaans singers

Ban saves money for SABC

The British actors' union, Equity, which enforced a ban on sections of the royal wedding transmission to South Africa unwittingly saved money for SABC-TV.

"Our bill from the BBC for the entire transmission is R1 400 — lower than it would have been had we had to pay a proportionate part of the musicians' fees," Mrs Ann Graham, superintendent of the English service said.

"As we didn't see or hear the musicians or choristers, we didn't have to pay them."

Now SABC-TV is waiting for a final account from the South African Post Office for the satellite beam which bounced the wedding across the Atlantic.

"We don't yet know how much that will be," Mrs Graham said, "and only expect the bill later in the month."

Bar against lawyers' trip

WASHINGTON — The Florida Bar Association has cancelled sponsorship of a trip its lawyers are making to South Africa, because of pressure from black lawyers.

The trip this year by lawyers and their families will still take place, but without the official sanction of the Florida Bar.

A resolution passed by the Florida Bar's board of governors said it was "common knowledge that South Africa practices apartheid" and that black attorneys were "appalled" at the Bar's lack of sensitivity

Dutch cut off outlandish Times

[illegible] The Dutch [illegible]

Actors upstage pro-tour marchers

By DAVID ROBIE

AUCKLAND. — About 200 pro-Springbok tour marchers took to the streets in New Zealand's largest city yesterday — but they were upstaged by an anti-tour theatre troupe.

The troupe slipped quietly in front of the marchers as they walked up Queen Street, Auckland's major shopping area, and portrayed themselves as the "blind leading the blind".

One of the actors was dressed in the uniform of a Nazi soldier with a placard declaring "South African Government". Other actors depicted groups such as the New Zealand Rugby Union and the ruling National Party — only they were "blind".

In Wellington yesterday about 50 children marched on the South African Consulate-General to protest against the tour.

"We just wanted to show that we're capable of making up our own minds," said schoolboy leader Karl Geiringer.

In other developments yesterday:

- Police began recruiting 1 000 special constables to beef up riot control against the demos expected at next week's first Test in Christchurch.
- The Boks' match against South Canterbury in Timaru on August 19 was cancelled. Police were apparently concerned about the difficulty of making Timaru's Fraser Park "secure".

Ban New Zealand - Zim

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe will ask that New Zealand be barred from the 1982 Brisbane Commonwealth Games because the Muldoon government has allowed the tour by a Springbok rugby team to go ahead.

Zimbabwe Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda, also appealed yesterday to the United States government to halt a planned tour of America by a South African rugby team.

Addressing a ministerial conference here of southern African members of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, Muzenda said it was a matter of great disappointment that New Zealand had disregarded the Gleneagles agreement which sought to end Commonwealth sporting links with South Africa.

Zimbabwe fully support the Organisation of African Unity position to have New Zealand barred from the Brisbane Games in 1982, he told delegates from Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Minister of Youth Sport and Recreation, Ernest Kadungure, told the meeting that those who asked that politics be kept out of sport were those who wanted to maintain elitism in sport.

Freedom stops for those reacionaries as soon as their sporting privileges are challenged, he added. — SANS

August 28, 1981

Sanctions now closer?

NEW YORK — The clash between South African and Angolan troops inside Angola this week will add fire to a coming United Nations debate on whether total sanctions should be imposed against the Pretoria government, Western diplomatic sources predict.

The confrontation in Angola occured barely a week before a special emergency session of the UN General Assembly to consider a demand by the Africa bloc for South Africa to be isolated from the rest of the world in economic, cultural and diplomatic terms.

The Africa bloc has requested the emergency debate in an effort to by-pass a Western veto on sanctions in the Security Council

Although not officially announced yet, it is virtually certain the emergency session will commence next Thursday. This will be only the seventh time in the United Nations' history that such a session has been called

Veto Power

During a Security Council debate on sanctions earlier this year, the three Western countries with the power of veto — the United States, Britain and France — refused to go along with demands for South Africa's isolation

They argued that such a move would harden attitudes in the Republic and make a settlement in Namibia even more difficult to achieve.

The 50-nation Africa bloc had sought sanctions to "punish" South Africa for its failure to agree to a UN formula for Namibia's independence.

Western diplomatic sources maintain that the major Western powers will continue to argue against sanctions during the coming debate, although they foresee a stepped-up onslaught on South Africa by black Africa, backed by the Third World, the Eastern bloc and China.

Already it is reliably learned at the United Nations that France has tried to intervene, asking the African states not to call an emergency session but instead, to raise the Namibia issue during this year's regular General Assembly session, which starts on September 15

Counter-Productive

France, according to diplomatic sources, pointed out the debate could be counter-productive to the current efforts by the West to negotiate a modified settlement plan with South Africa and black Africa

The request for the emergency session is seen here as a carefully-planned diplomatic manoeuvre by the Africa bloc to put maximum pressure on South Africa

Under United Nations procedure, an emergency session must be convened no longer than 24 hours after a majority of member states has asked for it

Although the African states have requested the special session they are now delaying so that it only starts on the date they have set — September 3 — and ends just before the regular General Assembly session, when maximum attention and publicity can be obtained.

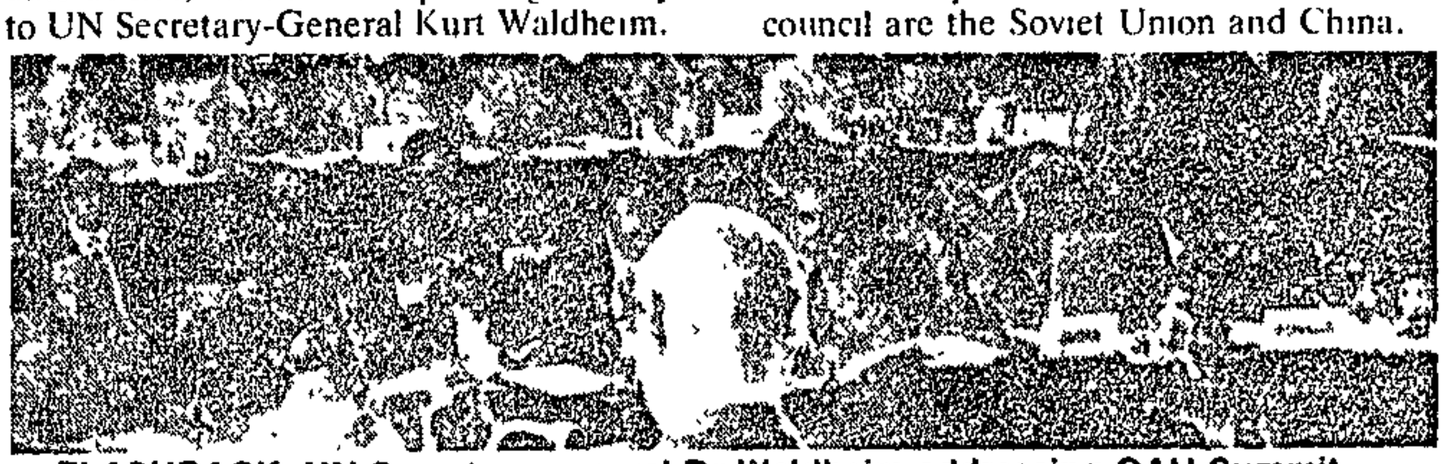
A UN spokesman confirmed this week that the Organisation of African Unity had requested some countries to inform their chief representative Kenyan Ambassador Charles Maima, whether they wanted a debate or not, instead of responding directly to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Thirty-three nations have so far told Dr Waldheim they want the special session and observers here predict Mr Maima would produce a list of countries making up a majority of member states on September 2

The special session is important for the African states because it will enable them to test a "Uniting for Peace" procedure to see if it is possible to endorse international sanctions without Security Council approval. (The Security Council is the only UN body with punitive powers)

The "Uniting for peace" procedure was adopted at the time of the Korean war in the early 1950's and, basically, is designed to confer on the General Assembly peace-keeping powers normally reserved for the Security Council when the council has been hamstrung by vetos.

Besides the US, Britain and France, the other two permanent members on the council are the Soviet Union and China.



FLASHBACK: UN Secretary-general Dr Waldheim addressing OAU Summit.

'Attacks aimed at radar'

THE South African military strike into Angola this week was aimed mainly at Swapo bases and supply lines but radar installations across the border were also targets, according to knowledgable military analysts.

They believe the prime objective of the thrust was to destroy the supply lines and bases Swapo have been using to launch their incursions from Angola into northern Namibia.

At the same time, the South African forces are believed to have tried to knock out radar installations capable of giving warning of South African air strikes against Swapo targets in Angola

The existence of the radar installations and the problems they pose were disclosed earlier this month by Major General Charles LLoyd, officer commanding the SWA Territory Force.

General LLoyd said in Windhoek that early warning radar and missile installations had been set up at places like Mocamedes and Lubango.

Less sophisticated deterrent weapons had been deployed at Angolan army bases which formed an umbrella providing protection for Swapo forces.

"These air deterrent weapons hamper our air operations, our air force cannot operate freely to support our ground troops, and Swapo uses this as a protection."

The latest strike is seen as a continuation of the SADF's operations aimed at knocking out Swapo's operational bases in southern Angola.

Defence force spokesmen have emphasised that clashes with Angolan government forces are avoided in these cross-border operations.

However, Prime Minister Botha confirmed in Parliament that South African troops engaged Angolan troops — who he said had "interfered" with operations against Swapo. — SANS.

For those who don't like SA

By NEIL BEHRMANN

LONDON. — A UK precious metals trust has been set up for people who like gold but don't like South Africa.

Precious Metals Trust has been formed by Rit Investment Management, a company under the auspices of J Rothschild & Co. The trust, which is offering 12-million shares, will specifically exclude investments in shares and securities of companies incorporated in South Africa, or which have a major part of their activities there.

Barclays Merchant Bank said Rit was independent of the merchant bankers N M Rothschild.

Mr Jonathan Scott, of Barclays, said the trust was not anti-South African.

Brokers Phillips & Drew and Rit were merely giving investors an alternative to South African gold shares. The trust would invest in North American and Australian mines and in physical precious metals.

"We are responding to the demand from institutions who are interested in precious metals and lesser-known gold shares," said Mr Scott.

Many UK institutions invested in South African gold mines. The new trust would enable those institutions who were not prepared to invest in South Africa to hold shares through another medium.

It is obvious that the trust is aimed at pension and Church funds which refuse to invest in South Africa.

Some brokers say those who invest in the trust will be hypocrites because most of the world's gold and platinum is produced in South Africa and the fund will buy gold and platinum.

Firm will cater for those who shun SA

Star 10/9/81

280

By Colin Campbell,
Financial Correspondent

LONDON — A London-based investment company has been formed to invest in gold and precious metals — but will not touch any South African share.

Precious Metals Trust has two directors with South Africa links — Mr Robert Loder, formerly an executive director within the Anglo American Group, and Mr David Montagu, a director of Rothmans International and formerly chairman of bullion house Samuel Montagu.

Mr Montagu said yesterday there was nothing personally political in the company's decision to avoid South African issues.

"Many of us know South Africa and many have made lots of money in South Africa. But this investment company has been structured, 'tailored made,' to suit those local authorities, pension funds, investors and trust companies which have taken their own decision to have nothing to do with South Africa," he said.

The investment company will avoid companies incorporated in South Africa "or having a major part of their activities in that country."

The company is, however, very positive about gold. It believes fears of revived inflation will stimulate the hoarding of gold, that non-communist governments and central banks are unlikely to resume significant sales of gold, and notes that Middle East oil producers and some Latin American and South-West Asian countries have become regular buyers of bullion.

The prospectus says political uncertainty in South Africa has deterred some investors from investing in companies based in that country. And the directors believe there is now a place for a specialised company to invest in companies operating principally in Canada, Australia and the US.

US economists attack SA sanctions plan

Star 11/9/81

280

By John D'Oliveira

WASHINGTON — Two American economists, one white and one black, have vigorously opposed the application of economic sanctions to South Africa.

In an extensive study of the impact of a disruption in the flow of strategic minerals to the United States, Dr James T Bennett and Dr Walter E Williams, concentrate on chromium, its importance to the free world's economies and the consequences that would arise from a disruption in supply from South Africa and Zimbabwe — the two countries which hold 97 percent of world reserves of chromite ore.

Both are professors of economics at George Mason University in Virginia, and both are closely associated with the Heritage Foundation, the conservative Washington-based political think-tank which has played a major role in helping the Reagan Administration formulate its domestic and foreign policies.

Dr Williams is a black economist who has frequently visited South Africa.

Discussing a possible international embargo on South Africa, the two men say:

"Put simply, not only is an embargo of South Africa likely to be unsuccessful in achieving the desired political objectives, but it is also true that the embargo — whether successful or not — could hurt the individuals it was intended to help.

● Opposite

"The economies of the countries participating in the embargo would also suffer."

Despite the good intentions of the human rights advocates who hoped to change South Africa's racial policies, trade restrictions could have "exactly the opposite effect."

Concentrating on chrome, the two professors said that if an embargo were instituted against South Africa and if a replay occurred of the Rhodesian experience (Rhodesian chrome still reached world markets, but at much higher prices than before) the South African economy might actually prosper from the additional inflow of revenues rather than experience a depression.

Alternatively, assuming that an embargo against South Africa was totally successful and exports of South African chrome ceased, the individuals who would be hardest hit would be the workers.

● Victims

"Economic adversity, as a general rule, strikes hardest at those who are least able to withstand its onslaught and, in South Africa, these individuals are the victims of apartheid, not its perpetrators.

"If the South African economy was crippled, thousands of blacks would lose their jobs and years of economic hardship could ensue."

Apart from anything else, such an embargo would create significant hardships for the United States and other importers of South African chrome.

It would also mean, since a large part of Zimbabwe's output was shipped through South Africa, that it would be necessary for the world to do without a significant portion of Zimbabwean chromium as well.

Black states impatient for sanctions

RDM 11/9/81 280

NEW YORK. — Black African and non-aligned states yesterday laid before the United Nations General Assembly a draft resolution calling for sanctions against South Africa and demanding the implementation by the end of this year of its plan for South West Africa's independence — without modification.

The resolution, proposed by 46 countries, asked UN member states "individually and collectively" to halt all dealings with South Africa to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally.

It proposed that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim report to the assembly by the end of December on the implementation of the resolution.

A spokesman for the South African delegation at the UN said: "The emergency special session, which was orchestrated to start on September 3, has now produced a draft resolution which emphasises the General Assembly's disinterest in achieving and contributing to a lasting and peaceful solution to the SWA/Namibian problem."

The sanctions resolution before the assembly, which will almost certainly be approved by a large majority later this week, is not enforceable and is not mandatory on countries which vote against it or abstain.

Attention

It makes no mention of the "uniting for peace" procedure which the Organisation of African unity had threatened to invoke, and which would have placed a moral obligation on states supporting the resolution to implement sanctions.

South African officials here immediately drew attention to the clause in the draft which called for the UN plan for SWA's future to be implemented "without any prevarication, qualification or modification and not later than Dec 31 1981".

SA 'is feeling sanctions pressure'

LONDON. — The Secretary-General of the British Commonwealth yesterday called on Western nations to step up pressure for change in South Africa's racial policies.

Mr Shridath Ramphal, chief executive of the 44-nation grouping, said to relax sanctions "in response to largely cosmetic changes in the structures of racism in South Africa, would be to withdraw the pressure just as it is beginning to be felt," he said.

Mr Ramphal, in an annual report prepared for a Commonwealth summit conference later this month, warned that "it is not possible to be an ally of South Africa and a friend of Africa".

The warning appeared to be directed at the United States and the white nations of the multiracial Commonwealth.

Controversy over sports contacts will be a key issue at the week-long Commonwealth summit starting in Melbourne on September 30.

"Sportsmen who have contacts with South Africa can no longer plead political innocence . . . their contacts serve to condone and buttress apartheid, thus bringing comfort to its upholders," Mr Ramphal said

Mr Ramphal said "South Africa has raised the temperature in a troubled continent by its intransigence [illegible]

for the media to be con-
led. Militant miners' leader
Arthur Scargill said at a
eting: "The first responsi-
y of the next Labour Gov-
ment must be to take into
lic ownership newspapers,
evision and radio"
The bitterness engendered by
-Benn-Healey-[illegible], in
opinion of many observers,
l make it impossible for the
bour Party ever to function
in as a united party under
present leadership.
If Mr Benn wins Mr Foot
ght find it impossible to
rk with him. If Mr Benn
es, he will almost certainly
ke another attempt at the
ty leadership next year.

Dakar called to seek support
for his sweeping purge of
religious fanatics and politi-
cal opponents behind recent
Moslem-Christian strife.
Officials of Mr Sadat's ruling
National Democratic Party
predicted overwhelming ap-
proval as was the case in
five previous ballots on
national issues since the
President took office in 1970.
In the last referendum, held in
1979, the government said
99,9% of voters approved the
peace treaty with Israel.
But the turnout in many polling
stations in central Cairo ap-
peared thin, with only a few
voters lining up at a time
until 12.30pm, the halfway

No ally of SA is a friend of Africa: Ramphal

Star 11/9/81

280

The Star Bureau

LONDON—Commonwealth Secretary-General Mr Shridath Ramphal has bitterly attacked Washington's more accommodating attitude towards South Africa, saying: "It is not possible to be an ally of South Africa and a friend of Africa."

He told diplomatic correspondents in London yesterday that, in view of the American Administration's decision, "nobody must be surprised if Africa chooses other friends."

He said South Africa's recent actions in Angola made nonsense of its claim to be the protector of Western interests in Africa.

"It has been said on behalf of the new Administration in Washington that the United States will not choose between white and black," said Mr Ramphal.

"If this turns out to mean that the Administration — I hesitate to say the United States — will not choose between Pretoria's institutionalised racism and Africa's insistence that its continent be free of the scourge of apartheid, then the United States will have chosen. And it will have chosen contrary to all its traditions and, many will think, contrary to its interests," he said.

Mr Ramphal said the 45-nation Commonwealth grouping, which meets in Melbourne later this month, could play a "significant" role in securing the independence of SWA/Namibia.

Call to support blacklist

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Shridath Ramphal, indicated today that he wanted to see Commonwealth states support a United Nations "blacklist" of sportsmen who have played in South Africa.

In his annual report, to be submitted to Commonwealth heads of state at their summit in Melbourne later this month, Mr Ramphal called for "more dedicated support" from sportsmen and sports adminisrators in breaking links with South Africa.

He said the Commonwealth Gleneagles Agreement to discourage sports contacts with South Africa, had been a major step in the campaign to force the Republic's rulers to dismantle apartheid

Govt using sanctions, says Swart

CT 24/9/81

280

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The South African Government was yesterday accused of applying economic sanctions against neighbouring states as a political bargaining weapon.

The charge came from Mr Ray Swart, PFP spokesman on transport, who said that South African rail services and port facilities were being used as a diplomatic tool to force landlocked countries to accept this country's political policies

The Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, denied the allegaton, saying that all that was needed to negotiate rail links with Zimbabwe was the willingness of that country to approach South Africa at government level.

He challenged the Zimbabwe Government to negotiate with the South African Government on their railway problems

"What are they that makes them better than other countries who negotiate with us on government level?" The governments of Zaire, Zambia, Malawi and Botswana had all negotiated with South Africa on government level but Zimbabwe refused to do this

Mr Swart said during the third reading debate on the Railway budget "It is a punitive or politically bargaining posture they are involved in in regard to our preparedness to assist neighbouring Southern African states in respect of transport services and it is motivated entirely by political considerations

"The availability of our transport services, our railways and harbours to an otherwise landlocked interior are being used as a diplomatic tool in an attempt to make our neighbours tolerate our political policies"

It was clear from the responses on this issue from the government benches during the second reading debate that South Africa was deliberately playing "hard to get" for purely political reasons

"All over the world trade and economic links have survived political and ideological differences between nations

"In Southern Africa we have in the past managed to have reasonable practical working arrangements with Mozambique, for example, notwithstanding our profound differences over political ideology"

Countries, he said, could only benefit from a two-way exchange of trade and economic resources and it was vital for South Africa's own interests that she took positive initiatives to stabilize the Southern African region politically, socially and economically

"Poverty, hunger or economic break-downs in any of our neighbouring states can do nothing to strengthen our own stability, as the senior, most developed and powerful country in Southern Africa

"Our reluctance to provide transport aid to Zimbabwe because of ideological differences does not only affect that country, it affects the whole region.

"We must remember the situation of Malawi and Zaire — these countries which are not hostile to South Africa but who will be directly affected if Zimbabwe is placed under pressure to the extent that it is unable to move its traffic.

Mr Swart said he believed South Africa's transport service should be encouraged to fulfil its right role in providing the communications so necessary to bring stability, peace and prosperity to the Southern African region.

"This minister has allowed the railways to be diverted from this role at a critical time in the history of the sub-continent" — Sapa

have rights to fields and grazing and there is no absolute prohibition on any household acquiring such rights.

By contrast, people in closer settlements live either in self-erected housing or in rudimentary state-provided structures, have urban-sized (or only slightly bigger) plots and can under no circumstances acquire rights to fields and grazing. 'Closer settlements' on this definition encompass three different types of settlement as envisaged by General Circular No.25 of 1967 from the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development:

- towns with rudimentary services and housing;
- more densely populated residential areas with only a rudimentary layout on the basis of agricultural residential areas;
- suitable Trust Lands where families are settled in accordance with a system of controlled squatting.

How many people live in closer settlements? The basis for a very rough estimate lies in the 1960 Agricultural Census in which kraal heads were classified according to their access to lan
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be obtained by deduction and turns out to be 4,7 million – rather too high to be plausible. One may alternatively assume that it was possible for the rural population to grow slowly (say at 1% p.a.) and then the closer settlement population would turn out at 3,7 million. It is hard to see how the rural population could be any greater than this estimate implies.

Table 8 Migrancy and de facto household headship in eight settlements

				De facto ld
				ale
Dimbaza	13	13	6	24
Mdantsane	38	25	32	53
Kammaskraal	22	30	16	45
Median	25	32	23	50

Note: The de facto household headship rate is derived by assuming a woman always takes charge when either a male or female household head becomes a migrant. The estimate is therefore upwardly biased, but probably only slightly.

LAWS

Some 60 percent of coloured people and 64 percent of Indians favoured special veto powers for minorities like coloured people, Indians and whites to stop laws which might damage their interests.

Some 49 percent of blacks in the three cities opposed such provisions while 31 percent favoured them.

The view that whites should not be permitted to join black groups was accepted by a 46 percent to 36 percent margin among blacks

Coloured people, by contrast, favoured admitting whites to black groups by a slight 45 percent to 44 percent margin

Page 29: Concern at the prospect of black rule

Blacks oppose boycott of SA

Star 24/9/81

By Craig Charney

Blacks, coloured people and Indians in South Africa's three largest cities oppose large-scale nationalisations and economic boycotts of South Africa, a poll conducted by The Star has found

The poll, which does not cover rural areas, also revealed rifts between blacks, coloured people and Indians on issues with racial implications.

These findings emerge from a poll conducted by the Market Research Department of The Star.

Blacks and Indians were clearly against State ownership of the mines and big industries, while coloured people were almost evenly split.

Among blacks, 42 percent were against and 32 percent for.

Coloured people split 39 percent against and 38 percent for, while Indians were opposed by a 59 percent to 31 percent margin

Most blacks and coloured people opposed an economic boycott to force change in South Africa if it would cost many people their jobs, while Indians split almost evenly.

Disagreements emerged among the groups over questions dealing with the relation of coloured people, Indians and whites to the black majority.

About three-quarters of the coloured people and Indians polled said they should not be referred to as "black"

But a 59 percent majority of blacks said coloured people should be considered "black" while 39 percent said the same of Indians

Most of the Cape Town coloured people and Durban Indians polled had reservations about outright majority rule.

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Olympics plea by SA sports chief

RDM 25/9/81 (280)

LONDON. — South African Olympic Committee chief Mr Rudolph Opperman declared yesterday it was high time the world realised that South Africa had done away with discrimination in sport.

Mr Opperman was interviewed by BBC Television in Baden-Baden, West Germany, where he has been pressing for South Africa's readmission to the International Olympic Committee at the IOC congress.

The IOC president, Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, this week branded apartheid as "this scourge of our world" and said the IOC intended to "continue our struggle without respite until this notion and its consequences have disappeared completely".

Political

Mr Opperman told BBC TV: "Time and again the reason given (for South Africa's exclusion) is that of prevailing policy or the system of discrimination — a completely political matter over which sportsmen nowhere in the world have any say.

"What we have achieved in South Africa is to bring about a situation in sport in direct opposition to the rest of society where we have done away with discrimination.

"And I think its high time the world realised that, encouraged that, and showed its appreciation."

Mr Opperman said he was speaking as a sports administrator and not as a politician.

"The South African Olympic Committee or any of the South African controlling bodies of sport have never been found guilty of contravention of any of [illegible] regulations of th[illegible]

tional federations", he said.

Mr Opperman was questioned on whether the Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand and the United States had damaged South Africa's chances of gaining readmission to the IOC.

He replied "I think there is no gainsaying the fact that it did upset the applecart to some extent, although rugby is not an Olympic sport.

"Rugby has nothing to do with the readmission of the South African Olympic Committee, but the rugby people can only act in accordance with the wishes of their constituency.

"These are the rugby players of my country and they feel that they have done everything that the world has asked of them and of course they are pressing for their inalienable right of international participation".

The BBC correspondent said Mr Opperman and his delegation had a videotape presenting their case which they wanted IOC delegates to watch.

"But few have, just as their stack of persuasive literature is unlikely to be read by enough of those who count," said the correspondent.

"They seem to know that political pressure against apartheid will keep them out — even if the IOC wanted them back in, as it did for the Mexico Games". — Sapa.

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ion, using Hollerith constants.

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N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. TAX ACT' ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

, Monday, September 28, 1981

New US threat against SA ties

By JOHN MATISSON

WASHINGTON. — Liberal Democratic congressmen have begun a fight for legislation to end new investment in South Africa, force American companies to comply with fair employment codes, ban loans to South Africa and to forbid the sale of Krugerrands in the United States.

Congressman Howard Wolpe, chairman of the congressional subcommittee on African affairs, told a hearing that he would invite American companies which are not complying with the Sullivan employment principles to testify — and if they failed to appear he would subpoena them.

American mining companies would top the list of proposed witnesses.

The Rev. Leon Sullivan, author of the American code of conduct for companies operating in South Africa, endorsed legislation to compel companies operating in South Africa to comply or face penalties of up to nearly R1-million.

Move for laws to ban loans

Voluntary

The Southern Baptist preacher and member of General Motors' board of directors told congressmen he had changed his mind about asking for voluntary compliance with the codes because American companies had responded too slowly.

Liberal Congressmen proposing the new legislation said they did not believe their Bills would bring fundamental change in South Africa, but said it was necessary to demonstrate to black South Africans that America opposed apartheid.

Black South Africans meeting American vistors have been suspicious of assurances that the United States opposed apartheid.

Congressman Stephen Solarz, the former subcommittee chairman, testified that all shades of black political opinion, from the most radical to the most conservative, had privately endorsed mandatory implementation of the Sullivan Code if American business continued to operate in South Africa.

"None of these Bills can make that much difference," Mr Solarz said "Change in South Africa will come from South Africans, white and black, not in America.

Rhetoric

"The purpose of this legislation is to demonstrate where we Americans stand. Anyone who has travelled through South Africa knows how hollow our rhetoric is beginning to sound," he said

Black South Africans have told Americans that diplomatic and economic co-operation had brought suspicion as to whether America really found South African policies "abhorrent", as US officials claimed, he said

The Congressmen are trying to win the support of Republicans for some of the legislation

At least one Republican, Congresswoman Millicent Fenwick, has indicated she approves one of the Bills

Introduced by Mr Solarz, the Bill aims to compel American firms to comply with an extensive code of conduct, ban the sale of Krugerrands, and prohibit American institutions from making loans to the South African Government.

The Bill has 22 sponsors, and Mr Solarz said he would be willing to amend it substantially to widen its support.

Mr Solarz said the Bill was a result of his conclusions from two years as chairman of the Africa subcommittee, about what congress should do in Southern Africa.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981
COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER
THE INCOME TAX ACT
MEYEROWITZ

Masa battles to resuscitate world links

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Intense behind-the-scenes lobbying took place this weekend in a concerted bid to gain readmission for the Medical Association of South Africa to the World Medical Association which meets in Lisbon today to consider the application.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement in London has asked the Portuguese Embassy to urge its government to refuse entry to the South African and Transkei delegations.

But entry into Portugal is only one obstacle facing the Transkei Medical Association, which is seeking admission to the world body for the first time. South Africa withdrew from the World Association in 1976 when delegates were refused visas to attend a conference in India.

A nail-biting numbers game will determine their futures. The WMA determines voting strength by the financial contribution of each of its 45 member associations, and the number of members in each body.

The American Association, with 200 000 members, has declared its intention to "serve as advocates for MASA." Another large association, Australia, has also decided to back the applications from both South Africa and Transkei.

The British Medical Association, with about 65 000 members has announced that it will oppose the applications.

The attitudes of the other powerful members, Japan and West Germany, are not known, but they could be vital in the vote.

Smaller African and Third World countries are expected to oppose both applications, while Nigeria, Ghana and Liberia have announced that they will walk out if the two associations are admitted.

Meanwhile, the Anti-Apartheid Movement has sent a memorandum compiled by 15 organisations and said to have been smuggled out of South Africa, to all WMA members.

The document urges WMA members to reject the application by MASA, which it claims, "exists to serve the needs of an affluent minority at the expense of the majority of our citizens."

However, the signatories do not condemn all MASA members, nor do they seek to bar MASA from the World Medical Association permanently.

Boycott threat as SA goes to coal talks

LONDON. — Anti-apartheid campaigners have been lobbying Third World and communist bloc countries to boycott an international conference on coal in London this week because South Africa is taking part.

The two-day conference, Coaltrans 81, is being organised by a publishing company which produces a transport and bulk-handling magazine.

Optimistic

The British Anti-apartheid Movement was optimistic yesterday that it could persuade countries like Jamaica, Poland and Yugoslavia to boycott the conference.

"We understand that the London embassies of several countries are trying to contact delegates now that it has been established that South Africa is involved," an AAM spokesman said.

Ten South African companies are taking part in the conference and one South African delegate is on the steering committee.

The organisers have described the conference as the first of its kind on the world supply and movement of coal.

Britain's National Coal Board is taking part and has dismissed the protests of the AAM on the grounds that the NCB does not involve itself in political decisions and is interested only in the discussions on technical issues at the conference. — Sapa.

With the readmission of the Medical Association of South Africa to the World Medical Association many observers expected stormy scenes at the WMA assembly in Lisbon, But there were none.

Masa settles in at WMA

Own Correspondent

LISBON — The readmission of South African doctors to the World Medical Association has scarcely ruffled the business veneer of the international body meeting in Lisbon.

On the five-day assembly's second day, the WMA unanimously approved a resolution condemning members of the 51-nation body that participate in capital punishment.

The WMA's plenary session approved the resolution proposed by secretary-general, Dr Andre Wynen that it is "unethical" for doctors to participate in capital punishment — such as death by intravenous injection of lethal drugs — though physicians can continue to certify death "once the state had carried out the capital punishment."

Noticeably absent from voting in the conference room of the Grand Ritz Hotel were black African doctors' associations that promised to resign after delegates easily approved the Medical Association of South Africa's readmission on Monday.

Dr Wynen, brushed aside the black African nations' threats to resign

"We have nothing to do with political problems here," Dr Wynen said.

Dr Wynen, a Belgian surgeon at Brussels University, claimed a Nigerian delegate had expressed his wish to continue in the WMA, despite noisy threats on Monday to join other black African nations in resigning within a few months."

"They have no interest in resigning the WMA," said Dr Wynen. "Once they are out of the WMA, they will have no power to modify the assembly's attitude."

Nigerian delegates were not available for comment, but representative doctors from Ghana, one of nine countries opposing the end to the South Africans' self-imposed four-year absence, vehemently denied the black African nations had reconsidered their decision to resign.

"It's up to Ghana's Medical Association to decide in its assembly next month if we will resign," said Dr KDsane Selby.

"It's not enough for Masa to admit complicity in the Steve Biko case before an assembly in Lisbon," added Ghana delegate Dr A Boohene. "We simple want a sign that they are at least kicking at apartheid policies in South Africa."

Stellenbosch University neurologist, Dr Johan de Klerk told the WMA assembly on Monday that the Biko case had been a "shameful act," but declared the Masa "had nothing to hide."

The assembly then approved the Masa's readmission to the international body, 77 to 10, with the decisive backing of 35 US delegates. Eight associations abstained

The Masa resigned from the WMA in 1977 amid increasing hostility from other delegations in the international body towards South African apartheid.

Most observers yesterday felt the medical associations from Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, Lesotho, Egypt, and Venezuela would renege on threats to resign, but the debate over Masa's return to the WMA appeared long from over.

One of the 400 doctors from 24 nations attending the assembly said: "This conference has become more political than scientific."

2 hurt in US anti-SA demo

From JOHN MATISONN

WASHINGTON. — A sociology professor was arrested and two security officers were injured in a Washington demonstration that turned violent as students tried to enter a room where a South African diplomat was speaking

Mr Leo "Rusty" Evans , a minister at the South African embassy, was giving a talk on SWA/Namibia while 300 demonstrating students and staff chanted "down with apartheid" and "no more white supremacy" outside

A scuffle broke out as university police tried to stop protesters entering the classroom at the university's School of International Service

Demonstrators said they faced an unprovoked attack from police

Police complained students started shoving their way into the classroom, kicking some of the seven guards on duty

One officer was injured by kicks in the neck and back, and another was hospitalized for treatment of facial injuries

Professor Gary Howe was arrested and handed over to Washington police, who released him on R10 bail after charging him with disorderly conduct

AUSSIE TRADE

So far, but . . .

SA may be on Australia's hit list at the moment, but a unilateral trade embargo is out.

PM Malcolm Fraser ruled out the possibility in Canberra last week. He admitted that Australia had not actively encouraged trade with the Republic in recent years, but boycotts, he affirmed, would have to stem from international action.

He was responding to an Opposition query on how SA's recent foray into Angola would affect SA-Australian relations.

Fraser was reminded that Australian exports to SA had risen from A$67m in 1978-79 to A$132m in 1980-81.

Imports from SA had risen from A$37m in 1975-76 to A$110m in 1980-81.

Predictably, Fraser abhorred the Angola raid and rejected apartheid.

"The whole policy is repugnant," he said. "The stories about apartheid when you hear about it at first hand would horrify the great majority of Australians. This discrimination is a matter of law in many cases."

So far international action against SA to force an end to apartheid had been applied only to sporting links, which Australia had severed.

"But there would be no point in Australia's adopting an attitude to trade, as a one-off example, even if it were an appropriate mechanism to use," he said.

And he predicts that Commonwealth nations will take an even tougher line with SA in the decade ahead.

UK academic refuses to speak at seminar

RDM 5/10/81

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Mail Reporter

DR RICHARD Dobbins, a prominent UK academic, refused to participate in a seminar in August when he discovered it was a private undertaking organised by a staff member of the Wits Business School.

Dr Dobbins is senior lecturer in finance at the University of Bradford and financial director of MCB Publications Ltd — one of the largest publishers of business journals outside North America.

Questioned by the Rand Daily Mail on why he withdrew from the seminar, Dr Dobbins said from Bradford that he had been contacted by Ms Valerie Zangel, an administrative assistant at the Wits Business School. She asked him to give a public address at the Johannesburg College of Education. He agreed.

A brochure was printed advertising Dr Dobbins and Professor A van der Merwe, assistant director of the Wits Business School, as the speakers.

Delegates were each to pay R100 to attend the seminar Cheques were to be made payable to the "Educational Development Trust", which the brochure said was a non-profit-making organisation.

Dr Dobbins said that the day before the seminar he was told the proceeds were to go to a business concern comprising Ms Zangel and Mr Bobby Heaney.

Dr Dobbins then contacted Ms Zangel and inquired as to the exact nature of the seminar.

Ms Zangel told Dr Dobbins that though this was a private venture there was no personal gain involved. She said she would inform delegates of his withdrawal.

Then cheque is stopped 'in error'

A cheque for R300 was made out to the Market Theatre, representing Dr Dobbins's contribution to the proposed seminar.

The seminar went ahead without Dr Dobbins's participation.

He then received a letter from the Market Theatre informing him that the cheque had been stopped by Mr Heaney.

This action was dscribed by Ms Zangel as an "unfortunate mistake". She said a new cheque was on its the way to the Market Theatre.

She told the "Mail" the university was in no way involved with the seminar or Dr Dobbins's connection to it. The "Mail" was then contacted by a Mr Mather, a lawyer acting on behalf of Ms Zangel, who said he had advised her to stop the new cheque and any further communication with her should be made through him.

Biko: UK doctors may quit

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The British Medical Association is to consider pulling out of the World Medical Association because of its decision to readmit South Africa to membership.

The BMA council has decided to debate the matter at its next meeting.

Mr Anthony Grabham, chairman of the council, told the meeting that he had interviewed leading South African medical figures, including Dr Gluckman the pathologist who carried out the post mortem on Mr Steve Biko the Black Consiousness spokesman who died in police custody.

Star 12/10/87

Danes to stand trial on 'arms for SA' charges

COPENHAGEN — The Danish Government is to prosecute five Danish shipping companies for the alleged smuggling of arms to South Africa, the Justice Ministry has confirmed.

The shipowners will be charged with involvement in the illegal transportation in 1978 and 1979 of hundreds of tons of arms and ammunition and spare parts to South Africa from ports in Belgium, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia.

In 1977 the United Nations embargoed the transfer of military equipment to South Africa.

A Danish shipbroker was fined R2 850 earlier this year for arranging the illicit shipment of 12 600 grenades from Canada to South Africa. — Reuter.

Q 1 (b) In the invest (= I decisions & but however a tendency S = I

decisions & spendrent from on for S = I. there will be and equilibrium conditions

1. (1) Assume investors plan to I = the amount people are willing & save. Say for the moment the economy is closed (no T, G-, X-M), then S is the only withdrawal (W) and I is the only injection (J). ∴ under these conditions S = I.

(2) Make the same assumptions as in (1), that is eqm. and let us say that of I & + T = G + X then S = I It is worth noting that W = J but that does not mean & say that S = I, X = M, G = T. Under our assumption however, we S = I however.

(3) The last is when actual S = actual I. These are equivalent ex by definition.

(GNO ≡ C + I, GNY ≡ C + S, GNY ≡ GNO ≡ GNP ∴ S = I)

The reasoning is as follows If I save 10, 10 fewer units of purchasing power will be passed on. This means that investments will decrease by 10. Since investments are a form of I, I will rise by 10. ie actual S = actual I

Arms boycott won't hit defence capability: PM

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The decision of the Commonwealth Conference in Australia to enforce an arms boycott against South Africa "will make no difference to South Africa's ability to defend herself against the current military onslaught," the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said today

Opening a new explosive and propellants factory at Krantzkop near Wellington, Mr Botha said South Africa's armaments industry, now virtually independent of outside help, ensured the country's defence capability and could also prove of great strategic value to the West in the "escalating struggle against communist expansion"

TAN, Friday, October 16, 1981

Call to boycott KLM

Sawetan 16/10/81 ~~99~~ Q86

LONDON – Sanroc has called for a boycott of the Dutch airline KLM after accusing it of promoting international links with apartheid in sport.

Sanroc, the anti-apartheid organisation which is trying to isolate South African sport, said that in the past year several South African sports teams have "sneaked out" of South Africa and landed in Holland from where they toured countries in Europe.

"We suspected," Sanroc adds, "that some pro-apartheid organisation in Holland was responsible for arranging the tours."

But instead they found a pamphlet distributed to "South Africa's white sports clubs and organisations by KLM which revealed that KLM has been violating resolutions of the UN and OAU by actively encouraging the busting of sports sanctions imposed on South Africa and sabotaging attempts to isolate South African sport."

Sanroc say KLM appears to be the only overseas airline which promotes international links with "apartheid sport".

They add. "We appeal to all countries, organisations and individuals who wish to see the complete destruction of apartheid and apartheid in sport to refrain from using KLM for their travel until that airline ceases this secret operation and makes a firm declaration to this effect."

Sanroc are distributing copies of the KLM pamphlet, which offers facilities to various categories of sport.

Under the heading "POLITICS" the pamphlet says: "This barrier has been overcome by our sports department who are aware of the political predicament in this country, and with this in mind arrange sporting matches without publicity.

"All previous tours were well accepted by their overseas counterparts who looked forward to competing against our teams."

Earlier in the pamphlet it says: "These tours have been made possible by a highly skilled and very efficient sports department at our head office in Holland, who guarantee sporting events in Europe and the United Kingdom.

". . . All tours are fully escorted by tour leaders who are experts in their field . . . sport. Most sporting games can be arranged."

The pamphlet ends: "You'll be amazed by what we can do!" — Own Correspondent.

US union moves to ring down the curtain

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The largest union of performing artists in America agreed at a meeting of its leaders on Thursday to recommend that its 250 000 members begin a boycott of South Africa.

The Associated Actors and Artistes of America (AAAA), representing performers in TV, opera, the stage and ballet will send the recommendation to all its members.

The association's president Mr Frederick O'Neal, said that representatives of eight of the nine unions and guilds in the AAAA had met and agreed for the first time on a recommendation to its members that they do not perform in South Africa.

Mr O'Neal said that a formal resolution on the recommendation was being drawn up by the union's legal advisers.

The AAAA's affiliates include the Screen Actors Guild, the American Guild of Musicians, the American Federation of Television and Radio Artistes and Actors' Equity.

Resolutions passed at the meeting — which was called to protest the United States Government's "tilt" towards South Africa — included establishing a form of American blacklist of performers who go to South Africa.

Their names would be circulated specially in the black community so that their performances and records could be boycotted by those opposed to apartheid.

Delegates agreed to set up a network of information to explain to performers what the "homelands" policy was so that they would not be misled into believing places like Sun City were in an "independent country," not South Africa.

Mr O'Neal said that the recommendation of a boycott of South Africa had no enforcement power.

In fact, it was possibly illegal for a union to stop a member from working wherever he or she was offered a job.

Local producer Shirley Firth said "If the AAAA boycott were successful, it could have dire consequences for South African theatre."

"All we can hope is that the recommendation by the AAAA Union leaders is not binding and that individuals still have a choice."

Commenting on the reference of Sun City Mr Sol Kerzner said it is obvious that Sun City had been singled out because it has so successfully attracted some of America's top performers.

Impresario Peter Toerien was unworried about the effect of the proposed boycott.

"We can do perfectly well with our own people if we have to. We don't use that many American artists in the theatre and while it would be unpleasant we would survive," he said.

US entertainers in move to isolate SA

Mail Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — American entertainers have taken the first step in a boycott movement aimed at stopping film, television and live performers entertaining South African audiences.

The board of the "Four A's" — the Associated Actors and Artists of America, which includes the Screen Actors' Guild — took a unanimous decision that its members should boycott South Africa.

South Africa's most popular television shows like Dallas, WKRP and Dynasty, as well as Sun City stars will be under pressure to withdraw from the Republic and the "homelands", whether they are independent or not.

"It is the opinion of the board that members shouldn't perform," said Mr Frederick O'Neal, international president of the association, "The whole system of apartheid is immoral but we can't prevent people from going ahead if they want to."

The vote of the Four A's board was the first sounding of opinion by American performers. It will be followed by a resolution that will be drawn up and sent to affiliate organisations and members.

The Four A's is the umbrella organisation representing all the major actors' unions in the United States. It has over 240 000 members through its affiliates.

The decision in favour of a boycott was taken unaimously by the board which included representatives of all its affiliates, including the Screen Actors' Guild, whose president in the 1950s was Mr Ronald Reagan.

Mrs Hazel Feldman, of Showtime International, said yesterday that the high unemployment rate amongst American artists would make them come to South Africa in spite of the recommended ban by the Four A's.

"Sun City has become one of the major buyers of entertainment. We receive constant calls from both black and white artists asking to come to South Africa."

Impresario Mr Ronnie Quibell said he did not think the recommended ban would affect artists coming to South Africa.

Arms to SA: 11 for trial

Mail Correspondent

COPENHAGEN. — Danish Minister of Justice Mr Ole Espersen has decided to prosecute 11 people involved in the export of quantities of arms to South Africa in contravention of the United Nations embargo.

Announcing the decision in Copenhagen, Mr Espersen said his department had now gathered sufficient evidence to take the weapon smugglers to court. This was in spite of pressure not to do so from some sectors of commerce and the Danish diplomatic corps.

The prosecution covers six large consignments of weapons from European countries to South Africa from 1978 to 1979. Several Danish shipping lines are involved and the charges will be against the respective captains of the vessels, their shipping companies and the agents who were involved in the undercover deals.

The prosecution will be under Section 110c of the Danish criminal code with reference to the United Nations embargo from 1967 on the sale of arms to South Africa.

As a result of an amendment to sub-section 12 of the same law and in view of the legal complexity of the issue, the Danish Minister of Justice has had to decide whether to bring charges.

Botswana to cut all sporting ties with SA

The Star's Africa News Service

Sources in Botswana have disclosed that because of a new policy directive with regard to sporting ties with South Africa, the Trans-Kalahari road race will not take place next year.

Because of the directive, progressive steps are to be taken to reduce all sporting ties with South Africa. This will result in Botswana falling in line with other "front line" states with regard to sporting contracts.

Ironically it has recently been disclosed that a senior government Minister is involved in importing sorghum beer — manufactured by the West Rand Administration Board — for sale to Botswana.

You're helping to keep me second-class, Mr Kallicharran

C. Herald 24/10/87 (280)

AN open letter to Alvin Kallicharran, West Indies cricketer, from Dr A B Asvat (former president of the Transvaal Cricket Board.

MR KALLICHARRAN

Efforts to contact you have met with 'I don't know' replies. I am therefore writing to you through the Press and hope you will read this letter or someone will bring it to your notice.

I am a born and bred South African who loves this country like no other but I am denied all basic human rights. I do not have the vote in Parliament so that I am in no position to exercise my right to determine the course of my existence and that applies to 22-million others.

I am told where I can stay and also where I cannot. I am told where my child can be educated and where he cannot. I am told that I can visit the Orange Free State, which is a province of South Africa, for only 24 hours and then I must get out.

Others less fortunate have to carry a document 24 hours a day, seven days a week and produce it to any police officer anytime of the day or night and any number of times. I am told I cannot stay in any convenient hotel unless it has been marked 'International' so that it can admit the voiceless voteless oppressed and 'international' me.

If I am unfortunate and have to be admitted to a hospital, I can only be admitted to a hospital earmarked for a particular racial group.

When I get old and unable to fend for myself and am entitled to a pension I will get a pension equal to a half or a third of what a privileged white gets depending if I am a shade lighter or darker.

If I am thirsty and would like to enjoy a cold drink sitting like a normal human being anywhere else, I will have to look all over town for a restaurant with a special permit to admit that 'special' me or my likes or the restaurant owner will have to ring a special number in Pretoria and ask for permission to serve me and if the call of nature presses, I will either have to relieve myself against the wall of a bus stop or wet my pants. A train may be empty in the 'white' section and bursting at the seams in the 'black' section, but I will be committing an offence if I dare enter the privileged section and as for buses they are completely separate.

I can go on and fill a book telling you about the inconsistencies and incongruencies of our life in our beloved country. You must have seen a bit of it during your couple of days here unless your hosts show you only what they would like you to see and you are gullible enough to accept what you are shown and simply shrug your shoulders and say well it is no fault of yours and there is nothing you can do about it.

What I would like you to do to assist us in our liberation and that is to stay away from here, refuse to play for and against South Africans and draw attention to our cause in your travels internationally as an international cricketer.

You may argue that your presence here will advance non-racial or as you call it multi-racial cricket, but we do not see sport in isolation to our daily existence — we see it in its totality.

Yes, there have been changes in the sporting arena and park benches where formerly we were not allowed to sit, but if that is all we were striving for, then you have a point., but that is your point and not ours.

We strive for a truly non-racial democratic South Africa and until such time that we have attained it, you and your likes should stay away and we will then extend a special invitation to you with your great cricketing talents to show us this gift of yours that has thrilled millions all over the world.

Yours, Dr A B Asvat.

LONDON – An international blacklist of entertainers who have visited South Africa is being drawn up at the UN and could become effective by the end of this year.

Among the first names on the list will be 32 of the Welsh choristers currently performing in South Africa. A total of 69 are in the choir, all listed as Jones to hide their identity, but the names of 32 have been discovered.

Ghana's ambassador to the UN, Mr James Gbeho, told a press conference: "We are receiving the names of individuals and organisations from a number of sources. We are compiling a comprehensive cultural register. I hope it will begin operating later this year."

He said the list would operate in the same way as the sports blacklist which has already been successful in having sportsmen and women with links with South Africa barred from other countries.

Mr Gbeho is chairman of the sub-committee of the UN special committee against apartheid which is responsible for both blacklists.

He said as soon as the entertainers list was published and became an official document of the UN





PRIME TARGETS: Frank Sinatra and Shirley Bassey.

— as the sports blacklist is — the Committee Against Apartheid would ask all UN member states "to take whatever action they deem necessary against the individuals on it."

The entertainers list would be a long one, and would include blacks who have performed in South Africa. Frank Sinatra and Shirley Bassey are prime targets, and Mr Gbeho said of Miss Bassey "for a lady of black descent, I think it is disgraceful that she should go there."

The identities of the 32 choristers were uncovered by the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, and were handed to Mr Gbeho by the AAM Secretary, Mr Mike Terry.

"We're still working on it," he said. "So far we have identified these 32."

Mr Gbeho is in London to confer with trade union officials and the AAM, and to help organise what is being termed "The 1982 international year for mobilisation of sanctions against South Africa." He said the international year would soon be announced officially by the UN.

The AAM has meanwhile launched its "Trade Union Week of Action" against South Africa and is holding talks with union leaders in an attempt to organise a boycott of South African goods and services. — SAPA.

UN calls for stronger sanctions against SA

NEW YORK—The United Nations General Assembly condemned racism and called for sanctions against South Africa in five resolutions adopted yesterday.

In a set of three resolutions on the "elimination of all forms of racial discrimination" the Assembly condemned "the policy of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia (South West Africa) as the most abhorrent form of racial discrimination"

It asked countries to eliminate racial discrimination on their own soil and to intensify their criticism of racism in South Africa

One of the three was approved without a vote and the United States was the only country voting against the other two.

Another resolution asks that the Security Council urgently consider imposing mandatory sanctions against South Africa, including a halt to delivery of oil and oil products and an arms embargo stronger than the current one, imposed by the Security Council in 1977

The resolution "vigorously condemns the repeated acts of aggression" by South Africa against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia It also condemns "the collaboration of certain western countries, Israel and other states and of transnational corporations," with South Africa

It says that co-operation encourages South Africa to "persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression."

The proposal was approved by 121 to 19 with 6 abstentions.

College votes 'no' to SA disinvestment

NEW YORK. — Student representatives at Middlebury College in New England have voted in favour of keeping the institution's investments in South Africa, reversing an earlier vote to protest against apartheid by selling stock in companies that do business there.

"It disappointed me," Economics Professor John Craven said of the 15-11 vote by the student forum.

Like those at dozens of other schools around the country, students at this highly selective liberal arts college in Montpelier, Vermont, had once called for disinvestment, insisting it was immoral to hold stock in companies that did business in South africa.

Mr Leroy Nesbitt, 21-year-old president of Middlebury's black student union, said he thought the vote on October 11 reflected "more ignorance than racism".

"Students here are very privileged. They just don't know what a terrible thing apartheid is. But it says something about how people think and what kind of political mood there is now. Those are things that scare me," he said.

'Shortsighted'

Some students said they had voted against disinvestment because they considered it an ineffective means of fighting racism.

"It's shortsighted and not very sensible," said Mr Michael Ackerman, 21, a senior. "Once you divest, you don't have any say in company policy. It's just a one-shot publicity thing. If you keep your holdings, you can work from within the corporate structure."

Prof Craven said proponents of disinvestment had never claimed it would have any immediate impact in South Africa. "Of course, losing the investment of one college will not change things but it can help bring moral pressure. It's a statement."

The college treasurer, Mr Carroll Rikert, refused to say exactly how much stock Middlebury held in companies that did business in South Africa. — Sapa-AP.

17 November 1981

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S A INDUSTRIAL WEEK

17/11/81

UK industry slams anti-SA stand by Sheffield

By Lynn Carlisle

BRITISH industrialists have come out strongly against a campaign by the Sheffield Metropolitan Council to cut all economic links with SA.

Matt Sheppard, president of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce who led a powerful trade mission to South Africa in July, has openly slated the Metropolitan Council's stand as "insignificant".

He and William Eccles, secretary general of the Federations of British Hand Tool and Engineers Tool Manufacturers, tell Industrial Week from England that the Sheffield Council has ceased buying goods originating from SA and refuses to hold investments in companies with interests here.

"Sheffield Council has no authority and no power to direct the trade of companies, and they have acknowledged this to us.

"The reference to purchasing South African goods only applies to purchases by the Council, and does not apply to normal trade," says Sheppard.

He says Sheffield's powerful industrial sector will not be effectively boycotted, if at all, and need not retrench any workers as a result of the Council campaigning — which follows the Greater London Council's campaign to disinvest in SA, and that of Glasgow to make Nelson Mandela a "freeman".

"The Sheffield Chamber of Commerce organises trade missions to many countries including South Africa. We are well aware of the importance of our trade with them," says Eccles.

He says it is important South Africans are aware of the true situation and understand the Sheffield Metropolitan Council is not speaking for industry there.

"I have no doubt that the average workman in Sheffield holds the same views as our organisations do," adds Sheppard.

An SA Foreign Trade Association (Safto) spokesman agress with Sheppard and Eccles.

"This country exports great quantities of raw materials. Many manufacturers worldwide don't even know they are using metals from our ore," the spokesman says.

US may relax SA import ban

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Sowetan 18/12/87

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration is contemplating a major relaxation of the 1978 ban on the export to South Africa of goods for the South African Military or Police

This will be one of the most controversial decisions taken thus far by the Reagan administration in the area of southern African policy

In 1978 the Carter administration extended the ban on arms to South Africa by prohibiting the export to South Africa or Namibia of "any commodity where the exporter or the re-exporter knows that the commodity will be sold to or used by or for military or police entities or used to service equipment owned, controlled or used by such military or police entities"

The regulations involved in this ban come up for renewal on December 31 every year If they are not renewed, the ban lapses

While no official confirmation could be obtained here it is understood that elements of the administration have reviewed the prohibition and that a decision has been taken to replace the overall ban with a list of specific prohibited articles

A final decision on exactly which commodities to permit and which commodities to prohibit is expected shortly

It is understood that the administration will draw the line at allowing the export to South Africa of items that have a direct military or police bearing

For some time now the administration has been under strong pressure from manufacturers in the United States who have seen small but valuable markets in South Africa closed to them

When the Carter administration imposed the ban in 1978, French, German and British manufacturers immediately stepped in to provide most of the supplies embargoed by the United States

The administration tried to get these countries to apply an overall ban, but they refused

While the relaxation of the prohibition will be highly controversial, it is understood that the substance of the prohibition will remain — although the symbolism of the overall ban will be somewhat diluted — SNS

Labour Party calls for boycott of SA

CAPE TOWN — The Labour Party called yesterday for an economic boycott of South Africa and attacked the US Great Britain and West Germany for not applying pressure against this country through economic sanctions

In a strongly-worded resolution unanimously agreed to at the end of its 16th annual conference in Elsie's River, the party said the investments in South Africa were "investments in institutionalised violence"

The resolution added "Overseas investments merely perpetuate the hardships and discrimination suffered by the oppressed and exploited rather than providing relief or change The purported changes are merely cosmetic

"The crux of the matter is that investments in South Africa provide the overseas capitalists with the highest return for their money in any part of the world because it thrives on the exploitation of cheap unskilled labour"

However against this background of apparent militancy, the Labour Party also decided to instruct its leaders to seek an urgent interview with the Prime Minister to initiate a process of negotiation with the government 'to end the existing stalemate with regard to a new and acceptable constitution for South Africa

It was also resolved that in spite of its opposition to the system of separate local authorities for different race groups, the party would retain a close grip on management committees to derive maximum "political benefit from the system for the party

The conference ordered all party members serving on management committees accountable to the party at all times

In a code of conduct laid down it was stressed that Party members serving on management committees shall extract from their service every political benefit possible for the party and shall not co-operate with their respective local authorities in any manner that might serve to entrench the current system of local government'

In a further effort to bind party members the conference instructed members to obtain permisssion from the party before resigning from management committees to attend party caucus meeting before committee meetings and to accept decisions taken at such caucuses – DDC'

Editorial opinion, page 6

SA's doctors readmitted to world body

29/6/87

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Own Correspondent

LISBON — South African doctors yesterday won their hotly contested battle to join the World Medical Association and end their four-year absence from the independent international body.

The WMA opened its annual assembly, held in Lisbon this year, to overwhelmingly approve the US-backed request for readmission of the 9 740-member Medical Association of South Africa (Masa).

Under the WMA's proportional voting system favouring nations with large doctors' associations, the final vote was 77 to 10 to admit South Africa. There were eight abstentions.

The individual vote tally by country was much closer — 10 to 9 in favour of South Africa, with five abstentions

Masa resigned from the WMA in 1977 amid increasing hostility from other delegations in the international body.

The 400 delegates to the WMA's five-day assembly, representing 24 of 45 nations in the non-governmental world medical organisation, earlier rejected a compromise motion by Great Britain

Medical representatives from throughout the world voted 77 votes to 10 for South Africa's readmission to the World Medical Association. South Africa's main backers were from the United States.

to set up a fact-finding mission to investigate black African nations' charges of unethical medical practices by South African doctors The motion was defeated 26 to 69

Following the roll call vote's announcement approving South Africa's readmission black African delegates stormed out of the conference hall to give an improvised press conference in a room adjacent to the assembly hall

"This is a vicious, inhumane decision," said Nigeria's Dr O O Adekunle The African regional secretary to the WMA said Ghana, Liberia, Lesotho, Egypt and Venezuela would join Nigeria in abandoning the WMA "within a few months"

The black African nations were absent from later nitty-gritty debates on WMA finances, but observers said resignation threats from the black nations and Venezuela would dissolve under efforts to "continue fighting South Africa from within the WMA."

The black African nations distributed a communique to the delegates before the assembly's meeting that charged Masa of "collaborating with the discriminatory health policies of (South Africa's) apartheid Government."

Citing the 1977 Steve Biko case, the black Nations said Masa had violated the WMA's Tokyo declaration of doctors' independence from government or political pressures.

"The Biko case is a shameful act and a cross which the Masa must bear," said Professor de Klerk "But Masa has nothing to hide, nor need to hang its head in shame Aren't there crosses that other countries bear, as well?"

Countries joining the US vote for SA's readmission were Australia, West Germany, Japan, Italy, Belgium Cuba (exiled doctors), Brazil, Formosa and Portugal.

As expected, Great Britain joined Argentina, Columbia, Ghana, Greece, India, Ireland, Nigeria and Venezuela to vote against South Africa's readmission

Abstaining delegations were from France, Hong Kong, South Korea, Spain and the Vatican

The black nations backed Great Britain's Mr Anthony Grabbham who proposed an "independent" fact-finding team of WMA doctors to "clarify some of the allegations and statements" against Masa.

Many of the (black nation's) allegations are matters of judgment, said Mr Grabbham. His motion was defeated

The WMA accepted the request for membership by the Republic of Transkei.

Professor de Klerk said South Africa withdrew from the WMA four years ago after "farcical" moves by Japan, which "forgot" to distribute visas to South African delegates for its hosted WMA assembly in 1975 India also refused Masa visas the following year